THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

DEFLECT -DROOL

PART VI

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more *deflected* by dishonourable motives than that of their adversaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

A beam is always *deflected*, whatever be the load it supports. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *intrans.* To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to *deflect* from the line of ordinary analysis. *Poe*, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), *p. a.* Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shon), *n.* [Prop. but less commonly spelled *deflexion*; = F. *déflexion* = Pg. *deflexão* = It. *deflessione*, < LL. *deflexio(n-)*, a bending aside, < L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] **1.** The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or *deflection*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 112.

Specifically—**3.** *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—**4.** In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The *deflections* which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—**6.** In *math.*: (*a*) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (*b*) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—**7.** In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—**8.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (*b*) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), *a.* [< *deflect* + *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflective forces**, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *deflectere*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. *E. H. Knight.*

deflector (dē-flek'tor), *n.* [< *deflect* + *-or*.] **1.** A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** A device for causing the nozle of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction.

deflex (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, *deflex* the extremity of their antennæ. *Westwood.*

deflexed (dē-flekst'), *p. a.* [< *deflex* + *-ed*².] Deflected; specifically, in *zoöl.*, bent down: as, a *deflexed* margin.—**Deflexed antennæ**, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—**Deflexed wings**, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Homoptera*.

deflexion, *n.* See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'shūr), *n.* [< *deflex* + *-ure*: see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [= F. *déflore* = Sp. *desflorado* = Pg. *deflorado* = It. *deflorato*, < LL. *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (*b*) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.

defloration (def-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défloraison* = Sp. *desfloracion* = Pg. *defloração* = It. *defloruzione*, < LL. *defloratio(n-)*, < *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] **1.** The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—**2.** A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflour, *v. t.* See *deflower*.

deflow† (dē-flō'), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, down, + E. *flow*, after L. *defluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluent*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter *deflowing* from the body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

deflower, deflour (dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deflouren*, *defloren*, < OF. *deflorir*, *desflorir*, *desflourir*, *deflourer*, F. *déflorer* = Pr. *deflorar* = Sp. *desflorar* = Pg. *deflorar* = It. *deflorare*, < LL. *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower* and *flour*.] **1.** To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardens. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye
At fifty paces; twice *defloured* a rose,
Striking each time the very leaf he chose.
R. H. Stoddard, Stork and Ruby.

Hence—**2.** To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grizly Hair *deflowres* his polish'd Skin,
Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.

deflowerer (dē-flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who deflowers. *Bp. Bale.*

defluency† (def'lö-en-si), *n.* [< *defluent*: see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the *defluency* of the oil, . . . there appeared . . . cylinders consisting partly of concreted oil. *Boyle*, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (def'lö-ent), *a.* [< L. *defluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluous† (def'lö-us), *a.* [< L. *defluus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey.*

defluvium (dē-flö'vi-um), *n.* [L., a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

defluxt (dē'fluks), *n.* [= Sp. *deflujo* = Pg. *defluxo* = It. *desflusso*, < LL. *defluxus*, a flowing down or off, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down or off: see *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *deflux* and rheumatike descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shon), *n.* [= F. *défluxion* = Pg. *defluxão*, < LL. *defluxio(n-)*, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and *defluxions*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a *defluxion* which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

defly†, *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

defœdation†, *n.* See *defedation*.

defoil¹†, *v. t.* [< F. *défeuiller* (cf. Sp. *deshojar* = Pg. *desfolhar* = It. *disfogliare*, < ML. **disfoliare*), < ML. *defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foil*¹.] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disbargening and *defoiling* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoil²†, *v. t.* [ME. *defoilen*, var. of *defoulen*, < OF. *defoler*, etc.; see *defoul*².] To trample under foot.

defoil²†, *n.* [ME.; < *defoil*², *v.*] A trampling under foot.

Ther was fighting, ther was toile,
And vnder hors knightes *defoile*.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 7999.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < L. *de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (Lachnosterna fusca), which begin to *defoliate* oak-groves and poplar-trees. *Science*, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défeuillaison* (cf. Pg. *desfolhação*), < ML. **defoliatio(n-)*, < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; specifically, the fall of leaves in autumn.

The foliation and *defoliation* of trees. *Nature*, XXX. 558.

defoliator (dē-fō'li-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *deshojador* = Pg. *desfolhador*; as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [< OF. *deforcer*, *deforcier*, *desforcier*, *desforcier*, < ML. *difforciare*, **diffortiare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *de-*) + *fortia* (> OF. *force*), force: see *force*.] In *law*: (*a*) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, castels, and other places to defend the land against him, to *deforce* him of his fee. *Holinshed*, Edw. I., an. 1296.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 137.

deforce† (dē-fōrs'), *n.* Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deforcement* (cf. ML. *deforciamentum*), < *deforcer*, deforce: see *deforce* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a *deforcement*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforceor† (dē-fōr'sor), *n.* [Also written *deforser*, *deforsor*, *deforsour*; < OF. *deforceor*, < *deforcer*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'siant), *n.* [< OF. *deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcier*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*: (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

deforciation (dē-fōr-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **difforciatio(n-)*, < *difforciare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general *deforesting* of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *deforest* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 268.

deform¹ (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deformen*, *difformen*, < OF. *deformer*, F. *déformer* = Sp. Pg. *deformar* = It. *deformare*, *difformare*, < L. *deformare*, put out of shape, disfigure, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] **1.** To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be *deformed* into a circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

Specifically—**2.** To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by

malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Whose work is without labour, whose designs
No flaw *deforms*, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts
Cowper, Task, vi. 229.

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.

3. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

Fury will *deform* the finest Face.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

deform[1]† (dē-fôrm′), *a.* [< ME. *defourme*, < OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme* = Sp. Pg. *deforme* = It. *difforme*, < L. *deformis*, a., deformed, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *deform*, *v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 494.

deform[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deformen*, *defformen*, < L. *deformare*, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, < *de-* intensive + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *deform*[1], *v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

Defformyd [L. *deformata*] by lettris in stoones.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dē-fôr-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deformable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.
Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *deform*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

deformate†, *a.* [ME., < L. *deformatus*, pp. of *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1], *v.*] Deformed.

And whan she sawe her visage so *deformate*,
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate.
Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 349.

deformation (def-ôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *difformation* = Sp. *deformacion* = Pg. *deformação*, < L. *deformatio(n-)*, < *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1].] **1.** The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 165.

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 450.

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bantu languages.
Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.—**4.** In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin.—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

deformed (dē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [< ME. **deformed*, *difformed*; pp. of *deform*[1], *v.*] **1.** Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monstre is a thing *difformed* azen Kynde both of Man or of Best or of ony thing elles: and that is cleped a Monstre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 47.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings.—**3**†. Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile. *B. Jonson*, Discoverics.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make
My crime the more *deform'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest: generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennæ are said to be *irregular*.=**Syn. 1.** Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (dē-fôr′med-li), *adv.* In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dē-fôr′med-nes), *n.* The state of being deformed.

deformer (dē-fôr′mėr), *n.* One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certaine *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

deformity (dē-fôr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *deformities* (-tiz). [< OF. *deformeté*, *deformité*, *defformeté*, F. *difformité* = Sp. *deformidad* = Pg. *deformidade* = It. *deformità*, *difformità*, < L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity, < *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*[1], *a.*] **1.** Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, harelip, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—**3**†. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequents of conformity and unity will be lost. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 289.

deforser†, **deforsor**†, *n.* See *deforceor*.

defossion† (dē-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **defossio(n-)*, < *defossus*, pp. of *defodere*, dig down, bury in the earth, < *de*, down, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul[1]† (dē-foul′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (a var. of *defylen*, E. *defile*, q. v.), < *de-* + *foulen*, make foul: see *foul*, *v.*, and cf. *defile*[1], *file*[2], *v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defoulinge* of men and horse; but there the xlij felowes shewed merveiles with her bodies.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

It is an unclene birde *defoudeth* his neste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defould!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

defoul[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *defoulen*, defile: see *defoul*[1], *v.*, *defile*[1].] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is clene inow.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 109.

defoul[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (also *defoilen*: see *defoil*[2]), < OF. *defoler*, *defouler*, *defuler*, *deffoler*, *desfoler* = Pr. *defolar*, trample under foot, < *de*, down, + *foler*, trample upon, press: see *foil*[2]. This verb was partly confused with *defoul*[1].] To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defowlith* with hyr feet hyr metes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

defoulment†, *n.* [< *defoul*[1] + *-ment*.] Defilement.

defound†, *v. t.* [< OF. *defondre*, *defundre*, melt down, pour down, < L. *defundere*, pour down, < *de*, down, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3].] To pour down. *Jamieson.*

The son schene
Begouth *defound* his bemes on the grene.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 293.

defraud (dē-frâd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defrauden*, < OF. *defrauder*, F. *défrauder* = Sp. Pg. *defraudar* = It. *defraudare*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud, < *de-* + *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*.] **1.** To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community *of* a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded*.
Paley.

To defraud the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

defraudation (dē-frâ-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *défraudation* = Sp. *defraudacion* = Pg. *defraudação*, < LL. *defraudatio(n-)*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud: see *defraud*.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of *defraudation*, or matter of interest.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222.

defrauder (dē-frâ′dėr), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 196.

defraudment (dē-frâd′ment), *n.* [< *defraud* + *-ment*.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society. *Milton*, Divorce.

defray[1] (dē-frā′), *v. t.* [< OF. *defrayer*, *defraier*, *deffrayer*, *desfraier*, also *deffraitier*, *desfraitier*, *deffretier*, mod. F. *défrayer*, dial. (Picard) *défraitier*, pay the expense, < *de-*, *des-*, off, + *frait*, mod. F. pl. *frais*, expense, cost, < ML. *fredum*, *fredus*, *fridus*, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, < OHG. *fridu*, *fridu*, G. *friede* = AS. *friðu*, peace: see *frith*. The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *affray*, a breach of the peace: see *affray*, and cf. OF. *deffrei*, *deffroi*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. *pay*, ult. < L. *pax*, peace. The ML. *fractum*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of OF. *frait*, expense, after the analogy of L. *fractus*, the source of OF. *frait*, pp., broken.] **1**†. To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Laconia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The governour gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers. *Heylin*, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.

2†. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*
The wrath of thundring Jove, that rules both night and day? *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 42.

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easye, Irenæus, to laye a charge upon any towne, but to fore-see howe the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the cheifest parte of good advisement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure *defrays* his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

defray[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *deffrei*, *deffroi*, trouble, disturbance, the same, with diff. prefix *de-*, *des-*, as *effrei*, *effroi*, trouble, disturbance, affray: see *affray*, *n.*, and cf. *defray*[1], of the same ult. elements as *defray*[2].] Wrong-doing.

Through my sin and my *defray*,
Ich am comen to mi last day.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 9695.

defrayal (dē-frā′al), *n.* [< *defray* + *-al*.] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses. *The American*, VI. 37.

defrayer (dē-frā′ėr), *n.* [= F. *défrayeur*.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayers* of charges of common [public] plays. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

defrayment (dē-frā′ment), *n.* [< OF. *deffraiement*, *deffrayement*, *desfraiement*, *desfroiement*, F. *défrayement*, < *defrayer*, etc., defray: see *defray*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7.

defrication† (def-ri-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *defricatio(n-)*, a rubbing, < *defricare*, rub off, rub

down, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing. *Bailey*, 1727.

defrut†, *n.* [ME., < L. *defrutum*, must boiled down, perhaps contr. of *defervitum* (sc. *mustum*, must), neut. of **defervitus*, pp. of *defervere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] Must or new wine boiled down, making a sweetmeat.

Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere
Of must is made.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deft (deft), *a.* [< ME. *defte*, *dafte*, simple, meek, < AS. *ge-dæfte*, meek (cf. D. *deftig* = MLG. *deftich*, LG. *deftig* (> G. *deftig*), grave, respectable), < *dæftan*, *ge-dæftan*, prepare, put in order, make fit, a secondary causal verb connected with *dafenlīc*, *ge-dafenlīc*, also simply *ge-dafen*, becoming; *ge-dēfe* (= Goth. *ga-dōbs*), becoming, seemly, meek, etc.; < **ge-dafan* (in once-occurring pp. *ge-dafen* before mentioned) = Goth. *ga-daban*, befit, behoove. See *daft*, a var. of *deft*, in defleeted sense.] 1†. Simple; meek; modest.

That *defte* meiden, Marie by name.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 36.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or performance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a *deft* young man.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

With so sure a hand and so *deft* a touch.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the author was so *deft* at turning. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

3†. Neat; spruce; trim. *Bailey.*—4†. Foolish; daft. See *daft*.

deft. An abbreviation of *defendant*.

defterdar (def'tėr-där), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish provinee, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish minister of finance.

deftly (deft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deftly* (once erroneously *defly*), earlier *daftelike*, fitly, properly, < AS. *ge-dæftlice*, fitly, seasonably; cf. also ME. *daftig-like* (= D. *deftiglijk*), extended from *daftelike*; as *deft* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full *deftly* can he strike.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 8.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,
Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,
And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.
Southey.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lydgate and Occleve contrive to draw from the instrument their master had tuned so *deftly*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

deftness (deft'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being deft; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence the development of *deftness* or skill.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263.

2†. Elegance; beauty.

deftster (deft'stėr), *n.* One who is deft; a proficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.]

defunct (dē-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *défunt* = Pr. *defunct*, *deffunt* = Sp. *defunto*, *difunto* = Pg. *defunto*, *defuncto* = It. *defunto*, < L. *defunctus* (as adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*, discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an obligation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*, or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, + *fungi*, perform: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 225.

The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 9.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons collectively; the dead: most commonly used of a recently deceased person.

Nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

defunction†, (dē-fungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *defunctio*(*n*-), performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, perform, die: see *defunct*.] Death; decease.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one-and-twenty years
After *defunction* of King Pharamond.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

defunctionalize (dē-fungk'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defunctionalized*, ppr. *defunctionalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *functional* + *-ize*.] To deprive of function. *T. N. Gill.*

defunctive† (dē-fungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *defunctus*, pp. (see *defunct*), + E. *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,
That *defunctive* music can,
Be the death-divining swan,
Lest the requiem lack his right.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

defuse†, **defused**†, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.

defy (dē-fī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defied*, ppr. *defying*. [< ME. *defien*, *defyen*, *deffyen*, *diffyen*, < OF. *defier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfizar* = It. *disfidare*, *diffidare*, < ML. *diffidare*, renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudiate, defy, L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-*, away, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Cf. *affy*, and *diffide*, *diffident*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To renounce; reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

The foweler we *deffye*
And al his crafte. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 138.

There was none of them that ever railed on him, and came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we *defy* him and all his works, false wretch that he was." *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 38.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2†. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disapprove.

I would kiss as many of you as had . . . breaths that I *defied* not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms; dare to meet in combat.

Edmunde bi messengers the erle he *defies*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of any kind; dare to do something (generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done, or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

Since he has *defied* us to the proof, we will go fully into the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile force); set at naught; resist successfully: as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of a magistrate.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point.
Addison, Cato.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, *defy* fortune and outlive calamity.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to the density of liquids these elements have still *defied* all efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

6†. To reject; eject; void: with *out*.

The *defied out* [things *defied out* (Purv.), tr. L. *egesta*] thou shalt cover with erthe. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 13.

7†. To digest.

And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] mȝt *defie*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 404.

Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .
The reed [red] your stomake to *defye*.
Squyr of Lowe Degre (Ritson's Met. Rom., III. 176).

II.† *intrans.* To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere fysshe on the Fryday *defien* in my wombe [stomach]. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 389.

defy† (dē-fī'), *n.* [= OF. *desfi*, *deffy*, F. *défi*; from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal *defy*, to which we had been invited. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

defyer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defier*.

deg (deg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degged*, ppr. *degging*. [E. dial. (North.), = *dag*[1], bedew.] **I.** *trans.* To sprinkle; moisten.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of water previously to *degging* the spent madder with it.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *dégager*, disengage, take out of pawn, release: see *disgage*.] Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conventional rules.

No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so *dégagé*. *Cowper*, Of Himself.

deganglionate (dē-gang'gli-on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *deganglionating*. [< *de-* priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of ganglia.

The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of minimal faradaic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), unfurnish, ungarrison, < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, furnish: see *garnish*.] 1. To unfurnish; strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house. —2. To deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [Rare in both uses.]

degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* [< *degarnish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

degender† (dē-jen'dėr), *v.* [< OF. *degenerer*, F. *dégénérer*, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < OF. *engendrer*): see *degenerate*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To degenerate.

And if then those may any worse be red,
They into that ere long will be *degendered*.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to degenerate.

degeneracy (dē-jen'ė-rā-si), *n.* [< *degenerate*: see *-cy*.] 1. The tendency to degenerate or deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential qualities; a downward course, as from better to worse, or from good to bad.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal *degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

2. The state of being or of having become degenerate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *degeneracy* of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, vii.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.
Addison.

=Syn. Debasement, degenerateness.

degenerant (dē-jen'ė-rant), *a.* [< L. *degenera(t-)s*, ppr. of *degenerare*: see *degenerate*, *v.*] Becoming reduced or degraded in type; degenerating. [Rare.]

degenerate (dē-jen'ė-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *degenerated*, ppr. *degenerating*. [< L. *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare* (> F. *dégénérer* = Sp. Pg. *degenerar* = It. *degenerare*), degenerate, < *degener*, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind: see *genus*, *general*.] 1. To lose, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype; become of a lower type.

You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not yourself most able in wit and body to do anything when you be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).

Without art, the noblest seeds
Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Specifically—2. To decay in quality; pass to an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

Without that activity which its greater perfection implies and requires, the brain of the civilized man *degenerates*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 506.

=Syn. To deteriorate, decline.

degenerate (dē-jen'ė-rāt), *a.* [< L. *degeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having lost, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind; having been reduced to a lower type.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii. 21.

Specifically—2. Having fallen into a less excellent or a worse state; having declined in physical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint-hearted and *degenerate* king,
In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through indulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical beauty. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 155.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at present see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilisation. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 59.

3. Characterized by or associated with degeneracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inanimate objects.

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Caird.*

Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms. Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

degenerately (dē-jen'ē-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I served.
Milton, S. A., l. 419.

degenerateness (dē-jen'ē-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

degeneration (dē-jen-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneracion* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if **degeneratio(n-)*, < *degenerare*, degenerate.] **1.** A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkinding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organisation; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—**3.** In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration. Same as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Amyloid degeneration.** See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*.—**Calcareous degeneration,** a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—**Caseous degeneration, cheesy degeneration.** See *caseous*.—**Colloid degeneration.** See *colloid*.—**Fatty degeneration,** in *pathol.*, the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.—**Fibroid degeneration,** the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mucoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing mucin.—**Parenchymatous degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration,** disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallerian degeneration,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

degenerationist (dē-jen-ē-rā'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *degeneration* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.
Academy (London).

degenerative (dē-jen'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *degenerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance. Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 195.

degenered† (dē-jen'ėrd), *a.* [Accom. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) *-ed*[2] = (L.) *-ate*[1]. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* seed
Industrious nature in each heart had sowen.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

degenerescence (dē-jen-ē-res'ens), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize† (dē-jen'ē-rīz), *v. i.* [As *degenerous* + *-ize*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

degenerous† (dē-jen'ē-rus), *a.* [< OF. *degenereus, degenereux*, with added suffix (E. *-ous*), < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,
Convicted caitiff and *degen'rous* creature.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

degenerously† (dē-jen'ē-rus-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed! *Decay of Christian Piety.*

degerminator (dē-jėr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *de-* priv. + *germen* (*germin-*), germ. Cf. F. *dégermer*, extract the germ.] In *milling*, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest†, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. *Jamieson.*

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 321.

degestly†, *adv.* [< *degest* + *-ly*[2].] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson.*

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thir wourdis *degestlie* maid answeris.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 284.

degger (deg'ėr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles.

degging-machine (deg'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* [< *degging*, verbal n. of *deg*, sprinkle, + *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

degiset, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

deglaze (dē-glāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglazed*, ppr. *deglazing*. [< *de-* priv. + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

deglory† (dē-glō'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [< *de-* priv. + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head
That was before with thorns *degloried*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

deglube† (dē-glōb'), *v. i.* [< L. *deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, + *glubere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*E. D.*)

Deglubitores (dē-glō-bi-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglubere*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the finches and buntings, the tanagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidæ*, *Tanagridæ*, and *Icteridæ*. See *husker*. [Not in use.]

deglutinate (dē-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [< L. *deglutinatus*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *déglutiner*), unglue, < *de-* priv. + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] **1.** To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by unguing.

See, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke!)
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lō-tish'on), *n.* [= F. *déglutition* = Pg. *deglutição* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglucion*), < LL. **deglutitio(n-)*, < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (deg-lō-tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

deglutitive (dē-glō'ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutit-ion* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory.

deglutitory (dē-glō'ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutit-ion* + *-ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

deglycerin (dē-glis'ē-rin), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerining* neutral fats before they are saponified.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 151.

degorder (deg'ôr-dėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg(ree)* + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical ferm.

degote (dē-gōt'), *n.* [Russ. *degotĭ*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elachert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *degutt*.

degouted†, *a.* [Sc. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté, deguté*, spotted (cf. *degouter, degoutter*, drop, drop down), < L. *de-* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill . . .
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.
King's Quair, v. 10.

degradation (deg-rā-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *desgradatio* = Sp. *degradacion* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio(n-)*, a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] **1.** A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office: as, the *degradation* of a general. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degradation. By the *simple* or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deprivation*, 4. (*b*) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (*c*) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. *B. H. Hall.* (*d*) In the University of Cambridge, England, the postponement of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (*e*) In the University of Oxford, the solemn canceling in convocation of the degree held by a member of the university.

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination].
Macaulay.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand comforts his shoulder. *The Century*, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude.—**5.** In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance.—**6.** In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties. *Dana.*

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as retrogressive metamorphosis, corresponds to the demands of the selection

theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), *degradation* and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 158.

8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—**9.** In *her.*, same as *abatement*.—**Degradation of energy.** See *energy*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

degradational (deg-rā-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *degradation* + *-al*.] In *nat. hist.*, due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dē-grād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [< ME. *degraden*, < OF. *degrader*, F. *dégrader* = Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar* = Sp. Pg. *degradar* = It. *degradare* = D. *degraderen* = G. *degradiren* = Dan. *degradere* = Sw. *degradera*, < ML. *degradare*, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank: see *grade* and *degree*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—**2.** To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

> When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
> Then I *degraded* you from being king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

> Both which have been *degraded* in the senate,
> And must have their disgraces still new rubbed
> To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey.*

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

> Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
> Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 304.

> Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,
> And wilfully *degrade* ourselves of reason
> And piety, to live like beasts?
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 174.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (*b*) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* [cleistogamic] flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 336.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science.*

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—**7.** To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 320.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Debase*, *Disgrace*, etc. (see *abase*); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—**3.** To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under *debase*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—**2.** To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

> No doubt vast eddies in the flood
> Of onward time shall yet be made,
> And thronèd races may *degrade*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 128, note.

degraded (dē-grā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—**2.** Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

> The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley.*

3. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

> Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type.
> *Farrar*, Language, iv.

> The Protozoa are the most *degraded* in organization.
> *Science*, IV. 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. Also *degreed*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined.** See *cross*[1].

degradement (dē-grād'ment), *n.* [< OF. *degradement*, F. *dégradement* (= It. *degradamento*), < *degrader*, degrade: see *degrade*.] Deprivation of rank or office. [Rare.]

> So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

degrading (dē-grā'ding), *p. a.* **1.** Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

> The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dē-grā'ding-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, i.

degravate† (deg'rā-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down, < *de*, down, + *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] To make heavy; burden. *Bailey*, 1727.

degravation† (deg-rā-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **degravatio*(*n-*), < *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down: see *degravate*.] The act of making heavy.

degrease (dē-grēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [< *de-* priv. + *grease*, after F. *dégraisser*.] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [Rare.]

degree (dē-grē'), *n.* [< ME. *degre*, *degree*, < OF. *degre*, *degret*, F. *degré* = Pr. *degrat* = Pg. *degrão*, a degree, step, rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade*[1] and *gree*[1]. Cf. *degrade*.]

1†. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

> Round was the schap, in manere of compaas,
> Ful of *degrees*, the heighte of sixty paas,
> That whan a man was set on o *degre*,
> He lette nought his felawe for to se.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

> But when he once attains the utmost round,
> He then unto the ladder turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*
> By which he did ascend. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

> We have feet to scale and climb
> By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
> The cloudy summits of our time.
> *Longfellow*, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparison*, 5.—**4.** The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

> Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his *degre*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

> He shold serche, fro *degre* into *degre*,
> Vn-to knew wherhens he descendyd is,
> Duke, Erle, or Baron, or markois if he be.
> *Rem. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 113.

> Great indeed
> His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of bachelor was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of determinant, or bachelor of arts, without a diploma; (2) the license; (3) the degree of master of arts; (4) the degree of master or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of master or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor, master, and doctor: as, bachelor of arts, divinity, music, or law; master of arts; doctor of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, music, etc.

He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Batchelor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In *geneal.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. See first extract, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil. *Stimson.*

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. (*b*) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angular magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 2000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

Aftre the Auctoures of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answeren to a *Degree* of the Firmament.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

(*c*) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,360 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (*d*) In *music*: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D♯, and D♭; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D♭ and C♯, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from *do* to *re*, from *mi* to *fa*. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. See *step*, *tone*, *interval*, *staff*, *scale*. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

> 3oure barnes sall ilkon othir wedde,
> And worshippe god in gud *degre*.
> *York Plays*, p. 55.

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection.
Clarke, The Attributes, viii.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 101.

10. In *criminal law*: (*a*) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (*b*) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.]—**Accumulation of degrees.** See *accumulation*.—**By degrees**, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,
And, *by degrees*, from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,
Dies *by degrees*, and *by degrees* revives.
Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.

By due *degrees*, small Doubts create.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Chronic degree, one 360th part of a tropical year.—**Conjunct degrees.** See *conjunct*.—**Degree cut.** See *cut*.—**Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable.—**Degree of constraint.** See *constraint*.—**Degree of freedom.** See *freedom*.—**Discrete degrees.** See *discrete*.—**Forbidden** or **prohibited degrees**, in *civil* and in *canon law*, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantius. Theodosius the Great forbade them between first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The presenter for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, to presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 99th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage.—**In degree**†, greatly; to a degree.

He was greved *in degre*,
And gretely moved in mynde.
York Plays, p. 53.

Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac.—**Simeon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renunciation of his degree.—**Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxxiv., inclusive. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalms*, under *gradual*.—**To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly: as, proud *to a degree*. [Colloq.]

Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath *to a degree*; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Total degree, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

degree† (dē-grē'), *v. t.* [< *degree*, *n.*] **1.** To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 230.

I will *degree* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 189.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degreed* above our people.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

degreed (dē-grēd'), *a.* [< *degree* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *degraded*, 4.

degreeingly†, *adv.* By degrees; step by step.

Degreeingly to grow to greatness.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 97.

degu (deg'ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidæ* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut in next column.

deguise†, *v. t.* [ME. *deguisen, degisen, degysen*, vars. of *desgisen*, disguise: see *disguise*.] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede.
King's Quair, iii. 8.

Degu (*Octodon cumingi*).

deguise†, *n.* [ME. *deguyse, degise, degyse;* from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouthe maners and sere *degyse*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1517). (*E. D.*)

degum (dē-gum'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [< *de-* priv. + *gum*².] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenuity in the yarn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 62.

degust (dē-gust'), *v.* [< L. *degustare*, taste of, < *de-* + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*².] **I.** *trans.* To taste; relish.

A soupe au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] Same as *degust*.

degustation (dē-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *degustacion*, < LL. *degustatiō(n-)*, < L. *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxxiv.

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.

degyse†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

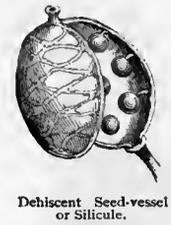
déhaché (dā-ha-shā'), *a.* [F. (in her.), pp. of OF. *dehacher, dehachier*, cut off, < *de-* priv. + *hacher*, cut: see *hack*¹, *hash*.] In *her.*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beast used as a bearing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 698.

dehisce (dē-his'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dehisced*, ppr. *dehiscing*. [= It. *deiscere*, < L. *dehiscere*, gape, open, < *de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *hiare*, yawn: see *hiatus* and *yawn*.] To gape; specifically, in *bot.*, to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *dehiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.
R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.

The anthers *dehisced* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 329.

dehiscence (dē-his'ens), *n.* [= F. *déhiscence* = It. *deiscenza*, < NL. **dehiscentia*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, dehiscent: see *dehiscent*.] **1.** A gaping.—**2.** In *bot.*, the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septicidal*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehiscence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.



Dehiscent Seed-vessel or Silicule.

The *dehiscence* of the firm external envelope.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 267.

3. In *pathol.*, a bursting open.

dehiscent (dē-his'ent), *a.* [= F. *déhiscent*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dehiscere*, gape: see *dehisce*.] **1.** Opening, as the capsule of a plant. —**2.** In *entom.*, divergent at the tips, as if tending to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices.

dehonestate†, *v. t.* [< L. *dehonestatus*, pp. of *dehonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, < *de-* priv. + *honestare*, honor, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*, and cf. *dishonest*, *v.*] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

dehonestation†, *n.* [< LL. *dehonestatio(n-)*, < L. *dehonestare*, dishonor: see *dehonestate*.] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 482.

dehors (dē-hôrz'; F. pron. dē-ôr'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dehors*, < OF. *defors, deforz, deffors, deffuers, defuer, desfuer* = Pr. *defors* = Sp. *defuera*, < ML. *deforis*, outside, without, < L. *de*, from, + *foris, foras* (> OF. *fors, forz, foers, hors*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fors* = It. *forc, fuora, fuore, fuori*), out of doors, out, < *foris*, a door, = Gr. *θύρα* = AS. *duru* = E. *door*: see *door*, and *forum, foreign, foris-*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *law*, without; foreign to; irrelevant.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

dehort† (dē-hôrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dehortar*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade, persuade, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, advise: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*.] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not *dehort* us, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

The bold Galilean, St. Peter, took the boldness to *dehort* his Master from so great an infelicity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *dehortatio(n-)*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a *dehortation* for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

dehortative (dē-hôr'ta-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *dehortativus*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge.*

dehortatory (dē-hôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dehortatorius*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] **I.** *a.* Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 103.

II.† *n.* A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

dehorter (dē-hôr'tėr), *n.* A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or *dehorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

dehumanization (dē-hū''man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dehumanize* + *-ation*.] The act of dehumanizing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled *dehumanisation*.

Nature has put a limit to *dehumanisation* in the qualities which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 245.

dehumanize (dē-hū'man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehumanized*, ppr. *dehumanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *humanize*. Cf. F. *déshumaniser*.] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, *dehumanizing* influences; *dehumanized* speculation. Also spelled *dehumanise*.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *dehumanized*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 343.

dehusk† (dē-husk'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *husk*.] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .
Dehusked upon the floor.
Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numillus.

dehydrate (dē-hī'drāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrated*, ppr. *dehydrating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chlorid, by reason of its strong affinity for water, *dehydrates* moist gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *dehydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent [alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes.
Penhallow, Vegetable Histology, p. 9.

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The celloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 350.

dehydrater (dē-hī′drā-tėr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrate* + *-ion*.] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī″drō-jen-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrogenize* + *-ation*.] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the *dehydrogenisations* play the most important part in the production of colour.
Ure, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hī′drǫ-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenized*, ppr. *dehydrogenizing*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

dehydrogenizer (dē-hī′drǫ-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of *dehydrogenisers* upon naphthylamine.
Ure, Dict., IV. 932.

deiamba (dā-iam′bạ), *n.* [Native name.] Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, western Africa, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

deicide[1] (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicida*, < ML. as if **deicida*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[1].] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig.* [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *deicides*. *The Century*, XXIV. 149.

deicide[2] (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicidio*, < ML. as if **deicidium*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[2].] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*.
Prior, I am that I am.

deictic (dīk′tik), *a.* [The reg. L. analogy would require **dictic* (cf. *apodictic*); < Gr. *δεικτικός*, serving to show, < *δεικνύναι*, show, akin to AS. *tæcan*, E. *teach*: see *teach*.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenchic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reductio ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle.
Whately, Rhetoric, i. 2.

deictically (dīk′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciative, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.
Hammond, Works, I. 703.

deid (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

deid (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Ilka thing that lady took,
Was like to be her *deid*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

He was my father's *deid*.
Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballads, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if′ik), *a.* [= F. *déifique* = Sp. *deifico* = Pg. It. *deifico*, < LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deific* impulse.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 43.

deifical (dē-if′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *deific*.

The ancient catholick fathers were not afrayd to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.
Homilies, On the Sacrament, I.

deification (dē″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deification*, *deificacion*, < OF. *déification*, F. *déification* = Sp. *deificacion* = Pg. *deificação* = It. *deificazione*, < LL. as if **deificatio*(*n*-), < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deifier (dē′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

deiform (dē′i-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deiforme*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.
Dr. H. More.

2†. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

deiformity† (dē-i-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *deiform* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Hath given her.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed. *Spiritual Conquest.*

deify (dē′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [< ME. *deifien*, < OF. *deifier*, F. *déifier* = Sp. Pg. *deificar* = It. *deificare*, < LL. *deificare*, deify, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The seals of Julius Cæsar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*. *Wordsworth.*

deign (dān), *v. t.* [< ME. *deignen*, *deynen*, *daynen*, < OF. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, F. *daigner* = Pr. *denhar* = Sp. Pg. *dignar* = It. *degnare*, deign, < L. *dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*[1], *disdain*, *dedain*[2].] 1†. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deignest* not our land.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

2†. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei *deyne* not hym to knowe for her lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.
Pope, Summer, l. 71.

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her wo ne *deyneth* him not to thinke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.]

deignous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

Dei gratia (dē′ī grā′shi-ạ). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, Victoria *Dei gratia* Britanniarum regina (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.

Dei judicium (dē′ī jǫ̈-dish′i-um). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

deil (dēl), *n.* [Sc., = E. dial. *deel*, *dule*, etc., < ME. *del*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Deil's buckie. See *buckie*.—**Deil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball.—**The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell,
When Pate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.
Ramsay.

deil-. See *dil-*.

Deimos (dī′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *δεῖμός*, fear, terror, personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

dein[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

dein[2] (dēn), *adv.* [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' fowk say that I can preach
Nae that *dein* ill.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Deinacrida, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

Deinornis, *n.* See *Dinornis*.

deinosaur, Deinosauria, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

Deinotherium, *n.* See *Dinotherium*.

deinous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

deinsularize (dē-in′sụ-lạr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularized*, ppr. *deinsularizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *insular* + *-ize*.] To deprive of insularity.

deinte†, **deinteet**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer.*

deintegrate† (dē-in′tę-grāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deintegratus*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-* priv. + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

deinteous†, *a.* See *dainteous*.

deintetht, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

deintrell†, *n.* See *daintrel*.

Deipara (dē-ip′ạ-rạ), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Deipara*, < LL. *deipara*, fem. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. See *Theotocos*.

deiparous† (dē-ip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *deipara*, fem. adj., < L. *deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*

Deipnosophist (dīp-nos′ǭ-fist), *n.* [< Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής*, sing. of *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' < *δεῖπνον*, dinner, + *σοφιστής*, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.

deirbhfine, *n.* [Ir.] See *geilfine*.

deist, *n.* A Middle English form of *dais*.

deism (dē′izm), *n.* [< F. *déisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *deismo* = D. G. *deismus* = Dan. *deisme* = Sw. *deism*, < NL. *deismus*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1.—2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. Deism is opposed to atheism, or the denial of any God; to pantheism, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to theism, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

deist (dē′ist), *n.* [< F. *déiste* (Viret, 1563), now *déiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *deista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *deist*, < NL. *deista*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology Theists. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it is transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature: namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

=Syn. *Atheist*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

deistic (dē-is′tik), *a.* [< *deist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

deistical (dē-is′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked] . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 462.

deistically (dē-is′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a deistic manner.

deisticalness (dē-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]

deitate† (dē'i-tāt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *deita(t-)s*, deity, + *-ate*[1].] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

Deiters's cells. See *cell*.

deity (dē'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [< ME. *deite, deyte*, < OF. *deitc*, F. *déité* = Pr. *deitat* = Sp. *deidad* = Pg. *deidade* = It. *deità*, < LL. *deita(t-)s* (for classical L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity), the divine nature, < L. *deus* (> F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus, dieus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*), a god, God. The L. *deus* (whence also E. *deific, deify, deism, deist*, and prob. *deuce*[1], q. v.) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. *dēus*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dii*, dat. and abl. pl. *dīs, diis*, in inscriptions also *dībus, diibus*, gen. pl. *dīvom, dīvum*; later nom. pl. *dei*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. **dīus*, **dīvus*, a god; cf. Skt. *deva*, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend *daēva*, an evil spirit, = Lith. *deva*, a god; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, God, = OW. *Diu*, W. *duw*, God, = Icel. *tīvi*, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. *θεός*, a god (whence E. *theism, theist, atheism, atheist, theurchy, theodicy, theology*, etc.). (2) L. *dīvus*, often *dīus* (= Gr. *δῖος* or **δῖFός*, divine), adj. to *deus*; hence L. *divinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. Skt. *dāiva*, diviue, *divya*, heavenly; L. *dīrus, dīus*, adj., as n. a god. (3) OL. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Joris*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove, Jupiter*), = Gr. *Ζεύς*, Bœotian *Δεύς*, for **Δηύς* (gen. *Διός* for **ΔιFός*), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = Skt. *dyāus* (gen. *divas*, stem *div-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, OL. *Joupiter*, L. *Jūpiter, Juppiter*, in another form *Diespiter*, = Gr. voe. *Ζεῦ πάτερ* = Skt. voe. *Dyāush pitar*, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. **Tiu*, in OHG. *Zio* = AS. *Tiw* = Icel. *Týr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. *Tiw* is still preserved in E. *Tuesday*, AS. *Tiwes dæg* (see *Tiw* and *Tuesday*). (4) L. *diēs*, a day, orig. **diās*, **divās*; cf. Skt. *dyāus* (stem *div-*), day (the same as *dyāus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiv*, Ir. *dia* = W. *dyw*, day: see *dial, diurnal, journal, journey*. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same root, see *Diana, Janus, Juno*, and *Dis*. Cf. also *demon*.] **1.** Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essenee of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Raleigh*.

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded *deity*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the *Deity* more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. *Paley*, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *dejeter, degeter, dejecter, degecter*, F. *déjeter* = Pr. *dejetar*, < L. *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, dejicere*, east down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, east, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject, adject, conject, eject*, etc.] **1**†. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In sething water hem *dejecte*,
So lette hem sething longe tyme swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*
With too much scorn.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.
Fuller, Profane State, i.

2†. To abate; lower; diminish in foree or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly *dejected*, to call home her wandering senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that *dejects* me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 99.

=**Syn. 3.** To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.

dejectt (dē-jekt'), *a.* [< OF. *deject* = Sp. *deyecto* = It. *dejctto*, < L. *dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downeast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovercign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

dejecta (dē-jek'tä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dejectus*, pp. of *dējicere, deicere*, thrown down: see *deject*.] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

dejectant (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, same as *despectant*.

dejected (dē-jek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.]—**2.** Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

He was much *dejected*, and made account we would have killed him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Long, with *dejected* look and whine,
To leave the hearth his dogs repine.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Dejected embowed, in *her.*, embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed dejected*. =**Syn. 2.** Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dē-jek'ted-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bowed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil.

dejectedness (dē-jek'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being east down; depression of spirits.—**2.** Abjeetness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

The *dejectedness* of a slave is likewise given him [Caliban], and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island.
Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy.

dejecter (dē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who dejects or casts down.

dejection (dē-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *déjection* = Sp. *deyeccion* = Pg. *dejecção* = It. *dejezione*, < L. *dejectio(n-)*, < *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, deicere*, deject: see *deject*.] **1.** The act of easting down; a easting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe
Than base *dejection*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Pearson*.

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Feeal discharge; evaeuation. (*b*) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the *dejections* of cholera; watery *dejections*.—**4.** The state of being downeast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 301.

A vague *dejection*
Weighs down my soul.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

5. In *astrol.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet. =**Syn. 4.** Sadness, despondency, gloom.

dejectly† (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* [< *deject, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a downeast manner; dejectedly. *Davies*.

I rose *dejectly*, curtesied, and withdrew without reply.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ory*.] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, *dejectory* medieines.

dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *deject* + *-ure*.] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejecta.

dejeratet (dej'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *dejerare*, take an oath, orig. *dējurare*, a form restored in LL., < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury*.] To swear solemnly.

dejerationt (dej-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dejeratio(n-)*, LL. *dējuratio(n-)*, < *dejerare*, take an oath: see *dejerate*.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and *dejerations* he labours to clear his intentions to her person.
Bp. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejunet, *n.* Same as *déjeuner*.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

déjeuner (dā-zhė-nā'), *n.* [F., prop. inf. *déjeuner*, OF. *desjeuner, desjuner*, break fast, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *jejunare* (> F. *jeûner*), fast: see *jejune*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.—**Déjeuner à la fourchette** (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 118.

de jure (dē jö'rē). [L., of right or law: *de*, of; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just, justice*.] By right; according to law. See *de facto*.

Dekabrist†, *n.* [< Russ. *Dekabrĭ*, December, + *-ist*.] Same as *Decembrist*.

dekadrachm (dek'a-dram), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάδραχμος*, worth 10 drachmas, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma, drachm*.] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachms, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Evainetos, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dekagram, *n.* See *decagram*.

dekass (dek'as), *n.* [G., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *as* (*ass-*), as: see *as*[4], *ace*.] A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duehy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or 7.7 grains troy.

dekastere, *n.* See *decastere*.

dekingt (dē-king'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *king*.] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus *dekinged*, the embassie rode loyfully backe to London to the parliament.
Speed, Edward III., IX. xii. § 75.

dekle, *n.* See *deckle*.

del[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

del[2] (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *angili-wood*.

del. An abbreviation of the Latin *delineavit*, (he) drew it, plaeed after an artist's name on a picture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. *De la Beche* (1796–1855).] A genus of trees, formed for the bottle-tree, now included under *Sterculia*. See eut under *bottle-tree*.

delabialize (dē-lā'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *labialize*.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. *H. Sweet*.

delacerate† (dē-las'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating*. [< L. *delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'); ef. *dilacerare*, to tear to pieces (> E. *dilacerate*), < *de-*, from, or *di-*, away, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

delaceration† (dē-las-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. **delaceratio(n-)*, < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate*.] A tearing in pieces.

delacrimation† (dē-lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [Also written *delacrymation*; < L. *delacrimatio(n-)*, < *delacrimare*, shed tears, < *de*, down, + *lacrimare, lacrumare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

delactation† (dē-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *lactation*.] The act of weaning.

delaine (dē-lān′), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; F. *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

delamination (dē-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscenee: a term speeifieally applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus produeing a twe-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

delapidate†, delapidation†, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delapsation† (dē-lap-sā′shon), *n.* [< *delapse* + *-ation*.] The act of falling down.

delapse† (dē-laps′), *v. i.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown, from Philip her fair mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsion† (dē-lap′shon), *n.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapse*.] A falling down; prolapse.

delate[1] (dē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= Sp. Pg. *delatar*, accuse, < ML. *delatare* (also contr. *delare*), aeense; < L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, earry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announee, also, as a legal term, with obj. *nomen*, name, or later with person as objeet, indiet, impeach, acense, denounee, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *defer*[1].] 1†. To carry; convey; transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

2†. To carry on; conduet; manage.

His warlike wife Semiramis . . .
Long ruled in his stead,
Delating in a male's attyre
The empire new begonne.
Warner, Albion's England, i. 1.

3†. To publish or spread abroad; make publie.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

4. To bring a charge against; aeeuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judieatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may *delate*
My slackness to my patron, work me out
Of his opinion. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a house [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly *delated* to the provincial or the general.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 648.

delate[2]† (dē-lāt′), *v. t.* [< ML. *delatare*, erroneous form of L. *dilatare*, dilate, extend, dilute: see *dilate* and *delay*[2].] To allay; dilute.

delater (dē-lā′tėr), *n.* [< *delate*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

delation[1] (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délation* = Sp. *delacion* = Pg. *delação* = It. *delazione*, aeeusation, < L. *delatio(n-)*, an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, eonveyanee'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, aeeuse: see *delate*[1].] 1†. Carriage; conveyanee; transmission.

The *delation* of light is in an instant.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In *delation* of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifieally, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A *delation* given in against him to the said committee—for unsound doctrine.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ii. 4.

delation[2]† (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [For *dilation*: see *dilation* and *delay*[1].] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage micht suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was sa ner approacheand to the wallis and portis of the town.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantages gotten by such *delation*; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance nor mercy. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxiii.

delator (dē-lā′tor), *n.* [= F. *delateur* = Sp. Pg. *delator* = It. *delatore*, < L. *delator*, an aeeuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*[1].] A secret or interested aeeuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delater*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, piekthank or malevolent *delators*, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 20.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-a-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *delatorius*, < L. *delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delawarean (del-a-wār′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609–18) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *delayen*, *delaien*, < OF. *delaier*, *delayer*, *deleier*, *delcar*, also *dellaier*, *deslaier*, etc., *dilaier*, *dilayer*, etc., later *delayer*, F. *délayer* = Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, also (after F.) *dilajare*, < ML. *dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < L. *dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > nlt. E. *defer*[2], *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*[2], *differ*. Thus *delay*[1] is a doublet of *dilate*, and practieally of *defer*[2], *differ*, being nlt. attaehed to the same L. inf. *differre*. Cf. *delay*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

Come, are you ready?
You love so to *delay* time! the day grows on.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,
And wish in vain for your *delay'd* Return.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the eourse or progress of: as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal?
Milton, Comus, l. 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 272.

To delay creditors, in *law*, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands.=**Syn.** 1. To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke*.

Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new-year *delaying* long;
Thou doest expectant nature wrong;
Delaying long, *delay* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead
Within the taper's flame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *n.* [< ME. *delay*, < OF. *delai*, *delay*, *dilai*, *dilais*, F. *délai*, m., OF. also *delaie*, f., = It. *dilata*, f., delay; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he seid withoute more *delay*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, t. 1.

O love, why makest thou *delay*?
Life comes not till thou comest.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindranee to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay*.

delay[2]† (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [< F. *délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = Pr. *deslegar* = It. *dileguare*, dilute, < ML. **disliquare*, **diliquare*, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis-*, *di-*, instead of *de-*), as L. *deliquare*, also *delicare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *liquare*, liquefy: see *deliquate*, *liquate*, *liquid*. Appar. more or less assoeiated, erroneously, with *delay*[1] (OF. *delayer*, etc.). *delate*[2] (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*[2], is prop. a form of *dilate*), *dilate*, and with *allay*[1], *allay*[2].] To alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator*.

Those dreadfull flames she also found *delayd*
And quenched quite like a consumed torch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

delayable (dē-lā′a-bl), *a.* [< *delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies*.

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

delayed† (dē-lād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*[2], r.] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper halfe of it a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dē-lā′ėr), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tarrier or *delayer*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer of* justice.
Swift, Character of Hen. II.

delayingly (dē-lā′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,
With many a scarce-believable excuse.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment† (dē-lā′ment), *n.* [< ME. *delayement*, < OF. *delaiement*, *delayement*, *deleement*, etc., < *delaier*, delay, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayement*,
But goeth home in all hie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., IV.

del credere (del kred′e-rē). [It., lit. of belief or trust: *del*, eontr. of *de il*, of the (L. *de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < L. *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mereantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—**Del credere commission,** the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

dele[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

dele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dell*[1].

dele[3] (dē′lē), *v. t.* [L. *dele*, impv. of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinetive script form ℌ, or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del′ē-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= F. *délébile* = Sp. *deleble* = Pg. *delevel* = It. *delebile*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indelible*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so usefull for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

delectability (dē-lek-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *deleitabilidad*; as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being deleetable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its *delectability* to the eye. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 827.

delectable (dē-lek′ta-bl), *a.* [(The ME. form was *delitable*, q. v., < OF. *delitable*) = F. *délectable* = Sp. *deleitable* = Pg. *deleitavel* = It. *delettabile*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; eharming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "*delectable* bowers," *Quarles*, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the *delectable* baits of sin.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these mediæval cities which the May sun had melted away—a certain *delectable* depth of local color, an excess of duskiness and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

delectableness (dē-lek′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret*.

delectably (dē-lek′ta-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.
Bp. Bale, On Revelations, ii., sig. A vii.

delectate (dē-lek'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = It. *delettare, dilettare* = Sp. Pg. *deleitar* = F. *déleeter*, OF. *deliter* (> ME. *deliten*, E. *delight*), delight: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

delectation (dē-lek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délectation* = Sp. *deleitacion* = Pg. *deleitação* = It. *delettazione*, < L. *delectatio(n-)*, < *delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great *delectation* in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly."
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to *delectation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these *delectations*, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (dē-lek'tus pėr-sō'nē). [L., the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, < *deligere*, pp. *delectus*, choose out, select, < *de*, from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *personæ*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In *law*, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy† (del'ē-gā-si), *n.* [< *delega(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set *delegacy* to that purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [< L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (> It. *delegare* = Sp. Pg. *delegar* = F. *déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. —2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to *delegate* authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Let him *delegate* to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The Iliad shows that it was usual for a Greek king to *delegate* to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délégué* = Sp. Pg. *delegado* = It. *delegato*, < L. *delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.
Jer. Taylor.

II. *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and *delegates* with powers from hell.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the *delegate* of a higher Legislator.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control. *Macaulay.*

Specifically—2. In the United States: (*a*) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (*b*) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent.—3. In Great Britain: (*a*) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. (*b*) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—**Court of Delegates**, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*.—**House of Delegates**, in the United States: (*a*) The lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (*b*) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).

delegated (del'ē-gā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that Reason may not win.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 36.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose *delegated* cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all *delegated* trust.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americana.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special *delegated* power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

delegation (del-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délégation* = Sp. *delegacion* = Pg. *delegação* = It. *delegazione*, < L. *delegatio(n-)*, < *delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*.
S. Miller.

These only held their power by *delegation* from the people. *Brougham.*

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first—the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Cromwel.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly.—3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members.
4. In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be *perfect* when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor.
5. In French usage, a share certificate.—6. In *banking*, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatory† (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delegate* + *-ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might bee, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dē-len'dä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delendung, *n.* Same as *delundung*.

delenifical† (del-ē-nif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *delenificus*, soothing, < *delenire*, soothe, soften (< *de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (del-e-sē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Benjamin *Delessert* (1773–1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algæ (*Florideæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaf-like fronds, which are laciniate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British Isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

delessite (dē-les'īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Delesse*.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

delete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps < *de*, away, + **lere*, an assumed verb related to *linere*, smear, erase: see *liniment*. In another view, L. *delere* = Gr. *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*, according to better information.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight.
W. E. Aytoun.

It was not till 1879 that they [the German socialists] were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to *delete* from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 283.

deleterious (del-ē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *délétère* = Sp. *deletereo* = Pg. It. *deleterio*, < ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, noxious, deleterious, < *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer, < *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a *deleterious* plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried abroad. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xc.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a *deleterious* practice; *deleterious* food.

'Tis pity wine should be so *deleterious*,
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so *deleterious* an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized peoples as clothing. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

deleteriously (del-ē-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

deleteriousness (del-ē-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

deletery† (del'ē-ter-i), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] **I.** *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,
. . . stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since).
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 2.

II. *n.* [< ML. *deleterium*, < Gr. *δηλητήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a poison, neut. of *δηλητήριος*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deleteries* to the sin, and to abate the temptation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dē-lē'shon), *n.* [< L. *deletio(n-)*, < *delere*, delete: see *delete*.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total *deletion* from being God's people, was foretold by Christ. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or *deletion* of the Moors.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality.
R. L. Stevenson, Ordered South.

deletitious (del-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *deletitius*, prop. *deleticius*, < L. *delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

deletive (dē-lē'tiv), *a.* [< *delete* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

deletory (del'ē-tō-ri), *n.* [< *delete* + *-ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 2.

Dele-wine†, *n.* A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated, vii. 253.

delf[1] (delf), *n.* [< ME. *delf*, a quarry, a grave, < AS. *dælf*, a ditch, *ge-delf*, a ditch, digging, < *delfan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] 1†. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a *delf* with hande an handfull longe,
And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

Some lesser *delfs*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.
Fletcher, Purple Island, iii. 13.

2. A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*.—3. A bed of coal or of iron-stone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coal-fields, Eng.]—4. In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See *abatement*, 3.

delf[2], **delft** (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph*; prop. *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware*[2].

delfynt, *n.* See *delphin*.

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

Delian (dē′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Delius*, < Gr. Δήλιος, pertaining to Delos, < Δῆλος, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.—**Delian problem**, the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication*.

delibatet (del′i-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> It. *delibare* = Pg. *delibar*), take of, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation*.] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travell'd and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, iii.

delibation (del-i-bā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *delibatio(n-)*, < *delibare*, taste: see *delibate*.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [Σεβόμενοι] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity.
J. Mede, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

deliber†, *v. i.* [OSe. also *deliver*, *delyver*; ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délibérer*, < L. *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] To deliberate; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste
That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 169.

deliberate (dē-lib′ẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliberated*, ppr. *deliberating*. [< L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> It. *deliberare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = F. *délibérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + **liberare*, *librare*, weigh, < **libra*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate*.] **I.** *trans.* To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Alhama. *Irving*, Granada, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all distempered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iii., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 28.

2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast),
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberate (dē-lib′ẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose,
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts: as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage,
Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.
Milton, P. L., i. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, Mod. Infidelity.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the March, and formed opposite to the basha.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt*.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful.

deliberately (dē-lib′ẹ-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē-lib′ẹ-rāt-nes), *n.* 1. Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Eikon Basilike*.

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action.
The American, VIII. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberater, deliberator (dē-lib′ẹ-rā-tèr, -tọr). *n.* [= It. *deliberatore*, < L. *deliberator*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, Essays, cxxxiii.

deliberation (dē-lib-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deliberacion*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délibération* = Pr. *deliberacio* = Sp. *deliberacion* = Pg. *deliberação* = It. *deliberazione*, < L. *deliberatio(n-)*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before,
To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after;
To serche it full suerly, and se to the ende,
With due *deleberacion* for doutis of Angur;
Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2457.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great *deliberation*, and his iudgment consists much in his pace.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

4. In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse. =**Syn.** 1 and 3. Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.—2. Consultation, conference.

deliberative (dē-lib′ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délibératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliberativo*, < L. *deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberative* is a meane whereby we doe perswade, entreate, or rebuke, exhorte, or dehorte, commende, or comforte any man.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it; especially, oratory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

II. *n.* 1†. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (dē-lib′ẹ-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 7.

deliberator, *n.* See *deliberater*.

delible, *a.* See *deleble*.

deliberation† (del-i-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *de*, down, + *libratio(n-)*, a leveling, < *librare*, balance, level: see *libration*.] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. *Sir T. Browne*.

delicacy (del′i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-siz). [< ME. *deliceacy*, *delicacie*; < *delica(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—2. Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.
Milton, P. L., v. 333.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

Yet we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the *delicatys* of the worlde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 526.

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden*.

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. xii. 339.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—7. Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, Essays, i.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay*.

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness. as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator*.

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful *delicacy.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of *delicacy*, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing *delicacy* was beginning to alarm her friends. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 376.

12†. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie
Which cleped is *delicacie*,
Wherof ye spake here to fore,
Beseche I wolde you therefore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.

13†. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 489.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers.
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

=Syn. 2. Daintiness, savoriness.—**3.** *Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit.* A *delicacy* is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the *delicacies* of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with *delicacies*. *Dainty* is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A *tidbit* is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *delicate, delicat*, < OF. *delicat*, F. *délicat* = Pr. *delicat* = Sp. Pg. *delicado* = It. *delicato* (cf. ME. *delie*, < OF. *delie, delje, delgie, delge, deuge*, the vernacular form, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, fine, slender), < L. *delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender, < *delicia*, usually in pl. *deliciæ*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the same source are *delicious, delectable*, and *delight*, q. v.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to *coarse* or *rough.*

Cer. Wrench it open;
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my sense.
2d Gent. A *delicate* odour. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such *delicate* music in the woods?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a *delicate* being; a *delicate* skin or fabric; *delicate* tints.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
So *delicate* that mortal touch might mar.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,
With the dew on its *delicate* sheath.
Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. *J. Caird.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate*
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—**6.** Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a *delicate* surgical operation; a *delicate* topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact; deft: as, a *delicate* touch; a *delicate* performer or performance.

I do but say what she is: — So *delicate* with her needle!
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined: as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—**9.** Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship: as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.—**10.** Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous.
Addison, Spectator, No. 26.

11†. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses intermixed with plaines, *delicate* gardens, artificiall fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

=Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—**8.** Fastidious, discriminating.—**10.** Sensitive.

II.† *n.* **1.** Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my *delicates*. Jer. li. 34.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince; he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of *delicates*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler.*

delicately (del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicatliche*, ne to depe neither.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 166.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts.
Luke vii. 25.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 43.

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so *delicately* clear. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

delicateness (del'i-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tendernesa. Deut. xxviii. 56.

delicatesse† (del-i-ka-tes'), *n.* [< F. *délicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate: see *delicate*.] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

delicet†, *n.* [< ME. *delice*, pl. *delices*, < OF. *delices*, F. *délices*, pl., = Sp. Pg. *delicia* = It. *delizia*, < L. *deliciæ*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate*.] A delight; a dainty; something delicately pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "3outhe axith *delice*;
For 3outhe the course of kinde [nature] wole holde."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

deliciate† (dē-lish'i-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *deliciatus*, pp. of *deliciari*, delight one's self, feast, < L. *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

delicious (dē-lish'us), *a.* [< ME. *delicious*, < OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux* = Pr. *delicios* = Sp. Pg. *delicioso* = It. *delizioso*, < L. *deliciosus*, delicious, delightful, < *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] **1.** Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure: as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odor; *delicious* fruit or wine.

She [Venice] ministred unto me more variety of remarkable and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any citie before. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the stomach deadly. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetely declining to the south and Mediterranian coasts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

What so *delicious* as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling? *Emerson*, Friendship.

Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast
To take them as I did? but something jarr'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3†. Delicate; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

=Syn. *Delicious, Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always supersensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, *delicious* spring-time violet.
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so *delightful* as a wife?
Cowper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "*delicious* music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1149.

deliciously (dē-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-lish'us-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness.*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

2†. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East sends hither her *deliciousness.*
Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3†. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dē-likt'), *n.* [= F. *délit* = Sp. *delicto, delito* = Pg. *delicto, delito* = It. *delitto*, < L. *delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de* + *linquere*, leave; cf. *delinquent*.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in *civil* and *Scots law*, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

deliet†, *a.* [ME. *delie* (three syllables), < OF. *delie, delje, delgie*, F. *délié*, fine, slender, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, < L. *delicatus*, delicate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see *delicate*.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of riht *delye* thredes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déligation* = Sp. *deligacion*, < L. as if **deligatio(n-)*, < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation*.] In *surg.*, a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *deligations* with many rowlers, saith Albucasius. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

delight (dē-līt'), *v.* [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light, might*, etc.; the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, < ME. *deliten, delyten*, < OF. *deleiter, deliter* = Pr. *delectar* = Sp. *deleitar, delectar* = Pg. *deleitar* = It. *delettare, dilettare*, < L. *delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delicere*, allure: see *delicate, delectable, delicious*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; poetry *delights* the mind.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 16.

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man *delights* not me, no, nor woman either. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or take great pleasure; be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squyer *delited* nothinge ther-*ynne* whan that he smote his maister, but he wiste not fro whens this corage to hym come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart. Ps. xl. 8.

The labour we *delight in* physics pain. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

delight (dē-līt'), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delite*, < ME. *delite, delit, delyt*, < OF. *deleit, delit* = Pr. *delieg, deliet* = Sp. Pg. *deleite* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] **1.** A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. Ps. i. 2.

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, ere spiritual megrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with alle this?
Thowe doest the *delytys* of the devylle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,
And show the best of our *delights*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

3†. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer.* = **Syn. 1.** *Joy, Pleasure*, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dē-lī'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*] **1.** Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—
What was thy *delighted* measure?
Collins, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2†. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more white than black.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

delightedly (dē-lī'ted-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong faya and talismans,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dē-lī'tėr), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 250.

delightful (dē-līt'fûl), *a.* [< *delight* + *-ful*, 1.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful*—the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

= **Syn.** *Delicious, Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dē-līt'fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a delightful manner: in a manner to afford great pleasure: charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. ix.

2†. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

delightfulness (dē-līt'fûl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxix.

2†. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sir P. Sidney.

delightingly (dē-lī'ting-li), *adv.* **1.** In a delighting manner; so as to give delight.—**2**†. With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequirl's death. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium.

delightless (dē-līt'les), *a.* [< *delight* + *-less*.] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson*, Spring.

delightsome (dē-līt'sum), *a.* [< *delight* + *-some*.] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delightsom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 31.

delightsomely (dē-līt'sum-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightsomely*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

delightsomeness (dē-līt'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied. *Wheatly*, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 38.

delignate† (dē-lig'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *lignum*, wood, + *-ate*2 (suggested by *delapidate, dilapidate*).] To deprive or strip of wood. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness dilapidating, or rather *delignating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.

delimit (dē-lim'it), *v. t.* [< F. *délimiter*, < LL. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de-* + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or bounds or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangiophore. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, V. 246.

delimitation (dē-lim-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *délimitation*, < LL. *delimitare*: see *delimit*.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various dioceses of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

deline† (dē-līn'), *v. t.* [= F. *délinéer* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*.] To mark out; delineate. *Otway.*

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 523.

delineable (dē-lin'ē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*. *Feltham*, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dē-lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *delineamiento* = Pg. *deliniamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if **delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternall light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 11.

delineate (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [< L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *deliniare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *lineare*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*2. Cf. *deline*.] **1.** To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—**2.** To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

delineation (dē-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *délinéation* = Sp. *delineacion* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < LL. *delineatio(n-)*, < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] **1.** The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the eare well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleaseth the eye well. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

= **Syn. 2.** *Sketch*, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dē-lin'ē-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *délinéateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if **delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*.] **1.** One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, liii.

Specifically—**2.** A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—**3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

delineatory (dē-lin'ē-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delineate* + *-ory*.] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delinentory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 386.

delineature† (dē-lin'ē-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *delineatura*, < L. as if **delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*.] Delineation.

deliniment† (dē-lin'i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *deliniment*, < L. *delinimentum*, prop. *delenimentum*, < *delinire*, prop. *delenire*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lenire*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient*, *delenifical*.] **1.** Mitigation.—**2.** A liniment. *Bailey.*

delinition† (del-i-nish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delinere*, besmear, < *de* + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling'kwen-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-siz). [= OF. *delinquance* = Sp. *delincuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < LL. *delinquentia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, delinquent: see *delinquent*.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, v. 2.

= **Syn.** *Wrong, Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

delinquent (dē-ling'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *delinkwent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinkvent* = F. *délinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I.** *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person. *State Trials* (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for
'Gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)
But that it is abhorring from our state.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

Delinquents who confess,
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.
Cowper, Elegies, iv.

= **Syn.** *Offender, Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong-doer.

delinquently (dē-ling'kwent-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

deliquate (del'i-kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquare*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquesce*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquefy, melt: see *liquate* and *delay*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To melt or be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle*, Chemical Principles.

II. *trans.* To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwā′shọn), *n.* [< *deliquate* + *-ion*.] A melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquesced*, ppr. *deliquescing*. [< L. *deliquescere*, melt away, dissolve, < *de*, down, + *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt: see *liquid*.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chromic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change. *C. O. Whitman*, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had *deliquesced* into some half-dozen expressions. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes′ẹns), *n.* [= F. *déliquescence* = Sp. *delicuescencia* = Pg. *deliquescencia* = It. *deliquescenza*, < L. as if **deliquescentia*, < *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquescent*.] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by *deliquescence*; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. *Sydney Smith*, To Dr. Holland, ix.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes′ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déliquescent* = Sp. *delicuescente* = Pg. *deliquescente* = It. *deliquescente*, < L. *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquesce*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry. *Black*, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence — 2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*. *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth. — 4. In *bot.*, branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquiate (dē-lik′wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquiated*, ppr. *deliquiating*. [Improper form of *deliquate*.] Same as *deliquesce*.

deliquiation (dē-lik-wi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *deliquiate* + *-ion*.] Same as *deliquescence*.

deliquium[1] (dē-lik′wi-um), *n.* [= F. *déliquium* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliquio*, < LL. *deliquium*, a flowing down, < L. *de*, down, + *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate*.] 1. In *chem.*, a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt. — 2. Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle*.

The sentimentalist always insists on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium[2]† (dē-lik′wi-um), *n.* [< L. *deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), < *delinquere*, fail, be wanting: see *delinquent*.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries bisket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquiums*, or being sick. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

deliracy† (dē-lir′a-si), *n.* [< L. as if **deliratia*, < *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Delirium.

delirament† (dē-lir′a-mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deliramento*, < L. *dēlīrāmentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *dēlīrare*, be crazy: see *delirate*.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *delirements* further I proceed. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.

delirancy† (dē-lir′an-si), *n.* [< *deliran(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies. *Bp. Gauden*, Sermon at Funeral of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

delirant† (dē-lī′rant), *a.* [< F. *délirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirante*, < L. *deliran(t-)s*, ppr. of *delirare* (F. *délirer*), be crazy: see *delirate*.] Delirious.

delirate† (dē-lī′rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (> It. *delirare* = Sp. Pg. *delirar* = F. *délirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, < *delirus*, crazy, raving: see *delirous*, *delirious*.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram*.

deliration (del-i-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *deliratio(n-)*, < *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementation. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind. *De Quincey*.

deliriant (dē-lir′i-ạnt), *n.* [< *delirium* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā′shiẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *delirare*, rave, + *facere*, ppr. *facien(t-)s*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (dē-lir′i-us), *a.* [< *delirium* + *-ous*. The older form was *delirous*, q. v.] 1. Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving. — 2. Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,
And scenes ideal took for true.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses. *Longfellow*.

deliriously (dē-lir′i-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.
Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 260.

deliriousness (dē-lir′i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (dē-lir′i-um), *n.* [= F. *délire* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *delirium*, < L. *delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirus*, mad, raving: see *delirate*.] 1. A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind. *Irving*.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.
Cowper, Task, iv. 528.

Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system. =**Syn. 1.** *Madness*, *Frenzy*, etc. See *insanity*.

delirous† (dē-lī′rus), *a.* [< L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away, from, + *lira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious*.] Raving; delirious.

Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason. *Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight*.

délit (dā-lē′), *n.* [F. *délit*, an offense: see *delict*.] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another. — **Quasi délit**, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *delitable*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, whence later E. *delectable*, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde,
That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,
And many another *delitable* syghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

delitably†, *adv.* [ME., < *delitable*, q. v.] Delightfully. *Chaucer*.

delite†, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight*.

delitet†, *a.* [< OF. *delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, n., delight: see *delite*, *n.*, *delight*.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe moste *delyte*,
That gave his body to man in forme of brede
On shreffe thursday to-forne or before he was dede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes′ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [= F. *délitescence*; < *delitescent*, q. v.] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*. *Aubrey*, Life, p. 13.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*. *Johnson*.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. In *surg.*, the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor. — **Period of delitescence**, in *med.*, the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation*.

delitescent (del-i-tes′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *delitescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigate† (dē-lit′i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *delitigatus*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram*.

delitigation† (dē-lit-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [< *delitigate* + *-ion*.] A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey*.

deliver[1] (dē-liv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *deliveren*, *delyveren*, *delivren*, < OF. *delivrer*, F. *délivrer* = Pr. *deslivrar*, *desliuar*, *deslieurar*, *delivrar* = Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = OSp. *delibrar* = It. *diliberare*, *deliberare*, *dilibrare*, < ML. *deliberare*, set free, deliver, < L. *de*, away, from, + *liberare*, set free, liberate, < *liber*, free: see *liberate*, *livery*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noyse of foulis for to ben *delyvered*
So loude ronge, "Have don and let us wende."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked. Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magestrats used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delyved* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to haue none other commission, or authoritie, but onely to *deliuer* their Emperours letter vnto the Pope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over*: as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebel'd and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *deliver'd* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and griefs, . . .
She is, something before her time, *deliver'd*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *deliuered* of him without paine, and Angelicall Birds came to nourish the child. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses. *Peacham*, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Scott*.

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,
Let argument slide, and then *deliver* swift
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand —
Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 278.

6†. To make known; impart, as information.

Wel. Oh, I came not there to-night.
Bob. Your brother *delivered* us as much.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Will you *deliver* how
This dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly *delivereth*, and divers confirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

7. To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowell is alwayes more easily *deliuered* then the consonant. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibillas prophecies were wholly *deliuered* in verses. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

To deliver battle, to deliver an attack, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered* two *battles* at Fuentes de Onoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

=Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—7. *Pronounce*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left unoiled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason. See *draw*.

deliver[2] (dē-liv'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *deliver, delyvere*, < OF. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert, < ML. **deliber* (cf. adv. *delibere*, promptly), < L. *de* + *liber*, free; cf. adv. *libere*, freely. Cf. *deliver*[1], formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
And wonderly *delyvere*, and gret of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men. *Holinshed.*

Pyrocles, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . soon have made an end of Anaxius. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

deliver[3]†, *v. i.* See *deliber*. *Chaucer.*

deliverable (dē-liv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *deliver*[1] + *-able*.] That may be or is to be delivered.

deliverance (dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *deliverance, deliveraunce*, < OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance* = Pr. *delivransa* = Sp. *delibranza* (obs.) = It. *deliberanza*), < *delivrer*, deliver: see *deliver*[1] and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.

In hir standeth all your *deliuerance*,
Or elles your deth without doubt any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1863.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. Gen. xlv. 7.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—**3.** Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

Hence—**4.** The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequate *deliverance*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—**6.** Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 162.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking in duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 99.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

deliverer (dē-liv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *delyverer*; < *deliver* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—**3**†. One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deviser, discusser, *deliverer*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. § 460.

deliveress (dē-liv'ėr-es), *n.* [< *deliver* + *-ess*.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our country men when they beseiged it. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, April 21, 1644.

deliverly (dē-liv'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *delyverly, -liche*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Nimbly; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whan Gaheries saugh his brother Gaweln, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his hced his hatte *delyuerly*, and hente a-geln his swerde, and apparcilede hym to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverly*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

deliverness† (dē-liv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *delyvernes, -nesse*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ness*.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. *Chaucer.*

delivery (dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-iz). [< *deliver*[1] + *-y*, after *livery*.] **1.** The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

In the *deliuery* of them that surulne, no mans particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—**3.** Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—**5.** Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—**6.** Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Addison.*

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—**8.** Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—**9**†. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

10. In *founding*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—**Actual delivery**, or **delivery in fact**, in *law*, a transfer of physical possession.—**Constructive delivery**, in *law*, such a change in the situation as in legal effect imports a transfer of possession.—**Delivery of juridical possession**, in *law*, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investure of title; corresponding to the common-law livery of seizin. Under Mexican administration it was performed by a magistrate of the vicinage, and it included the establishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the magistrate and witnesses, pulled up grass and stones and threw them to the four winds of heaven, in token of his legal and legitimate possession. The magistrate made a record of these proceedings, duly attested by the witnesses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—**Delivery-roller**, in *mach.*, the last of a series of rollers, or that which finally carries the object from the operative parts of the machine.—**Delivery-valve**, the valve through which a pumped fluid is discharged.—**General delivery**, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—**Good delivery**, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—**Jail delivery**. See *jail-delivery*.—**Symbolical delivery**, in *law*, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it.
=Syn. 6. *Elocution, Delivery*. See *elocution*.

dell[1] (del), *n.* [< ME. *delle* = MD. *delle*, D. *del*, a dale, vale, = G. dial. *telle*, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. *dal*, dale, E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. For the relation of forms, cf. *tell, tale*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.

That break [in the forest] is a *dell*; a deep, hollow cup, lined with turf. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In a little *dell* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

dell[2]† (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench. [Thieves' cant.]

My *dell* and my dainty wild *dell*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Della Crusca (del'ä krus'kä). [It.: *della*, of the (< L. *de*, of, + *illa*, that); *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a sieve, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Della-Cruscan (del-ä-krus'kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in *Della-Cruscan* dilettanteism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 63.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See *ware*[2].

delocalize (dē-lō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, ppr. *delocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *localize*.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* our gossip and give it historic breadth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 92.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 20.

deloo (de-lö'), *n.* [N. African.] A kind of North African duykerbok, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

deloul, *n.* See *delul*. *Layard.*

Deloyala (dē-lō-ī'a-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῆλος, clear, + ἅλως, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Coptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolet in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Coptocycla clavata*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapical spot, whence the name. It feeds on potato-vines.

Clubbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clavata*). (Line shows natural size.)

delph, *n.* An improper spelling of *delf*[1], *delf*[2].

Delphacida (del-fas'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphax* (*-ac-*) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoridæ*, or referred to the *Cixiidæ*.

Delphax (del'faks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέλφαξ, a young pig.] A genus of phytophthirious hemipterous insects, or plant-lice. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

Delphian (del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delphi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind. *Halleck.*

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinius, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward *Delphian* look.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

Also *Delphinian*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Delphi.

The *Delphians* contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

Delphic (del'fik), *a.* [< L. *Delphicus*, < Gr. Δελφικός, pertaining to Δελφοί, Delphi.] Same as *Delphian*.

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick invisible strings. *Keats.*

delphin[1]† (del'fin), *n.* [ME. *delphin, delfyn*, < L. *delphinus*, ML. also *delfinus*, < Gr. δελφίς, later also δελφίν, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Hence *dolphin* and *dauphin*, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar buth oft ytake *delphyns*, & se-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hyt were of whaales kunde). *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, i. 41.

delphin[1] (del'fin), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, also *delphin*, a dolphin (in ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see *dauphin*): see *delphin*[1], *n.*, and *dolphin*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to a dol-

phin, or to the *Delphinidæ*.—2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

Also *delphine, delphinian*.

Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

delphin[2] (del'fin), *n.* [For *delphinine* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + *-ine*[2].] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinapterinæ (del-fi-nap-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinoids collectively. They have the cervical vertebræ all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

Delphinapterus (del-fi-nap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δελφίς, δελφίν*, dolphin, + *ἄπτερος*, wingless (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < *ἀ-* priv. + *πτερόν*, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] **1.** A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebræ, the cervical vertebræ being free; 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.

Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

2. A genus of delphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni:* now called *Leucorhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt), *n.* [< *delphin-ie* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphine, *a.* See *delphin*[1].

Delphinia (del-fin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *Δελφίνιος* (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' (< *Δελφοί*, Delphi), but in form < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin: see *dolphin, Delphic*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinius (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Ægina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

delphinia (del-fin'i-ä), *n.* Same as *delphinine*[2].

Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), *a.* **1.** Same as *Delphian*. Compare *Pythian*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *delphin*[1].—**Delphinian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.

delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, dolphin: see *delphin*[1], *n.*] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidæ* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaing- or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinæ, Delphinapterinæ, Delphininæ*, and *Globicephalinæ*.

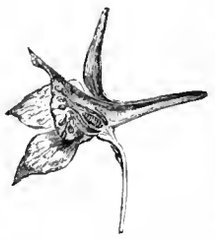
Delphininæ (del-fi-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, blackfish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the postaxial cervical vertebræ are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

delphinine[1] (del'fi-niu), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Delphininæ*.

delphinine[2] (del'fi-nin), *n.* [< *delphin-ium* + *-ine*[2].] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia, delphinia, delphinin, delphin*.

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δελφίνιον*, larkspur (so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 50 species or more, scattered over the northern temperate zone, 20 of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. Ajacis* and *D. Consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphisagria*, commonly called stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinine.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*), cut longitudinally.

delphinoid (del'fi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δελφινοειδής*, like a dolphin, < *δελφίς, δελφίν*, a dolphin, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* like or likened to a dolphin.

II. *n.* One of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a cachalot.

Delphinoidea (del-fi-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-oidea*. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalots. The families are the *Iniidæ, Platanistidæ, Delphinidæ*, and *Ziphiidæ*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

delphinoidine (del-fi-noi'din), *n.* [< *Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Delphinula (del-fin'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidæ*.

Delphinula laciniata.

Delphinulidæ (del-fi-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinula* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirriform appendages to the foot, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families *Turbinidæ* and *Trochidæ*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

delphinuloid (del-fin'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Delphinula* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidæ;* like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

Delphinus (del-fī'nus), *n.* [L., a dolphin: see *delphin*[1] and *dolphin*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Delphinidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the authors of the Linnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidæ* (except *Monodon*), *Platanistidæ*, and *Iniidæ*. (*b*) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidæ*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocæna* and *Delphinapterus;* gradually others were excluded. (*c*) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphininæ* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebræ; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *dolphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocæna*, sometimes called *bottle-nosed* or *bay porpoises*. The tursio, *D. tursio*, is a larger and bulkier species. Sundry dolphins marked with white, and having from 80 to 90 vertebræ, constitute a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A Chinese species, with only about 50 vertebræ, is called *Steno sinensis*. A species from the south seas, *D. peroni*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhamphus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

delphisine (del'fi-sin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

delta (del'tä), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. *δέλτα*, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see *D*.] **1.** The name of the Greek letter Δ, *δ*, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—**2.** A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—**3.** In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—**Delta fornicis,** in *anat.*, the delta of the fornix; the triangular entocœlian area of the inferoposterior surface of the fornix, constituting the roof of the aula. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the portæ, and its two other sides are ripæ, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded auliplexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 477.—**Delta mesoscapulæ,** in *anat.*, the delta of the mesoscapula; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the acapula, at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 156.

deltafication (del″tą-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *delta* + *-fication*, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), *a.* [< *delta* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or like a delta.

As in other *deltaic* districts, the highest land lies nearest the rivers, and the lowest levels are found midway between the two streams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 147.

The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the *deltaic* spill-streams of the Ganges.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a delta.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last atage in the decay of a *deltaic* river. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

delta-metal (del'tä-met″al), *n.* [< *delta*, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three constituent metals), + *metal*.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and put to use in England and Germany. It resembles Aich metal and sterro-metal (see these words), the principal difference being that in the manufacture of delta-metal improvements have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of iron can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. Delta-metal is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivers of Central Africa. It is said, also, that it has been introduced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable.

deltidium (del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ: seo *delta*.] In *zoöl.*, the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.

Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldheimia flavescens*), showing *d*, deltidium.

deltohedron (del-tō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *deltohedra* (-drä). [< Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a hemihedral isometric solid bounded by twelve faces, each a quadrilateral. The corresponding holohedral form is a trigonal trisectahedron.

deltoid (del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *deltoïde* = Sp. *deltóide* = Pg. It. *deltoide*, < NL. *deltoides*, < Gr. *δελτοειδής*, delta-shaped, < *δέλτα*, delta (Δ), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ; triangular.

A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three mouths being noticed, and probably more existing. *Science*, III. 706.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Forming a triangular place or part; being triangular: as, the *deltoid* muscle. (2) Relating to the deltoid muscle: as, the *deltoid* crest of the humerus. (*b*) In *entom.*, pertaining to or resembling the pyralid moths, or *Deltoides*. (*c*) In *bot.*, triangular or trowel-shaped: as, a *deltoid* leaf: also applied to the cross-section of a leaf, etc.—**Deltoid moth,** a popular name given to various species of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, which in repose spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.

Deltoid Leaf.

II. *n.* The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under *muscle*.

deltoidal (del-toi'dal), *a.* [< *deltoid* + *-al*.] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or *deltoidal* instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

deltoidei, *n.* Plural of *deltoideus*.

deltoides (del-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *deltoid*.] 1. In *anat.*, the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid, n.*

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 48.

2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera;* the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidæ* of later systems.

deltoideus (del-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *deltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid, n.*

delubrum (dē-lū'brum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brä). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *deluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *luere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In *eccles. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dē-lū'da-bl), *a.* [< *delude* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

delude (dē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [< ME. *deluden*, < OF. *deluder*, also *deluer*, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, mock, make sport of, deceive, < *de* + *ludere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude, collude, illude*.] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *deluded* feed
On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 103.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

2†. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding oftentimes, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thee
Delude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mislead, Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

deluder (dē-lū'dėr), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song. *Pope*.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* [< ME. *deluge*, < OF. *deluge, deluve*, F. *déluge* = Pr. *diluvi* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium*, a flood, < *diluere*, wash away, < *di-, dis-*, away, + *luere*, wash. Cf. *diluvial*.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.
Milton, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass
To let the military *deluge* pass.
Couper, Expostulation.

After me the deluge (*F. après moi le déluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

deluge (del'ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [< *deluge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

Landa *deluged* by unbridled floods.
Wordsworth, The Brownie's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies. —3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . .
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 137.

II. *intrans.* To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I.

delul (de-lōl'), *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *deloul*.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy humps.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dē lū-nat'i-kō in-kwi-ren'dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunatico*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delundung (de-lun'dung), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body. Also *delendung*.

Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).

delusion (dē-lū'zhọn), *n.* [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *dilusion* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio(n-)*, < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up
To thy *delusions*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie. 2 Thes. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*
My credulous sense.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior*.

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 383.

=**Syn. 2.** *Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination.* As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *illusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of detection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a post, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion;* a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such as cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion;* a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity; *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is an unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an illusion or any other error: he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to illusions. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some degree of permanence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,
They lift us from the commonplace of life
To better things. *Longfellow*, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*. *Burke*, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward. *D. Webster*, Reply to Hayne.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 292.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion. *Boyle*.

delusional (dē-lū'zhọn-al), *a.* [< *delusion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had delusions of persecution. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 462.

delusionist (dē-lū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *delusion* + *-ist*.] One who causes or is a subject of delusion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 332.

delusive (dē-lū'siv), *a.* [= Sp. *delusivo*, < L. as if **delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. Apt to delude; causing delusion; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

A fox
Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,
Mocking a gaping crow. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell,
That hides us from a world wherein we dwell.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 209.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

=**Syn. 1.** See *fallacious* and *deceptive*.

delusively (dē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

delusiveness (dē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

delusory (dē-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *delusoire*, F. *délusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < LL. as if **delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

deluviet, *n.* See *diluvie*.

delvauxene, delvauxite (del-vō′zēn, -zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux.*] A variety of dufrenite containing a large excess of water.

delve (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving.* [< ME. *delven* (pret. *dalf, dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < AS. *delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen*) = OFries. *delva* = D. *delven*, dig, = OS. *bi-delbhan* = OHG. *bi-telban*, bury.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

> Do *delve* up smal the moolde of every roote.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.
>
> *Delve* of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.
> *Dryden.*

2†. To bury.

> Salamon for this cause made it to be taken vp and *doluen* depe in the grounde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise digging; labor with the spado.

> The common people . . . doe dig and *delve* with vndefatigable toyle. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 215.
>
> When Adam *delv'd* and Eve span,
> Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime.*

Ever of her he thought when he *delved* in the soil of his garden. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

> Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*
> In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

delve (delv), *n.* [< ME. *delve;* the same word as *detf*[1], q. v.; from the verb.] **1†.** A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

> In *delves* deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite,
> Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.
>
> It is a darksome *delve* farre under ground.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 29.

2. That which is dug out: as, a *delve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [Prov. Eng.]

delver (del′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *delvere*, < AS. *delfere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig: see *delve.*] **1.** One who digs with or as if with a spade.

> It is so goode that in the blossomynge
> She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
> The *delver* is to help her with delvynge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.
>
> He turned and looked as keenly at her
> As careful robins eye the *delver's* toil.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del′ving), *n.* **1.** Digging.—**2.** Figuratively, search; laborious investigatiou; research.

> It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 279.

demagnetization (dē-mag″net-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *demagnetize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—**2.** In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation.*

demagnetize (dē-mag′net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *magnetize.*] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity.

> A thunder-storm *demagnetized* the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship Wren, in which I was then a midshipman. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.
>
> The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetisation, and acts like a *demagnetising* force. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 386.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise.*

demagogic, demagogical (dem-ạ-goj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *démagogique* = Sp. *demagógico* = Pg. *demagogico* (cf. D. G. *demagogiseh* = Dan. Sw. *demagogisk*), < Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

> *Demagogic* leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem′ạ-gog-izm), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ism.*] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

> There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in *demagogism*, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 176.

demagogue (dem′ạ-gog), *n.* [< F. *démagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogo* = D. *demagoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *demagog* = Russ. *demagogŭ*, < NL. *demagogus*, < Gr. *δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δῆμος*, the people, the populace, + *ἀγωγός*, a leader, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent, act.*] **1.** Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

> Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*
>
> All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

> A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.
> *South*, Works, II. ix.
>
> To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.
> *Ames*, Works, II. 273.
>
> The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

demagoguery (dem′ạ-gog-ẹ-rī), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ery.*] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

> An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 258.

demagoguism, *n.* See *demagogism.*

demagogy (dem′ạ-goj-i), *n.* [= G. *demagogie* = Dan. Sw. *demagogi*, < F. *démagogie* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogia*, < Gr. *δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Demagogism.

> American *demagogy* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 506.

demain (dē-mān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demaine, demean, demeasne, demesne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < ME. *demayn, demaine, demeine, demeyne, demeigne*, < OF. *demaine, demeine, demagne, demoine*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, power, dominion: see *domain* and *demesne*, doublets of *demain*, and see *dominion, damage.*] **1†.** Power; dominion.

> There finde I now that every creature
> Somtime a yere hath love in his *demaine.*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 349.
>
> That al the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] *demeyne.*
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 675.

2†. Same as *domain.*—**3.** Same as *demesne.*

> Come, take possession of this wealthy place,
> The Earth's sole glory: take, (deer Son) to thee
> This Farm's *demains*, leaue the Chief right to me.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.
>
> You know
> How narrow our *demeans* are, and, what's more,
> . . . we hardly can subsist.
> *Massinger*, The Picture, i. 1.

In his demain (or **demesne**) **as of fee,** in *old Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

> In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof *in his Demaine as of Fee;* whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.
> *E. Phillips*, 1706.

demaine[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *demain.*

demaine[2]**†,** *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demean*[1].

demand (dē-mand′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demaund;* < ME. **demanden* (not found, but the noun occurs), < OF. *demander*, F. *demander* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demandar* = It. *demandare*, < ML. *demandare*, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit: see *mandate*, and cf. *command, remand.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents *demand* obedience; what price do you *demand?*

> Ne ought *demaunds* but that we loving bee,
> As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Love.
>
> The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
> Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> We *demand* of superior men that they be superior in this—that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

> The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14.
>
> Will you, I pray, *demand* that demi-devil,
> Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.
>
> He was *demanded*, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 325.
>
> And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
> Her maiden to *demand* it of the dwarf.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demanded* my purse.

> And when all things were ready, the people with shouts *demaunded* the Sacrifice, which vsually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 663.
>
> A proper jest, and never heard before,
> That Suffolk should *demand* a whole fifteenth,
> For costs and charges in transporting her!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work *demands* great care.

> All that fashion *demands* is composure and self-content.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 131.
>
> Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions *demand* them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 305.

5. In *law*, to summon to court: as, being *demanded*, he does not come.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

> The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

demand (dē-mand′), *n.* [< ME. *demande, demaunde*, < OF. *demande*, F. *demande* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demanda* = It. *dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] **1.** An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the *demands* of one's creditors.

> He will give you audience: and wherein
> It shall appear that your *demands* are just,
> You shall enjoy them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.
>
> He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demands* of a blackmailer.—**3.** That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your *demands* upon the estate? the *demands* upon one's time; the *demands* of nature.

> The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest *demands* of human nature. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

> In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Specifically—**5.** In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing: sometimes technically called *effectual demand:* as, the supply exceeds the *demand;* there is no *demand* for pig-iron.

> Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effectual demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. ii. § 3.
>
> I would therefore define . . . *Demand* as the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power. *Cairns*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

6. In *law:* (*a*) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (*b*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—**7.** Inquiry; question; interrogation.

> Than they axed hym many *demaundes*, but he wolde speke no more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.
>
> The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
> Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand.*
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iii.

Alternative demand. See *alternative.*—**Demand and supply,** in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased: used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

Demand note, a note payable on demand—that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of $50,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose.—**Effectual demand**, in *polit. econ.* See 5.—**In demand**, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are *in demand;* his company is *in* great *demand*.—**On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable *on demand;* all checks are payable *on demand*.

demandable (dē-män′da-bl), *a.* [< *demand* + *-able*.] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

demandant (dē-män′dant), *n.* [< F. *demandant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *demandante*), ppr. of *demander*, demand: see *demand*.] In *law*, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

demander (dē-män′dėr), *n.* [< *demand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *démandeur* = Pr. *demandaire, demandador* = Sp. Pg. *demandador* = It. *dimandatore*.] One who demands.

Yet, to so fair and courteous a *demander*,
That promises compassion, at worst pity,
I will relate a little of my story.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

demandress (dē-män′dres), *n.* [< *demander* + *-ess*.] In *law*, a female demandant.

demantoid (de-man′toid), *n.* [< G. *demant*, *diamant*, diamond, + *-oid*.] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mär′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating*. [< NL. **demarcatus*, pp. of **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of: see *demark*.] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to *demarcate* the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to *demarcate* these from the known and knowable elements. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mär-kā′shon), *n.* [Also written *demarkation;* < F. *démarcation* = Sp. *demarcacion* = Pg. *demarcação* = It. *demarcazione*, < NL. **demarcatio(n-)*, < **demarcare*, set the bounds of: see *demarcate, demark*.] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the *demarcation* of the frontiers.

The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual *demarcation*, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 6.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

demarch[1]† (dē-märch′), *n.* [< F. *démarche*, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. *demarcher*, march, walk, advance, < *de-* + *marcher*, march: see *march*[3].] Mareh; exeursion; manner of proceeding.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*. *London Journal*, 1721.

demarch[2] (dē′märk), *n.* [< L. *demarchus*, < Gr. *δήμαρχος*, < *δῆμος*, a district, deme, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic demo.—2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

demark (dē-märk′), *v. t.* [< F. *démarquer* = Sp. Pg. *demarcar* = It. *demarcare*, < NL. **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. *de*, off, + ML. *marcare*, mark, < *marca*, bound, mark, mareh: see *mark*[1], *mareh*[1].] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.

demarkation, *n.* See *demarcation*.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē″ri-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dematerialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of *dematerialisation* which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 17.

2. In *mod. spiritualism*, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (whieh see).

Also spelled *dematerialisation*.

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē′ri-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing*. [= F. *dématérialiser;* as *de-* priv. + *materialize*.] **I.** *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman.*

II. *intrans.* In *mod. spiritualism*, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to *dematerialize* again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled *dematerialise*.

Dematieæ, Dematiei (dem-a-tī′ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dematium* + *-eæ*, *-ei*.] The largest family of hyphomyeetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphæ and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphæ, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomyeetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called *black molds*.

Dematium (de-mat′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεμάτιον*, dim. of *δέμα*(*τ*-), a bundle, a bend, < *δέειν*, tie, bind.] A small genus of *Dematieæ*, in which the eonidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.

demay† (dē-mā′), *v. i.* [ME. *demayen*, var. of *desmayen*, dismay: see *dismay*.] To be dismayed; fear.

Dere dame, to day *demay* yow neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

demayne[1]†, *n.* See *demain, demesne*.

demayne[2]†, *n.* Same as *demean*[1].

deme[1]† (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *deem*[1]. *Chaucer.*

deme[2] (dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δῆμος*, a district, the people.] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica. *Grote.*

Eleusis was the only Attic *deme* which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a zoöid. (*b*) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See extract.

The term colony, corm, or *deme* may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

demean[1] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen*, < OF. *demener, deminer, demaner, demoner*, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. *démener*, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. *demenar* = It. *dimenare*, < ML. as if **deminare*, conduct, < *de*, down, away, + *minare*, lead, L. drive, deponent *minari*, threaten: see *menace, mine*[2].] 1†. To lead; guide; conduct.

After that the swymming oil doo gete
Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
And in sum goodly vessel it *demene*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

And what ye think that I shall do trewly,
In this mater *demeane* me as ye list.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

2†. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

Is it not a grete mischaunce,
To let a foole hav governaunce
Of thing that he cannot *demeyne*?
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 959.

How doth the youthful general *demean*
His actions in these fortunes?
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Our obdurat clergy have with violence *deneean'd* the matter. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; earry; conduct.

And loke ye *demene yow* so, that noon knowe what wey we shull ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a connivance in it so long as they *demeaned themselves* peaceably. *Everett*, Orations, I. 220.

demean[1]† (dē-mēn′), *n.* [Also archaically *demayne;* < *demean*[1], *v.*; cf. *mien*.] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

All the vile *demeane* and usage bad
With which he had those two so ill bestad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

Seeke . . . to winne fanour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly *demeane* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy
Where at his feet, with sorrowfull *demayne*
And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,
Sirnamed gentle for your fair *demeaa*,
Here I do take of you my last farewell.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity.
Howell, On Travelling.

demean[2] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [Improp. < *de-* + *mean*[1], base; orig. a misuse of *demean*[1].] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. [This is in origin a misuse of *demean*[1] by association with the adjective *mean*[2]. Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean*[1] in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *bemean*[2].]

You base, scurrilous old—but I won't *demean* myself by naming what you are. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

demean[3]†, *n.* [Var. of *demain, demesne*, q. v.] Same as *demain*.

demeanance† (dē-mē′nans), *n.* [< *demean*[1] + *-ance*.] Demeanor; behavior.

demeanant†, *a.* [ME. *demenaunt*, < OF. *demenant*, ppr. of *demener*, manage, conduct, demean: see *demean*[1] and *-ant*[1].] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

That no citezen resident withyn the cite and *demenaunt*, havynge eny proteccyon, or beynge outlawed or acursed, bere non office wtyn this cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning† (dē-mē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *demening;* verbal n. of *demean*[1], *v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

He was wild in all his *demening*,
Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;
Thanne afterward he was withoute feyning
A nobyll knyght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē′nor), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *demeanure*, < ME. *demenure*, < *demenen*, E. *demean*[1], + *-ure*, E. *-our, -or*.] 1†. Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man. *Milton.*

2. Behavior; earriage; bearing; deportment: as, deeent *demeanor;* sad *demeanor*.

This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Majestie and graultie in his *demeanure*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined *demeanour*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and *demeanour* of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life. *Whately*, Bacon's Essay, "Youth and Age."

=**Syn. 2.** *Conduct, Deportment*, etc. (see *behavior*), manner, mien, bearing, air.

demeanure†, *n.* See *demeanor*.

demember† (dē-mem′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *demembren*, < ML. *demembrare*, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to *dismembrare*, > OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer:* see *dismember*), < L. *de-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] To dismember.

demembered (dē-mem′bėrd), *a.* [< *demember* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*.] In *her.*, same as *déchaussé*.

demembration (dē-mem-brā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *demembratio(n-)*, < *demembrare*, deprive of a limb: see *demember*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of maliciously entting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

démembré (dā-mon′brā), *a.* [F., pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*, and ef. *demembration*.] In *her.*, same as *dismembered*.

demenaunt†, *a.* Same as *demeanant*.

demency (dē′men-si), *n.* [< F. *démence* = Sp. Pg. *demencia* = It. *demenzia*, < L. *dementia*, q. v.] Same as *dementia*. [Rare.]

dement (dē-ment′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dément* = Sp. Pg. It. *demente*, < L. *demen(t-)s*, out of one's mind, mad, demented. < *de-* priv. + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] **I.** *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. *J. H. Newman.*

II. *n.* A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from coming on a group of *dements* in their daily walks.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a *dement* beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 3.

dement (dē-ment′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dementar* = It. *dementare*, < L. *dementare*, drive mad, make mad, also, like *dementire*, be mad, rave, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, out of one's mind: see *dement, a.*] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking . . . for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had *demented* my unfortunate companion.
Poe, Tales, I. 62.

Do not the gods *dement* those whom they mean to destroy? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 259.

dementate (dē-men′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementated*, ppr. *dementating*. [< L. *dementatus*, pp. of *dementare*, make mad: see *dement.*] To make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

dementate (dē-men′tāt), *a.* [< L. *dementatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.
Hammond, Works, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *dementate* + *-ion.*] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 512.

demented (dē-men′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dement*, *v.* Cf. *dement, a.*] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.
Pritchard.

dementedness (dē-men′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness.* *Pritchard*, Cyc. Pract. Med.

dementia (dē-men′shiạ), *n.* [< L. *dementia*, madness, insanity, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, insane: see *dement, a.* Cf. *amentia.*] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (idiocy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of mania or melancholia.—**Acute primary dementia**, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usually before the twentieth year, and more often in girls than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, such as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—**Dementia paralytica**, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional temporary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functions are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well-developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usually between the ages of 35 and 50, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is atrophy of the fibers of nervous network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the sustentacular tissue of the brain. Also called *general paralysis, general paresis, progressive paralysis, paretic dementia, cirrhosis of the brain, pericerebritis, periencephalomeningitis diffusa chronica, encephalitis interstitialis corticalis*, and popularly *softening of the brain.*—**Senile dementia**, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction.

demephitization (dē-mef″i-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *demephitize* + *-ation.*] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

demephitize (dē-mef′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demephitized*, ppr. *demephitizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mephitis*, foul air, + *-ize.*] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

demerge† (dē-mėrj′), *v. t.* [= OF. *demergier*, < L. *demergere* = It. *demergere*, plunge into, < *de*, down, + *mergere*, plunge: see *merge*, and cf. *demerse, immerse.*] To sink or dip; immerse.

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged.* *Boyle*, Works, IV. 519.

demerit[1]† (dē-mer′it), *v.* [< L. *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, also deponent, *demereri*, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), < *de*, of, + *merere, mereri*, deserve, merit: see *merit.* Cf. *demerit*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deserve; merit; earn.

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles. *Eden*, tr. of P. Martyr.

Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . .
The highest in his fancy stood,
And she could well *demerit* this.
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 376.

II. *intrans.* To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation,
However he *demerit.* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

demerit[1]† (dē-mer′it), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demerite, demirite*, desert, merit (in neut. sense); from the verb: see *demerit*[1], *v.*] That which one merits; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.
Shirley, Humorous Courtier.

demerit[2]† (dē-mer′it), *v. t.* [< F. *démériter* = It. *demeritare*, deserve ill, do amiss; from the noun or as freq. of the earlier verb, OF. *demerir*, < ML. *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss, < L. *de-* priv. + *merere, mereri*, deserve: see *merit.* Cf. *demerit*[1], *v.*] To lower the merit of; discredit; depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.
Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, sig. c. iv.

demerit[2] (dē-mer′it), *n.* [< OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* = Sp. Pg. *demerito* = It. *demerito, demerto*, < ML. *demeritum*, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss: see *demerit*[2], *v.* Cf. *demerit*[1], *n.*] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to *merit.*

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dispossess'd any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 23.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for bad conduct or deficiency. = Syn. Ill desert, delinquency.

demerlaik†, *n.* [ME. *demerlayk*, earlier *dweomerlak*, < AS. **dwimor*, in comp. *gedwimor, gedwimer, gedwomer*, an illusion, a phantom, + *lāc*, play.] Magic; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con dele wyth *demerlayk*, & deuine lettres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1561.

demerse† (dē-mėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, plunge into: see *demerge.*] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it.
Boyle, Works, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mėrst′), *a.* [< L. *demersus*, pp.: see *demerse.*] In *bot.*, situated or growing under water: applied to leaves of plants: same as *submersed.*

demersion (dē-mėr′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *demersio(n-)*, < L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*: see *demerse, demerge.*] 1. The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—2. The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth.
Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

demesmerization (dē-mez-mėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mez′mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demesmerized*, ppr. *demesmerizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mesmerize.*] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demeasne*, prop. *demain, demean*, < ME. *demaine, demeine*, etc., < OF. *demaine, demeine*, etc., vars. of *domaine*, right of ownership, power, dominion, domain: see *demain* and *domain.* The corrupt spelling *demesne* (cf. OF. *demesne, demeisne*, corrupt spellings of *demaine, demeine*, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal conservatism.] 1†. Power; dominion; possession. See *demain.*

Whether from the circumstances of their original formation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the bulk of English villages were now "in *demesne*"—that is to say, in the "dominion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 315.

2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.
Swift.

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

My father's dead; I am a man of war too,
Moneys, *demesnes*; I have ships at sea too, captains.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 5.

The *demesnes* of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted to more than eighty towns and castles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, according to the Doomsday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—**Demesne lands**, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne lands* of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

In his demesne as of fee. See *demain.*

demesnial (de-mē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *demesne* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

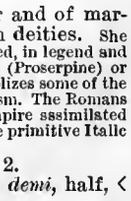
Demeter (dē-mē′tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. Δημήτηρ, Doric Δαμάτηρ, usually explained as for *Γημήτηρ, < γῆ, = Doric δᾶ, earth, + μήτηρ = E. *mother*; but the identification of *δᾶ*, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with *γῆ*, earth, is very doubtful.] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vegetation and of useful

Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museum.

fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

demi (dē-mī′), *n.* Same as *demy*, 2.

demi-. [OF. F. *demi-*, < OF. F. *demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *medial, middle.* Cf. *demy.*] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in technical terms taken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, including the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, combatant, or the like.



Demi-lion.

demi-ass (dem′i-ȧs), *n.* A book-name of the hemione (*Equus hemionus*), translating the specific name.

demi-bain (dem′i-bān), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bain*, a bath.] Same as *demi-bath.*

demi-bastion (dem′i-bas″tiọn), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bastion*, bastion.] In *fort.*, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-bath (dem′i-bȧth), *n.* [< *demi-* + *bath*; cf. *demi-bain.*] A bath in which only one portion of the body is immersed. Also *demi-bain.*

demi-bombard†, *n.* A cannon used in the second half of the sixteenth century, having sometimes a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.

demi-brassart (dem'i-bras″ärt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

demi-cadence (dem'i-kā″dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan″ọn), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6¾ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 33½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap-ọ-nēr′), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

demicarlino (dem'i-kär-lē″nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

demi-castor (dem'i-kas″tọr), *n.* **1.** An inferior quality of beaver. Hence — **2†.** A hat made of beaver of this quality.

> I know in that more subtil air of yours tinsel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demi-castors* for beavers. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham″frọn), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

demicircle (dem'i-sėr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight.*

demi-cuirass (dem'i-kwē″ras), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

demi-culverin (dem'i-kul″vėr-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds.

> They had planted me three *demi-culverins* just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.
>
> One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a *demy culverlin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

demideify (dem-i-dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demideified*, ppr. *demideifying*. [< *demi-* + *deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

> Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
> And sober judgment that he is but man,
> They *demideify* and fume him so
> That in due season he forgets it too.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 266.

demi-distance (dem'i-dis″tans), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

demi-ditone (dem'i-dī″tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

demifarthing (dem-i-fär'тнing), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galonier† (dem'i-gal-ọ-nēr″), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd″bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gânt″let), *n.* In *surg.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *demy-god*; < *demi-* + *god*; cf. F. *demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

> He took his leave of them whose eyes had him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged *demigods*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.
>
> To be gods, or angels, *demigods*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 987.
>
> View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career,
> Surrounding throngs the *demigod* revere.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 812.

demigoddess (dem'i-god″es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

demi-gorge (dem'i-gôrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

demigrate† (dem'i-grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, < *de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram.*

demigration† (dem-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *demigratio(n-)*, < *demigrare*, migrate from: see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

> We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 22.

demi-grevière† (dem'i-gre-viär′), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

demi-hag†, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-haque*, < *demi-* + **hag*, **hake*, **haque*, short for *hagbut*, *haekbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of haekbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

> The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crécy and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 282.

demi-island† (dem'i-ī″land), *n.* A peninsula.

> The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

demi-jambet, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), *n.* [An accom. (as if *demi-* + *John*) of F. *damejeanne*, a demijohn, an accom. (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of Ar. *damagan*, a demijohn, said to be so called from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works. The forced resemblance to *John* is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels; examples are *jack*[1], *jill*[2], and (prob.) *jug*[1]: see these words.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, for convenience in pouring out its contents.

demi-lance (dem'i-lâns), *n.* **1.** A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

> Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
> Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lances seem to have succeeded the hobblers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

> Pedro, did you send for this tailor? or you, Moncado? This light French *demi-lance* that follows us?
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.
>
> To equip, in especial, as many *demi-lances*, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Waldeo. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts.

Also formerly *dimilance*.

demilune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *lune*, moon: see *lune*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A crescent.

> It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune* with a bar in the middle of the concavo.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 228.
>
> In some cases we find alveoli in which these small cells are not arranged in *demilunes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 672.

2. In *fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

> He laid his hand, as Drayton might have said, on that stout bastion, hern-work, ravelin, or *demilune* which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple isle of man. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

Demilunes of Heidenhain. Same as *crescents of Gianuzzi* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

> The *demilune* cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 215.

demi-mentonnière (dem'i-men-to-niär′), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

demi-metamorphosis (dem'i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

demi-metope (dem'i-met″ọ-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demi-monde (dem'i-mond), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] **1.** A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — **2.** Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans in general.

demiostage (dem-i-os'tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework.*

demi-parallel (dem'i-par″a-lel), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Diet.

demi-parcel† (dem'i-pär″sl), *n.* The half; the half part.

> My tongue denies for to set forth
> The *demi-parcel* of your valiant deeds.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

demi-pauldron (dem'i-pâl″drọn), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek″ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-penniform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pīk), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

demi-placard (dem'i-plak″ärd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

demi-placate (dem'i-plā″kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

demiquaver (dem'i-kwā″vėr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf″), *n.* Same as *mezzo-rilievo*.

demirep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for **demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

> The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 306.

demirepdom (dem'i-rep-dum), *n.* [< *demirep* + *-dom*.] Demireps collectively; the demi-monde.

> Him, Lady B., and *demirepdom*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 137.

demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet″ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

demisability (dē-mī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *demisable*: see *-bility*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī'za-bl), *a.* [< *demise* + *-able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

demisang (dem'i-sang), *n.* [< F. *demisang*; < *demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

demise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *demis*, *desmis*, fem. *demise*, F. *démis*, *démise*, pp. of OF. *demettre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre*, resign, < L. *dimittere*, send away, resign, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*.] **1†.** Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

> The greate Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom . . . had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — **3.** Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

> So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 7.
>
> The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay.*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. = **Syn. 3.** *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

demise (dē-mīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [< *demise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bequeath; grant by will.

> What state, what dignity, what honour
> Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

> The governour and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 427.

> The words grant and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment. *Justice Swayne*, 92 U. S., 109.

II. *intrans.* To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

> Now arose a difficulty — whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

demisemiquaver (dem′i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups.—**Demisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is:

demisent† (dem′i-sent), *n.* [< OF. *demiceinct*, a half-girdle, < *demi-*, half, + *ceinct*, girdle: see *ceint*.] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

demi-sheath (dem′i-shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, one of a pair of plates or channeled setæ which, when united, form a tube encircling an organ: specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

demisphere (dem′i-sfēr), *n.* [OF. *demisphere*, < *demi-*, half, + *sphere*, sphere.] Same as *hemisphere*. [Rare.]

demiss (dē-mis′), *a.* [= OF. *demis*, *desmis* = Sp. *demiso* = Pg. *demisso* = It. *dimisso*, *dimesso*, humble, submissive, < L. *demissus*, pp. of *demittere*, let down, cast down: see *demit*[1].] **1.** Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

> He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
> And abject thrall, in fleshes fraile attyre.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Love.

> Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or *demiss* behaviour.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In *bot.*, depressed; flattened. *E. Tuckerman.*

demission[1] (dē-mish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *demision* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a humbling, lowering, < L. *demissio*(*n*-), a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < *demittere*, let down, lower, demit: see *demit*[1].] A lowering; degradation; depression.

> *Demission* of mind. *Hammond*, Works, I. 238.

> Their omission or their *demission* to a lower rank.
> *The American*, VI. 214.

demission[2] (dē-mish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, *desmission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimision* = Pg. *dimissão* = It. *dimessione*, a giving up, resignation, demising, dismission, < L. *dimissio*(*n*-), a sending away, dismission, discharge, < *dimittere*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *dimission* and *dismission*, doublets of *demission*[2].] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

> Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary *demissions* of the world are most expedient.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

> Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

demissionary[1] (dē-mish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[1] + *-ary*[1].] Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

demissionary[2] (dē-mish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[2] + *-ary*[1]. Cf. F. *démissionnaire* = Pg. *demissionario*, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

demissive† (dē-mis′iv), *a.* [As *demiss* + *-ive*.] Humble; downcast; demiss.

> They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence. *Lord*, The Banians, p. 72.

demissly† (dē-mis′li), *adv.* In a humble manner.

demissory (dē-mis′ọ-ri), *a.* [Var. of *dimissory*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

demi-suit (dem′i-sūt), *n.* The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-defenses than tassets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See *corselet*, 3.

demit[1]† (dē-mit′), *v. t.* [< L. *demittere*, pp. *demissus*, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < *de*, down, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, and cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc. Cf. also *demit*[2] = *dimit*.] **1.** To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

> They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

> She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

demit[2] (dē-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= OF. *demetre*, *desmetre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. Pg. *dimitir* = It. *dimettere*, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimit*, a doublet of *demit*[2], and see *dismiss*, etc.] **1**†. To let go; dismiss.

> Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flise.
> *Heywood*, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

> The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son. *Melvill*, Memoirs, p. 85.

> General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course. *Hume*, Private Correspondence.

demi-tint (dem′i-tint), *n.* [< *demi-* + *tint*, after F. *demi-teinte*. Cf. *mezzotint*.] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

demitone (dem′i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *semitone*. [Little used.]

demiurge (dem′i-ėrj), *n.* [< L. *demiurgus*, < Gr. *δημιουργός*, contr. of earlier (Epic) *δημιοεργός*, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < *δήμιος*, of the people (< *δῆμος*, the people), + **ἐργεῖν*, work, *ἔργον*, a work, = E. *work*.] **1.** A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

> God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a *demiurge*, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

> It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior *demiurgus* or other demon. *Edinburgh Rev.*

> The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the Infinite God. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 385.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

demiurgeous (dem′i-ėr-jus), *a.* [< *demiurge* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

> There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ėr′jik, -ji-kạl), *a.* [< L. as if **demiurgicus*, < Gr. *δημιουργικός*, < *δημιουργός*, demiurge: see *demiurge*.] Pertaining to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

> Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. *De Quincey.*

> To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no mean happiness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 304.

demi-vambrace (dem′i-vam′brās), *n.* In *armor*, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work.

demi-vill† (dem′i-vil), *n.* In *law*, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank-pledges.

demi-vol (dem′i-vol), *n.* In *her.*, a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

demi-volt (dem′i-volt), *n.* [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, half, + *volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault*[2].] In the *manège*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

> Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demi-volte* in air,
> Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare
> To fight for such a land?" *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 30.

demi-wolf (dem′i-wůlf), *n.*; pl. *demi-wolves* (wůlvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

> Spaniels, curs,
> Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
> All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

demobilization (dē-mō″bi-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *démobilisation*, < *démobiliser*, demobilize: see *demobilize*.] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilisation*. See *mobilization*.

demobilize (dē-mō′bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [< F. *démobiliser*, < *dé-* priv. + *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

democracy (dē-mok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *democracies* (-siz). [Formerly *democraty*, *democratie*; < OF. *democratie*, F. *démocratie* (*t* pron. s) = Sp. Pg. *democracia* = It. *democrazia* = D. G. *demokratie* = Dan. Sw. *demokrati*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατεῖσθαι*, have popular government), < *δῆμος*, the people, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κρατύς*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*, q. v.] **1.** Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

> The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

> In this open *democracy* [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and, within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

> Rank nor name nor pomp has he
> In the grave's *democracy*.
> *Whittier*, Grave by the Lake.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*: (*a*) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (*b*) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

> [The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern *democracy*, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.
> *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

> Thence to the famous orators repair,
> Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce *democratie*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 269.

Social democracy. See *social*.

democrat (dem′ọ-krat), *n.* [= D. *demokraat* = G. Dan. Sw. *demokrat*, < F. *démocrate* = Sp. *demócrata* = Pg. *democrata*, < NL. **democrata*, < Gr. *δημοκρατ-*, base of *δημοκρατ-ικ-ός*, *δημοκρατ-ία*: see *democratic*, *democracy*.] **1.** One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

> Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a *democrat*; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it. *J. Hawthorne*, Duat, p. 157.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

> The name *Democrat*, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.
> Quoted by *Thurlow Weed*, Autobiog., p. 135.

3. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]—**Social democrat.** See *social*.

democratic (dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. It. *democratico* (cf. D. *demokratisch* = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*), < NL. **democraticus*, < Gr. δημοκρατικός, < δημοκρατία, democracy: see *democrat*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The *democratic* theory is that these constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party: as, a *Democratic* newspaper; the *Democratic* platform; a *Democratic* convention.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 188.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic:* as, a *democratic* community or assemblage; *democratic* manners.—**Democratic party,** a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1795) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before Democratic was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republican*.

democratical (dem-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and the *Democraticall* enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 13.

Every expansion of the scheme of government they [the framers of the American Constitution] elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. *Lowell*, Democracy.

II. *n.* Same as *democrat*, 1. *Hobbes.*

democratically (dem-ō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received. *Algernon Sidney.*

democratiet, *n.* See *democraty*.

democratifiable (dem″ō-krat-i-fī'a-bl), *a.* [< **democratify* (< *democrat* + *-i-fy*) + *-able*.] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratifiable*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 245.

democratisation, democratise. See *democratization, democratize*.

democratism (dē-mok'ra-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo;* as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

democratist (dē-mok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *democrat* + *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a democrat. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

democratization (dem″ō-krat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *democratize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratisation*.

democratize (dē-mok'ra-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar;* < *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. δημοκρατίζειν, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratise*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plate. *The Atlantic*, LX. 168.

There was a great impetus given by politics to the *democratizing* of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 151.

democratyt, democratiet (dē-mok'ra-ti), *n.* [See *democracy*.] Democracy.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, *democraty*, or Monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Democritean (dē-mok-ri-tē'an), *a.* [< *Democritus* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Xenocrates] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain εἶδος or number.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI. 89.

Democritic (dem-ō-krit'ik), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

Democritical (dem-ō-krit'i-kal), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. *Davies.*

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 394.

Demodex (dem'ō-deks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. δῆμος, the people, + δήξ (δηκ-), a worm in wood, < δάκνειν, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodicidæ*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Simonea* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

Demodicidæ (dem-ō-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Demodecidæ*, < *Demodex* (*-dec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

Demogorgon (dē-mō-gôr'gon), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgo(n-)*, first mentioned by Lactatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); prop. < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + γοργός, grim, terrible, whence Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood
Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 965.

demographer (dē-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dem-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature*, XXXVI. 618.

demography (dē-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, < Gr. δῆμος, people, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*.] 1. A young lady; a damsel.—2. A bird, the

Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo:* so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.—4. A shark, *Galeocerdo tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. *Playfair.*—5. A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus;* one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See *circle, theorem*.

demolish (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *demoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Pr. *demolhir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demoliren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, < L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, < *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, set in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, < *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*[3], q. v. Cf. *amolish*.] 1. To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster *demolished* each as soon as projected. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=Syn. *Raze, Demolish.* *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is *razed* when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

He . . .
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns,
And in a moment makes them desolate.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

demolisher (dē-mol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the setting up of religion. *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter

demolishmentt (dē-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *demolissement, desmolissement*, < *demolir* (*demoliss-*), demolish: see *demolish* and *-ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, sister;
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it;
No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'on), *n.* [< OF. *demolition*, F. *démolition* = Pr. *demolition* = Sp. *demolicion* = Pg. *demolição* = It. *demolizione* = D. *demolitie*, < L. *demolitio(n-)*, < *demoliri*, pull down: see *demolish*.] 1. The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompactings, so many resurrections. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its *demolition*, from expediency.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

2. In *French law*, abatement; annulment: as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

demolitionist (dem-ō-lish'on-ist), *n.* [< *demolition* + *-ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. *Carlyle.*

demon (dē'mon), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon;* = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dämon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, < LL. *dæmonium*, < Gr. δαιμόνιον, dim.), < L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. δαίμων (δαιμον-), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with δαήμων, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form δαίμων), < δαῆναι, learn, teach, akin to διδάσκειν, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *docile, doctrine*); (2) by some derived, with formative *-μων*, as 'the distributer of destinies,' < δαίειν, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. **δαιϝμων*, < **δαιϝ-*, *διϝ-*, as in **δῖϝος*, *δῖος*, heavenly, L. *divus, divinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita(t-)s*, deity, etc.: see *deity*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius: as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *daimon*.

Thy *dæmon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

Those *Demons* that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 93.

Soon was a world of holy *demons* made,
Aërial spirits, by great Jove design'd
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.
T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, i.

A *dæmon*, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil *dæmons* was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same *demon*, that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions, I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—4. [*cap.*] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

demoness (dē'mon-es), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ess.*] A female demon.

The Sichemites . . . had a goddess or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.
J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 31.

demonetization (dē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *demonetize* + *-ation*; = F. *démonétisation.*] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation.*

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the *demonetization* of silver. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 119.

demonetize (dē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *moneta*, money, + E. *-ize*; = F. *démonétiser.*] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise.*

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company. *Cobden.*

Germany and England, in *demonetizing* silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (dē-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demoniak* = F. *démoniaque* = Pr. *demoniayx, demoniat* = Sp. Pg. It. *demoniaco*, < LL. *dæmoniacus*, < Gr. as if **δαιμονιακός*, for which only *δαιμονικός* (whence LL. *dæmonicus*, E. *demonic*), < *δαίμων*, a god, genius, spirit: see *demon.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee, with the terrour of his voice,
From thy *demoniack* holds. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.
Milton, P. L., xi. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Raving and blaspheming incessantly, like a *demoniac*, he came to the court. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a *demoniac*, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

2. [*cap.*] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

demoniacal (dē-mō-nī'a-kal), *a.* Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac. —**Demoniacal possession**, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

demoniacally (dē-mō-nī'a-kal-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

demoniacism (dē-mō-nī'a-sizm), *n.* [< *demoniac* + *-ism.*] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial (dē-mō'ni-al), *a.* [< OF. *demonial*, < ML. **demonialis*, < Gr. *δαιμόνιος*, of or belonging to a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon.*] Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

demonian (dē-mō'ni-an), *a.* [As *demonial* + *-an.*] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton, P. R., ii. 122.

demonianism (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *demonian* + *-ism.*] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration must needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as *demonianism* did, if it were an error.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm (dē-mō'ni-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **δαιμονιασμός*, < *δαιμονιᾶν*, also *δαιμονᾶν*, be under the power of a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon.*] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or *demoniasm?* *Warburton*, Sermons, p. 255. (*Latham.*)

demonic (dē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δαιμονικός*, < *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon.*] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *dæmonic.*

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mon'i-fūj), *n.* [< LL. *dæmon*, a demon, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a *demonifuge.*
Pennant, London, p. 271.

demonism (dē'mon-izm), *n.* [= F. *démonisme*; as *demon* + *-ism.*] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism.*
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist (dē'mon-ist), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ist.*] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist.* *Shaftesbury.*

demonize (dē'mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing.* [< ML. *dæmonizare*, make demoniac, < Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι*, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, deify or *demonize* his humanity. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 184.

Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state *demonized* by evil.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mon-ok'ra-si), *n.* [= F. *démonocratie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mon-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [= F. *démonographe*; < *demonography* + *-er*[1].] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The *demonographers* of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mon-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démonographie* = Pg. *demonographia*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason.* [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mon-ol'ā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtre*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, worship. Cf. *idolater.*] A demon-worshiper.

Certain *demonolators* in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago.
Bp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421.

demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtrie* = Sp. *demonolatría* = Pg. *demonolatria*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession. *Bp. Caldwell*, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

demonologer† (dē-mon-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-er*[1].] A demonologist. *North.*

demonologic, demonological (dē"mon-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist (dē-mon-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-ist.*] One versed in demonology.

demonology (dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *démonologie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

demonomagy (dē-mon-om'ā-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μάγος*, magic, a magician: see *magic.*] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of *demonomagy* to furnish out an entertainment. *Bp. Hurd.*

demonomancy (dē'mon-ō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *démonomancie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

demonomania (dē"mon-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *démonomanie* = Pg. *demonomania*, < NL. *dæmonomania*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

demonomist† (dē-mon'ō-mist), *n.* [< *demonomy* + *-ist.*] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.

demonomy (dē-mon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-νομία* (cf. *νόμος*, law), < *νέμειν*, regulate.] **1**†. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—2. The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason.*

demonopathy (dē-mon-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Demonomania.

demonopolize (dē-mō-nop'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *monopolize.*] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been *demonopolized.* *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 154.

demonry (dē'mon-ri), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ry.*] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?
J. Baillie.

demonship (dē'mon-ship), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ship.*] The state of being a demon.

demonstrability (dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

demonstrable (dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *demostrable* = Pg. *demonstravel*, < LL. *demonstrabilis*, < L. *demonstrare*: see *demonstrate.*] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

It is *demonstrable* that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.
Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably (dē-mon'stra-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance† (dē-mon'strans), *n.* [< ME. *demonstraunce*, < OF. *demonstrance, demoustrance* (= It. *dimostranza*), < NL. as if **demonstrantia*, < L. *demonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *demonstrare*, demonstrate: see *demonstrate.* Cf. *monstrance.*] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. *Holland.*

He leyed them in the mydle of the cyté, and abode the *demonstraunce* of god. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient *demonstrance* of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?
R. Junius, Cure of Miaprision.

demonstratable (dem'on-strā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *demonstrate* + *-able.*] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically *demonstratable* that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend. *Herschel*, Pop. Lectures, p. 469.

demonstrate (dē-mon'- or dem'on-strāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating.* [< L. *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*

(> Sp. *demostrar* = Pg. *demonstrar* = It. *dimostrare* = D. *demonstreren* = G. *demonstriren* = Dan. *demonstrere* = Sw. *demonstrera*), point out, indicate, designate, show, < *de-* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] **1.** To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must *demonstrat*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he *demonstrated* greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 89.

Specifically—**2.** To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles.—**3.** To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the *demonstrating* of a deity distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 145.

demonstration (dem-on-strā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *demonstracion*, < OF. *demonstration*, *demonstroison*, F. *démonstration* = Sp. *demostracion* = Pg. *demonstração* = It. *dimostrazione* = D. *demonstratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *demonstration*, < L. *demonstratio*(*n*-), < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a *demonstration* of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.—**3.** *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand.
Macdougall, Modern Warfare, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession.—**5.** Proof, either (*a*) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (*b*) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from Burgersdicius, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, *demonstration* must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also underived from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a *demonstration* is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the Fermatian mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some, the certainty of *demonstration* to the Mathematickes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Blundeville.*

Demonstration, in the Greek ἀποδειξις, is amongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed pseudographema: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic; and there *demonstration* is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism scientific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas], by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, demonstration τοῦ διότι, or *demonstratio quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved.—**Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*.—**Indirect demonstration, demonstration** τοῦ ὅτι, or *demonstratio quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved.—**Ostensive demonstration,** in *math.*, a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

demonstrative (dē-mon′strā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demonstratif*, < F. *démonstratif* = Pr. *demostratiu* = Sp. *demostrativo* = Pg. *demonstrativo* = It. *dimostrativo*, < L. *demonstrativus*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting.—**2.** In *rhet.*, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.—**3.** Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a *demonstrative* argument; *demonstrative* reasoning.

A syllogism *demonstrative* is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blundeville.*

It is impossible by any solid or *demonstrative* reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Probations are *demonstrative* in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Demonstrative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Demonstrative judgment,** a judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved.—**Demonstrative legacy.** See *legacy*.—**Demonstrative pronoun,** in *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this*, *that*, *you*, and to their correspondents in other languages.—**Demonstrative root,** a name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

II. *n.* A demonstrative pronoun.

demonstratively (dē-mon′strā-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Adam Smith*, Moral Sentiments, vii. § 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

demonstrativeness (dē-mon′strā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dem′on-strā-tor), *n.* [= F. *démonstrateur*, OF. *demonstreur* = Sp. *demostrador* = Pg. *demonstrador* = It. *dimostratore*, < L. *demonstrator*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in *anat.*, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as *demonstrator*.
Gallery of Medicine, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, xliii.

3. The index finger. *Dunglison.*

demonstratorship (dem′on-strā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical *demonstratorship*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon′strā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *demonstratorius*, < L. *demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

demorage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurrage*.

demoralization (dē-mor″al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *démoralisation* = Sp. *desmoralizacion* = Pg. *desmoralização* = It. *demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1810.

The *demoralization* among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor′al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= F. *démoraliser* = Sp. Pg. *desmoralizar* = It. *demoralizzare* = D. *demoraliseren* = G. *demoralisiren* = Dan. *demoralisere* = Sw. *demoralisera*; as *de-* priv. + *moral* + *-ize*.] **1.** To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to *demoralize*," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.
Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States, p. 53.

It is always *demoralizing* to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely *demoralized* the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and *demorolizes*, it sometimes perpetuates injustice, it is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly *demoralized* by fright. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *demoralise*.

demos (dē′mos), *n.* [< Gr. δῆμος, the people: see *deme*[2].] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth.—**2.** The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 25.

Also *demus*.

Demospongiæ (dē-mō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δῆμος, the people (see *deme*[2], 2), + σπόγγος, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiæ* in which sexradiate spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospongian (dē-mō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Demospongiæ*.

Demosthenian, Demosthenean (dē-mos-thē′ni-an, dē-mos-thē-nē′an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then′ik), *a.* [< L. *Demosthenicus*, < *Demosthenes*, < Gr. Δημοσθένης, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' < δῆμος, the people, + σθένος, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippies," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon.

demotic (dē-mot′ik), *a.* [= F. *démotique* = Sp. *demótico*, < Gr. δημοτικός, of or for the common people, popular, demoeratic, < δημότης, one of the common people, < δῆμος, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Popular; pertaining to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic. *Farrar*, Language, xiii.

It [the Rosetta stone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 19.

dempne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.
Chaucer.

dempster, *n.* See *deemster*.

dempt† (dempt). [ME. *dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *demen*, deem, judge: see *deem*[1].] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*[1].

Till partiall Paris *dempt* it Venus dew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 55.

Therefore, Sir knight,
Aread what course of you is safest *dempt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 23.

demulce† (dē-muls′), *v. t.* [= It. *demulcere*, < L. *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke, allay.] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 64.

demulcent (dē-mul′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *demulcente*, < L. *demulcen(t-)s*, ppr. of *demulcere*: see *demulce*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a *demulcent* medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called *demulcent* or mild.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum-acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple *demulcent*, for lubricating abraded surfaces.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 171.

demulsion† (dē-mul′shon), *n.* [An erroneous form (by confusion with *emulsion*, q. v.) for **demulction*, < L. as if **demulctio(n-)*, < *demulctus*, pp. of *demulcere*, stroke: see *demulce*.] 1. The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content.—2. That which soothes or contents; flattery.

Vice garlanded with all the aoft *demulsions* of a present contentment. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

demur (dē-mėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [Early mod. E. also *demurre;* < ME. **demoren*, *demcoren*, *demeren*, < OF. *demorer*, *demourer*, *demurer*, *demeurer*, F. *démeurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demorar* = It. *dimorare*, < L. *demorari*, delay, retard, < *de* + *morari*, delay, < *mora*, hesitation, delay.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.

2†. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernoile, whilst the Regent stands *demurring* what was best to be done. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 189.

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they *demurred* to our proposals.

My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas "Jack, do this;" if he *demurred*, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

If he accepts it, why should you *demur?*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

4. In *law*, to interpose a demurrer.

II.† *trans.* 1. To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to *demur* obedience," *Fenton*.

demur (dē-mėr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demurre, demeure;* < OF. *demor, demour, demeur*, m., *demore, demeure*, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] 1. Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not
Fall by too long *demur*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays,
Long *demurs* breed new delays. *Southwell*.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous *demurrs* to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentalus and Cethegus.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope*.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce *demur*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

demure (dē-mūr′), *a.* [< ME. *demure*, < OF. *de murs*, for *de bounes murs* (*buens murs, boines mours*), lit. of good manners (in formation like *debonair*, q. v.): *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *murs, mors, mours*, m., f., F. *mœurs*, f., manners, < L. *mores*, manners: see *moral*.] 1. Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a *demure* look.

I sawe there Iuges, sittyng fulle *demvre*,
With out semblant [regard], othir to moste or leest,
Notwithstandyng thei hadde them vnder cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.

His fashion and *demure* Habit gets him in with some Town-precisian, and maks him a Guest on Fryday nights.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever. *Trollope*, The Warden, x.

demure† (dē-mūr′), *v. i.* [< *demure, a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . .
Demuring upon me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

demurely (dē-mūr′li), *adv.* With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how *demurely* he will bear himself before our husbands, and how jocund when their backs are turned. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Hoe, i. 2.

Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end. *Bacon*.

demureness (dē-mūr′nes), *n.* The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

demurity (dē-mū′ri-ti), *n.* [< *demure* + *-ity*.] 1†. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 182.

They placed their justification upon their patience and suffering for their opinions, and on their righteous life and retired *demurity*, and affected singularity both in word and gesture.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 281.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

demurrable (dē-mėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *demur* + *-able*.] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

demurrage (dē-mėr′āj), *n.* [Formerly *demorage;* < OF. *demorage, demourage, demoraige*, < *demorer*, delay: see *demur* and *-age*.] 1. In *maritime law:* (*a*) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be *on demurrage*. (*b*) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for *demorage* of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.
Pepys, Diary, II. 56.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.
M'Culloch, Dict. of Commerce.

2. (*a*) Detention of railway-wagons, etc. (*b*) A charge of 1½*d.* per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion. [Eng.]

demurral (dē-mėr′al), *n.* [< *demur* + *-al*.] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur. *Southey*.

demurrer[1] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< *demur* + *-er*[1].] One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

demurrer[2] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *demorer, demurer*, inf. as noun: see *demur*.] 1. In *law*, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A *general demurrer* is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a *special demurrer* is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This *demurrer* our suit doth stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you hint a *demurrer* to much that is now being said and done.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 28.

Demurrer ore tenus, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally, on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—**Demurrer to evidence**, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—**Demurrer to interrogatory**, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—**Plea of parol demurrer**. Same as *age-prayer*.

demus (dē′mus), *n.* [L.] See *demē*[2] and *demos*.

demy (dē-mī′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *demi*, half: see *demi-*.] **I.** *a.* Half: used to indicate a particular size of paper. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *demies* (-mīz′). 1. A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demy is 17½ × 22 inches, and double-demy is 26 × 38½ inches. English writing-demy is 15 × 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demi*.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a *demy* at Magdalen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xiii.

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3*s.* 4*d.* English. Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.—4†. A short close vest. *Fairholt*.

He . . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and flead him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

demy-pourpoint†, *n.* A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

demyship (dē-mī′ship), *n.* [< *demy* + *-ship*.] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1689 one of the *demyships* at Magdalen.
Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den[1] (den), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denne;* < ME. *den, denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *denn*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *denne*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. *denu*, ME. *dene*, a valley: see *den*[2], *dean*[1]. Cf. OD. *denne*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni, denni*, neut., MHG. *tenne*, neut. and fem., G. *tenne*, fem., *tenn*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] 1. A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's *den*.

The beasts go into *dens*. Job xxxvii. 8.

The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in the mountains. Judges vi. 2.

2†. A grave.

Whanne thei be doluen in her *den*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, *dens* of misery.

Those squalid *dens*, . . . the reproach of large capitals.
Macaulay.

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his *den* again to serve the last arrival. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 152.

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite *den*. Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, II. 501.

den[1] (den), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *denned*, ppr. *denning*. [< ME. *dennen;* < *den*[1], *n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that *den* below.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.]

den[2] (den), *n.* [A variant of *dean*[1], < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *dean*[1].] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie *dens* o' Yarrow. *Old Ballad*.

It's up and down in Tiftie's *den*,
Where the burn runs clear and bonny,
I've often gone to meet my love.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

den[3]† (den), *n.* [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *goodden, godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden, Godigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good e'en, good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*[2], *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

denarcotize (dē-när′kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *narcotize*.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to *denarcotize* opium.

denarius (dē-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-i). [L. (sc. *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < *deni*, ten each, by tens, for **deceni*, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*[2]), Ar. *dīnār*, etc.] 1. The principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 269 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore

Obverse. Reverse.

Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, X — that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollux. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 296 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound. — 3. In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6*s.* 8*d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dā-nä′rō), *n.* [It., var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo — that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy.

denary (den′a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius*.] **I.** *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 424.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-riz). 1. A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or *denaries*," *Holinshed*.

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. *Sir K. Digby*, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham.*)

2. A denarius.

An hundreth *denaries*, or pieces of syluer coyne.
J. Udall, On Mat. xix.

denationalization (dē-nash″ọn-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénationalisation*; as *denationalize* + *-ation*.] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization*. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nash′ọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing*. [= F. *dénationaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *nationalize*.] 1. To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the Feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feuda) sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalized* Danes. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpolluted by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

Also spelled *denationalise*.

denaturalize (dē-nat′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *naturalize*.] 1. To render unnatural; alienate from nature. — 2. To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country. — 3. To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denay† (dē-nā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *denayen*, a var. of *denyen*, deny: see *deny*. The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie *denayd*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57.

Let not wonted fealty he *denayed*. *Old Play.*

denay† (dē-nā′), *n.* [< *denay*, *v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

dendrachate (den′dra-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*².] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moss-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag′a-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀγάπη*, love.] Same as *Canace*.

dendral (den′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.
H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthropology (den-dran-thrọ-pol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + E. *anthropology*.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology*. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendraspis* (*-pid-*), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidæ*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididæ*. The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed dendraspis. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.


Tree-asp (*Dendraspis angusticeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dendraspides* (-pī-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drėr′pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἑρπετόν*, reptile: see *herpetology*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, from the lower coal-measures of Nova Scotia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microsauria* of the order *Labyrinthodonta*.

dendriform (den′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendritiform*.

dendrite (den′drīt), *n.* [= F. *dendrite* = Sp. *dendrita* = It. *dendrite*, < NL. *dendrites*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*, of a tree, tree-, < *δένδρον*, a tree.] 1. A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.


Dendrite.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dendritique* = Sp. *dendritico*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*; as *dendrite* + *-ic, -ical*.] 1. Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendriform.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* scripture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 394.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite*.

dendritically (den-drit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zooglœa is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *dendrites*, dendrite, + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *dendriform*. [Rare.]

Dendrobates (den-drob′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δενδροβατεῖν*, climb trees), < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *βατός*, verbal adj. (> *βατεῖν*, mount), < *βαίνειν*, go. Cf. *acrobat*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidæ*. *D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830. — 2. In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatidæ (den-drō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hylaplesiidæ*.

Dendrobium (den-drō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] 1. An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.


Dendrobium Falconeri.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kal′a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κάλαμος*, a reed.] A genus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambusa*) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrochelidon (den-drō-kel′i-don), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, the type of which is *D. klecho* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirotæ (den″drō-kī-rō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *χειρωτός*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendriform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psolus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolidæ*. It is contrasted with *Aspidochirotæ*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirotæ*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 299.

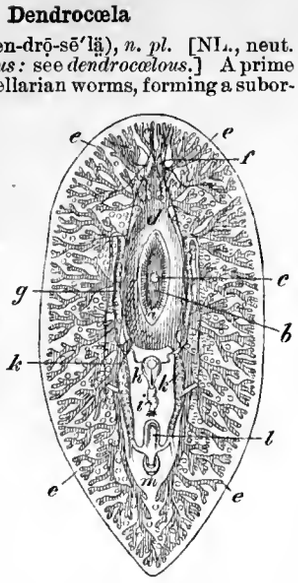
dendrochirotous (den″drō-kī-rō′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirotæ*.

Dendrocitta (den-drō-sit′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κίττα*, *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Crypsirhina*. The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocœl, *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous*.

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocœl* Planarians.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 656.

Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē'lă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria:* contrasted with *Rhabdocœla.* They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicated lateral margins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusible pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aproctous and mostly hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Monogonopora*, land and fresh-water planarians, with a single sexual outlet; and *Digonopora*, mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians.*



Polycelis (*Leptoplana*) *lævigata*, an aproctous dendrocœlous turbellarian or planarian (*Planarida*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; *b*, buccal cavity; *c*, esophageal orifice; *d*, gastric cavity, with *e*, *e*, *e*, *e*, its many cæcal ramifications; *f*, ganglia; *g*, testes; *h*, vesiculæ seminales; *i*, male genital canal and penis; *k*, oviducts; *l*, spermathecal dilatation at their junction; *m*, vulva.

dendrocœlan (den-drō-sē'lan), *n.* [< *dendrocœl* + *-an.*] One of the *Dendrocœla;* a planarian.

dendrocœle (den'drō-sēl), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous. Huxley.*

Dendrocœlomata (den″drō-sē-lō'mą-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + NL. *cœlomata*, q. v.] Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, Origin of Tissue, p. 114.

dendrocœlomatic (den-drō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Dendrocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœlomata.*

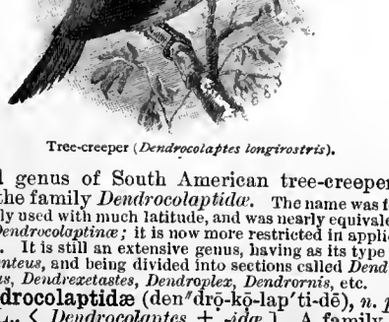
dendrocœlomic (den″drō-sē-lom'ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlomatic.*

dendrocœlous (den-drō-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *dendrocœlus*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κοιλία*, belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocœla.* Also *dendrocœl* and (properly) *dendrocœle.*

Dendrocœlum (den-drō-sē'lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidæ*, having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

Dendrocolaptæ (den″drō-kō-lap'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dendrocoloptes:* see *Dendrocolaptes.*] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group coextensive with the *Pici*, *Picidæ*, or *Pieiformes*, and *Saurognathæ* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Dendrocolaptes (den″drō-kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + **κολαπτής*, taken for *κολαπτήρ*, a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), < *κολάπτειν*, peck with the bill, chisel.] The typical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptinæ;* it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. giganteus*, and being divided into sections called *Dendrocopus, Dendrexetastes, Dendroplex, Dendrornis*, etc.



Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

Dendrocolaptidæ (den″drō-kō-lap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synonymous with *Anabatidæ* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Sclater's arrangement it includes the furnarine, synallaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the dendrocolaptine proper.

Dendrocolaptinæ (den-drō-kō-lap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-inæ.*] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes.* They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the scansorial habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Xiphorhynchus, Picolaptes, Dendrocincla, Sittasomus, Glyphorhynchus*, and *Pygarrhichus.*

dendrocolaptine (den″drō-kō-lap'tin), *a.* [< *Dendrocolaptes* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creepers or hook-billed creepers.

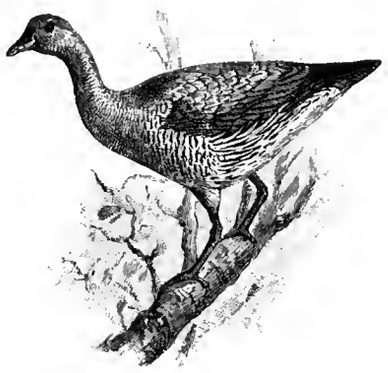
Dendrocolaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature*, XXXIII. 201.

Dendrocometes (den″drō-kō-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κομήτης*, hairy: see *comet.*] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidæ*, containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

Dendrocometidæ (den″drō-kō-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocometes* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

Dendrocopus (den-drok'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δενδροκόπος* (cf. *δενδροκοπεῖν*, cut down trees), < *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of tree-creepers, the *Dendrocolaptes. Vieillot*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major. Koch*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis;* the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

Dendrocygna (den-drō-sig'nă), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + L. *cygnus, cycnus*, Gr. *κύκνος*, a swan: see *cygnet.*] A genus of arboricole duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellæ do not project;



Australian Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna eytoni*).

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tibiæ are denuded below; the tarsi are entirely reticulate; the hallux is lengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulva*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arborea* is a West Indian and *D. eytoni* an Australian species.

dendrodentine (den-drō-den'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + E. *dentine.*] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

dendrodont (den'drō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dendrodus* (*dendrodont-*): see *Dendrodus.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus;* having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus.*

Dendrodus (den'drō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil fish-like vertebrates, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodipterini, Holoptychiidæ*, and *Cyclodipterini.*

Dendrœca (den-drē'kă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *οἶκος*, house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family *Dendrœcidæ, Sylvicolidæ*, or *Mniotiltidæ.* It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4½ to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendrœca virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conicsente, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler.* Also spelled *Dendroica. G. R. Gray*, 1842.

Dendrœcidæ (den-drē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrœca* + *-idæ.*] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ* (which see).

Dendrogæa (den-drō-jē'ă), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigean*, 2.

Dendrogean (den-drō-jē'ąn), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogæa.*

dendrography (den-drog'rą-fi), *n.* [= F. *dendrographie*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *dendrology.*

Dendrohyrax (den-drō'hi-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ὑραξ*, hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidæ*, including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis.* The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palæotherium*, the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebræ are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

dendroid (den'droid), *a.* [= F. *dendroïde*, < Gr. *δενδροειδής*, also contr. *δενδρώδης*, tree-like, < *δένδρον*, a tree, + *εἶδος*, form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi'dal), *a.* [< *dendroid* + *-al.*] Same as *dendroid.*

Dendrolagus (den-drol'ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *λαγῶς*, a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned,

Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.

dendrolite (den'drō-līt), *n.* [= F. *dendrolithe*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

dendrological (den-drō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

Dendrological science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science*, IV. 10.

dendrologist (den-drol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dendrology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.

dendrologous (den-drol′ō-gus), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ous.*] Relating to dendrology.

dendrology (den-drol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *dendrologie* = Pg. *dendrologia*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography.*

dendrometer (den-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *dendromètre*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-drō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-μέτρης*, a measure, < *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-idæ.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. The larvæ are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromyinæ (den″drō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendromys* + *-inæ.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Steatomys.*

Dendromys (den′drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinæ.* It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-

Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4½ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

Dendronotidæ (den-drō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendronotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.

Dendronotus arborescens.

δένδρον, a tree, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendronotidæ.*

Dendrophidæ (den-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of harmless colubriform or aglyphodont arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scutes usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scutes in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophis* and *Chrysopelea.* By most authors both genera are referred to the family *Colubridæ* and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family *Dendrophidæ.* The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See cut in next column.

Dendrophryniscidæ (den″drō-fri-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophryniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus.* They have no maxillary teeth, and have subcylindric sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophrynidæ.*

Tree-snake (*Dendrophis caudolineolata*).

Dendrophryniscus (den″drō-fri-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *φρῦνη*, *φρῦνος*, a toad, + dim. *-ισκος*: see *Phryniscus.*] A genus

Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidæ.*

Dendrortyx (den-drôr′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄρτυξ*, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosaura (den-drō-sâ′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamæleontidæ* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguia*, *Rhiptoglossa*, *Chamæleonida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drō-sō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidæ*, containing multitentaculato animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radians*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys.*

Dendrosomidæ (den-drō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma.* The animalcules are multitentaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den′drō-stīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*².] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

dene¹†, *n.* See *dean*¹, *den*².

dene² (dēn), *n.* [Also *dean*; a var. of *din:* see *din.*] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

deneer†, **deneere**†, *n.* See *denier*².

denegate† (den′ē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny: see *deny.*] To deny.

denegation† (den-ē-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénégation* = Sp. *denegacion* = Pg. *denegação* = It. *denegazione*, < L. as if **denegatio*(*n-*), < *denegare*, deny: see *denegate.*] Denial.

dene-hole (dēn′hōl), *n.* [< *dene*¹ = *dean*¹ (or *den*²) + *hole*¹.] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Danelaw.*

denerel†, *n.* [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente [in Guernsey] of 4 qrs. 0 dis. 0½ *denerel*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denerel* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 244.

dengue (deng′gā), *n.* [A W. Ind. use of Sp. *dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= It. *diniego*, refusal, denial), < Sp. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, refuse, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny: see *denegate*, *deny.* "This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease" (*Tully*, in Webster's Diet.).] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West Indies and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever.*

deniable (dē-nī′a-bl), *a.* [< *deny* + *-able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

denial (dē-nī′al), *n.* [< *deny* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A *denial* of the possibility of miracles is a *denial* of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*,
I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string.
Hence with *denial* vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a *denial* of God; a *denial* of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

4. In *law*, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* = Syn. 3. Disavowal, disclaimer.

denier¹ (dē-nī′ėr), *n.* [< *deny* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. One who refuses or rejects.—**3.** One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 233.

denier² (de-nēr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deneer*, *deneere;* < OF. *denier*, F. *denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. *denario*, < L. *denarius:* see *denarius.*] A silver coin (also called the *novus denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny.* The name *denier d'Aquitaine* was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.

Obverse. Reverse.

Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen.
Sir Ruin. There's not a *denier* to be bated, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigrate† (den′i-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating.* [< L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare* (> F. *dénigrer* = Sp. *denigrar* (cf. Pg. *denegrir*) = It. *denigrare*), blacken, < *de* + *nigrare*, make black, < *niger*, black: see *negro.*] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

denigration (den-i-grā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *denigracion* = Sp. *denigracion* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigrazione*, < LL. *denigratio*(*n*-), < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archaic.]

In these several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the *denigration* of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

denigrator (den′i-grā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] One who or that which blackens.

denigratureꝑ (den′i-grā-tūr), *n.* [< *denigrate* + *-ure*.] A making black. *Bailey*, 1727. See *denigration*.

denim (den′im), *n.* [A trade-name; origin unknown.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

denitrate (dē-nī′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitr*(*ie*) + *-ate*[2].] To free from nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *denitrate* + *-ion*.] A freeing from nitric acid.

denitrification (dē-nī″tri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ation*. See *nitrification*.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

denitrificator (dē-nī′tri-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ator*. See *denitrification*.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid-chambers. Also called *Glover's tower* or *denitrating tower*.

denitrify (dē-nī′tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitrify*.] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. *Science*, IX. 111.

denization (den-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< AF. *denization*; as *denize* + *-ation*.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards. *Hallam*.

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denizeꝑ (de-nīz′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dennize*; < *denize*(*n*), simulating verbs in *-ize*.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Strype*, Edw. IV., 1552.

denizen (den′i-zn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*, *denizon*; < ME. *denesyn*, *denezen*, *denysen*, *denyzen*, < AF. *denzein*, *denszein*, *denzeyn*, *denezyn*, *deinecin*, OF. *deinzein*, denizen, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intrinseus*), as opposed to *forein*, one without (ML. *forinseus*) the privileges of the city franchise, < OF. *deinz*, *deins*, *dens*, F. *dans*, within, < L. *de intus*, from within: *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*.] **I.**ꝑ *a.* Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Prouided also, that yf eny citezen *denesyn* or foreyn departe out of the seid cite, and resorte aycin wtyn a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and priuylages of the seid citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

II. *n.* **1.** A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law*, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also thot no seriaunts ne seriaunt go for hur offerynge vn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny *denyzen* nor foreyn at other sesons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not *Denizens*, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz'd for the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 306.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 55.

The scene . . ., is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly *denizens* now as hereafter. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

denizen (den′i-zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*; < *denizen*, *n.*; cf. *denize*.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new *denizen'd* lord. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

We have a word now *denizened*, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time; all natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizened* in England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 482.

denizenship (den′i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *denizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being a denizen.

denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *dink*. [Scotch.]

Denmark satin. See *satin*.

dennet (den′et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Dennet*?).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi. (*Latham*.)

denominable (dē-nom′i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 3.

denominant (dē-nom′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *denominan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery*. Also *denominator*. See *denominative*.

denominate (dē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating*. [< L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *dénommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denomear* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=**Syn.** To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.

denominate (dē-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

denomination (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominacion* = Pg. *denominação* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio*(*n*-), a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] **1.** The act of naming: as, Linnæus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of shipmoney. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination*.—**Internal denominationꝑ, external denominationꝑ**, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is **intrinsic**, and that which is **extrinsic**.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself; as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *external*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsical and extrinsical. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn. 2.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

denominational (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *denomination* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—**2.** Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

denominationalism (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ism*.] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *Denominationalism* in teaching. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 68.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ist*.] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke. *The Century*, XXV. 183.

denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalized*, ppr. *denominationalizing*. [< *denominational* + *-ize*.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalize* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalized*—to coin a new word. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 190.

denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

denominative (dē-nom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dénominatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < LL. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker*, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—**2.** Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave. *Blundeville*.

denominatively (dē-nom′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

denominator (dē-nom′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dénominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] **1.** One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot*, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically—**2.** In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction*. Thus, in ⅗, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (*b*) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—**3.** Same as *denominant*.

denotable (dē-nō′ta-bl), *a.* [< *denote* + *-able*.] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 25.

denotateꝑ (dē-nō′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote*.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternall, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 716.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things? *Bp. Hall*, Against Romanists, § 38.

denotation (dē-nō-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénotation* = Sp. *denotacion* = Pg. *denotação* = It. *denotazione*, < LL. *denotatio*(*n*-), a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote*.] **1.** The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of *denotation* is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 58.

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connotation or muster its *denotation*, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious *denotation*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 7.

denotative (dē-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *denotativo*; as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.
Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.

denotatively (dē-nō'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented *denotatively* by literal symbols, w, x, y, z.
Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given *denotatively*, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 63.

denote (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [< OF. *denoter*, F. *dénoter* = Sp. Pg. *denotar* = It. *denotare*, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote, < *de-* + *notare*, mark, < *nota*, a mark: see *note*. Cf. *connote*.] **1.** To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character × *denotes* multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
That can *denote* me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

The serpent with the tail in its mouth *denotes* the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to *denote* the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The word man *denotes* Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Thy wild acts *denote*
The unreasonable fury of a beast.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See the definitions of these words.—**2.** To betoken, imply.

denotement (dē-nōt'ment), *n.* [< *denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

dénouement (dā-nö'moṅ), *n.* [F., also *dénoûment*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* priv. + *nouer*, tie, knot, < L. *nodare*, tie, knot, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [< ME. *denouncen*, < OF. *denoncer*, *denuncer*, F. *dénoncer* = Sp. Pg. *denunciar* = It. *denunziare*, < L. *denunciare*, *denuntiare* (pp. *denunciatus*, whence the other E. form *denunciate*), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < *de-* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuncius*, more correctly *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] **1†.** To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Aungell *denouncyd* to Zacharie the Nativite of Seynt John the Baptyst.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I *denounce* and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized within.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* punishment.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Deut. xxx. 18.

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to *denounce* warre unto the King. *Haktuyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

To the wicked, God hath *denounc'd* ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not.
Decay of Christian Piety.

The laws of the United States have *denounced* heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves.
D. Webster, in Lodge, p. 276.

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to *denounce* one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar.
Brougham, Fox. (*Latham*.)

No man is *denounced* for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

In terrible earnest he *denounced* the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion.
Emerson, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I . . . think they [the Puritans] were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to *denounce* a confederate in crime; to *denounce* one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to *denounce* the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country.
Everett, Orations, I. 497.

5. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*: (*a*) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (*b*) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preëmpt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.

Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique [Honduras], where as many as sixteen mines have been *denounced* in a single year. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 132.

denouncement (dē-nouns'ment), *n.* [< OF. *denoncement*, *denuncement*, < *denoncer*, denounce: see *denounce* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear.
Sir T. Browne.

He receiv'd his due *denouncement* from God.
Milton, Civil Power.

2. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discoverer of four pertenencias—twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein. *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.

denouncer (dē-noun'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden*.

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

de novo (dē nō'vō). [L.: *de*, of; *novo*, abl. of *novus* = E. *new*.] Anew; from the beginning.

dens (denz), *n.*; pl. *dentes* (den'tēz). [L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *dentistry*, a tooth. —**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*.—**Dens bicuspis**, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar.—**Dens caninus**, a canine tooth.—**Dens incisivus**, an incisor tooth.—**Dens molaris.** (*a*) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (*b*) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—**Dens sapientiæ**, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar.—**Dena aectorius**, a sectorial tooth. *Owen*.

dense (dens), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dense* = Sp. Pg. It. *denso*, < L. *densus*, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to *rarus*, thin, rare), = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a *dense* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *dense* though fluid atmosphere.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 29.

The boundless ether back to roll,
And to replace the cloudy barrier *dense*.
Cowper, Iliad, v.

The decks were *dense* with stately forms.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *zoöl.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *dense* punctures, hairs, etc.—**3.** In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *dense* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 257.

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *dense* ignorance; *dense* wit; *dense* stupidity.—**5.** Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *dense*.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

=**Syn. 1.** Condensed, compressed.

II.† *n.* A thicket.

The hog-ward who drove swine to the *dense* in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 330.

densely (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

densen (den'sn), *v. t.* [< *dense* + *-en*[1].] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1800 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State.
T. W. Higginson, Harper's Mag., June, 1884.

denseness (dens'nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

denshire, densher (den'shēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denshired*, *denshered*, ppr. *denshiring*, *denshering*. [First quoted as *densher*; so called from *Denshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning parings of earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

denshiring, denshering (den'shēr-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *denshire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, because most used, or first invented there.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-beking, *Denshering*, about 1639.
Aubrey, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (*Halliwell*.)

densimeter (den-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *densimetro*, < L. *densus*, dense, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The *optical densimeter* of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Huch's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of syrups while boiling. See *salometer*.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *densité* = Sp. *densidad* = Pg. *densidade* = It. *densità*, < L. *densita(t-)s*, thickness, < *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] **1.** The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The *density* of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass is the ratio of the living force or double the energy of motion to the square of the velocity. Experiments made by Newton upon the effect of attaching masses of different materials to pendulums have shown that the weights of bodies are precisely proportionate to their masses; consequently, the density is measured by the specific gravity, or the weight of a unit bulk. The unit of density is generally taken as that of water at its temperature of maximum density (4° C., 39° F.) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmuch as the gram was intended

to be, and within the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centimeter of water under these conditions, it follows that the density as ordinarily expressed is, as closely as possible, the number of grams in one cubic centimeter of the particular kind of matter in question. The following table shows the density of several important substances: iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; liquid mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; solution of iodides of mercury and potassium, 3.2; diamond, 3.5; rock, about 2.7; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013; aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

The *density* of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. . . . The electric *density* at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 64.

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder.

dent[1] (dent), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dent*, a var. of *dint*: see *dint*, *dunt*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent*[2], the two words being partly confused.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he com the cheyne too,
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .
It was a noble *dent*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2619.

All his mayle yriv'd, and platea yrent,
Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell *dent*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 15.

2†. Force; weight; dint.

Sle no man with yuel wille,
Ensaumple, or tunge, or strokis *dent*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, I. 367.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) *corns* lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. *E. F. Ladd*, Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 434.

dent[1] (dent), *v.* [< ME. **denten*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint: see *dint*, *v.*, and *dent*[1], *n.* Cf. *indent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots
Dent a' the lone.
English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It waa an horryble stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesse. *Palsgrave.*

The street of the tombs, with its deeply *dented* chariot-ruts. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II.† *intrans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall alwayes keepe his hardnesse.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 373.

dent[2] (dent), *n.* [< F. *dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. It. *dente*, < L. *den(t-)s* = Goth. *tunthus* = AS. *tōth*, E. *tooth*: see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent*[1], *n.*] **1†.** A noteh; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. —**3.** A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A tooth of a gear-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

dent[2]**†** (dent), *v. t.* [< ME. *denten*, by apheresis for *indenten*, < OF. *endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent*[2] and *dent*[2], *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent*[1], *v.*] To notch; indent.

Dentyn or yndentyn, [L.] *indento*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 118.

The sylour deir of the deise daytely was *dent*.
Gawan and Gologras, i. 6.

dentagra (den-tag′rä), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in *ποδάγρα*, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), *χειράγρα*, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] **1.** The toothache.—**2.** An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps.

dental (den′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentalis*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., *dentale*, n., the share-beam of a plow), < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2] and *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth.—**2.** In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are *dental* letters. The name *dental* is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *tongue-point*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer.—**Dental arch**, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zoölogical characters of the genus *Homo*.—**Dental canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Dental cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Dental cavity**, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see).—**Dental chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dental formula**, a formal or tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.* respectively denote *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizental line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for adult man would be: i. $\frac{2}{2}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 32$. See the extract.

The *dental formula* of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ c.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ m.\ \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

Dental hammer. See *hammer*.—**Dental letter.** See II., 1.—**Dental mallet.** See *mallet*.—**Dental pulp.** (*a*) The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (*b*) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *persistent pulps*.—**Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillæ of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

II. *n.* **1.** A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see I., 2).—**2.** In *conch.*, a tooth-shell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

dentaliid (den-tal′i-id), *n.* A solenoconch of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Dentaliidæ (den-ta-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Cirribranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are dicœcious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct species, the latter mostly Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda*, *tooth-shell*.) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antale*, and *Entalis* have been used. Also *Dentalidæ*, *Dentaliadæ*.

Dentalina (den-ta-lī′nä), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den′tal-īt), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil tooth-shell.

dentality (den-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

Dentalium (den-tā′li-um), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidæ*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidæ*, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidæ* with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorseventrally elongated opening.

dentalization (den-tal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t*: said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit k or c], usually designated by k[2] (or q), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

Dentaria (den-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its scaly creeping or tuberous rootstocks. From its toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

dentary (den′ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the teeth; dental.—**2.** Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See II.

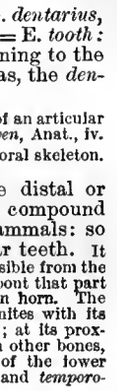
Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, Anat., iv.

Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral skeleton. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, and *temporomastoid*.

dentata (den-tā′tä), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See cut under *axis*.

dentate (den′tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward: as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*.—**Dentate antennæ**, those antennæ in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex.—**Dentate body**, the corpus dentatum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Dentate mandible**, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side.—**Dentate margin**, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt.—**Dentate maxillæ**, maxillæ which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth.—**Dentate wings**, wings with dentate margins.


Dentate Leaf. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dentate-ciliate (den′tāt-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< *dentate* + *ciliate*.] In *bot.*, having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

dentated (den′tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

dentately (den′tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

dentate-serrate (den′tāt-ser′āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

dentate-sinuate (den′tāt-sin′ū-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

dentation (den-tā′shon), *n.* [< *dentate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation*?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

dented[1] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having dents; impressed with little hollows.

dented[2] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having teeth or notches; notched.

dentel, dentelated. See *dentil*, etc.

dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [F., lace, edging, < ML. *dentellus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentil*.] 1. Lace.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (den'te-lūr), *n.* [< F. *dentelure*, denticulation, indentation, < *denteler*, indent, notch, < **dentel*, a tooth: see *dentil*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *dentix*, a sort of sea-fish, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticinæ*.

Denticinæ (den-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentex* (*-tic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

denticine (den'ti-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Denticinæ*.

Denticini (den-ti-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Denticinæ*. *Bonaparte*.

denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *denticulus*, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender *denticles* anchylosed together into one solid mass. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen *denticles* of the shark.

Thin armury is cleped the *denticle* of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 23.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dentinal tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as *dermal denticles*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krō'rụ̄), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by such genera as *Oxytelus*, *Osorius*, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticle*, *denticule*. Cf. *dentilated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, etc.

Fringed with small *denticulate* processes. *Owen*, Anat.

2. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

denticulately (den-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, *denticulately* serrated.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *denticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

denticule (den'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *denticule*, a denticule, < L. *denticulus*: see *denticle* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *denticuli* (-lī). [L.: see *denticle*.] 1. Same as *denticle*.—2. In *arch.*, a dentil.

dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

dentiform (den'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *dentiforme* = Pg. *dentiforme*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

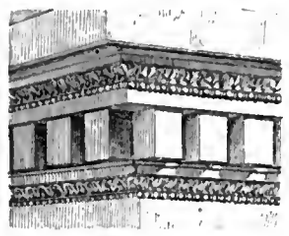
dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [< F. *dentifrice* = Pg. It. *dentifricio*, < L. *dentifricium*, a tooth-powder, < *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *dentigère*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Muræniдæ*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*. *Owen*, Anat.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), *n.* [< OF. **dentel*, **denteil* (cf. OF. *dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, < L. *dentale*, part of a plowshare) = Pr. *denteth*, *dentilh* = It. *dentello*, < ML. *dentellus*, *dentillus*, equiv. to L. *denticulus*, a little tooth, a modillion, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticle*, *denticule*.] 1. In *arch.*, one of a series of little cubes into which the square member in the bed-molding of an Ionic, a Corinthian, a Composite, or occasionally a Roman Doric cornice is cut.



Ionic Dentils (*d*).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

These [Corinthian] pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornish is worked in *dentils*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the *dentel*, . . . which is seen everywhere.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 213.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or danceté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] **I.** *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 64.

II. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *v*.

dentilated, dentelated (den'til-ā-ted, -tel-ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *dentellado* = It. *dentellato*, < ML. **dentellatus*, equiv. to L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticle*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *dentillated*.

An observation made by Berard at Toulon during the then recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly *dentelated*, or, as it were, crevassed here and there."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.

The Syrians restricted ornament to *dentellated* leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxi.

dentilation (den-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [As **dentilate* + *-ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

dentile (den'til), *n.* [< ML. *dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] **I.** *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *thin* and *this*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 65.

Less properly *dentolingual*.

dentiloquist (den-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *dentiloquy* + *-ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

dentiloquy (den-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tin), *n.* [= F. *dentine* (= It. *dentina*), < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance or tissue of teeth, as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine close-set tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunæ appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpusculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the canaliculiar substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*.

dentinal (den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *dentin* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin.—**Dentinal tubes**, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

dentine, *n.* See *dentin*.

dentiphone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*.

dentiroster (den-ti-ros'tėr), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *dentirostris*, toothed-billed (< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.


Dentirostral Bill (Shrike).

dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerinæ*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort *Ciehlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Ciehlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *scalpere*, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* [= F. *dentiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dentista*, < NL. **dentista*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-kạl), *a.* [< *dentist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

dentistry (den'tis-tri). *n.* [< *dentist* + *-ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.
Harris, Dict. of Dental Science.

dentition (den-tish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *dentition* = Sp. *denticion* = Pg. *dentição* = It. *dentizione*, < L. *dentitio(n-)*, teething, < *dentire*, cut teeth, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *carnivorous dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

the incisors are scalpriform, and canines are absent; the *monophyodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphyodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *diprotodont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *bathmodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *acrodont* and *ruminant*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, *a.*

Greatly as the *dentition* of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation.—**Milk dentition, deciduous dentition**, the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentize (den'tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dentized*, ppr. *dentizing*. [With suffix *-ize*, < L. *dentire*, get or cut teeth: see *dentition*.] To cut one's teeth; teethe. *Nares.*

They tell a tale of the old Countesse of Desmonds, who lived till she was sevenscore yeares old, that she did *dentise* twice, or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others comming in their place. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 755.

dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolingual (den-tō-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* See *dentilingual*.

den-tree (den'trē), *n.* An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus polyanthema*.

denture (den'tūr), *n.* [< F. *denture*, a set of teeth, < *dent* (< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*) + *-ure*.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

denty (den'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *dainty*.

denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *nucleus* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]: see *nucleated*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

denudate† (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denudated*, ppr. *denudating*. [< L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond.*

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

denudate, denudated (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—2. In *zoöl.*, destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in *entom.*, said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—3. In *geol.*, denuded. See *denudation*.

denudation (den-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénudation* = Sp. *denudacion* = Pg. *denudação* = It. *denudazione*, < LL. *denudatio(n-)*, < L. *denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, § 10.

2. In *geol.*, the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denuded*, ppr. *denuding*. [= OF. *denuer*, F. *dénuer*, also *denuder* = Sp.**denudar*, *desnudar* = Pg. *denudar* = It. *denudare*, < L. *denudare*, make bare, strip, < *de*, off, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] 1. To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp*, Surgery.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata).

Where the rain comes down in a deluge, as often happens in the tropics, its power as a *denuding* agent is almost incredible. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 131.

=**Syn.** To bare, lay bare, uncover.

denuded (dē-nū'ded), *p. a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—**Denuded rocks**, in *geol.*, rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See *denudation*.

denumerant (dē-nū'mę-rant), *n.* [< L. *de-* + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number, numerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The *denumerant* may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1868.

denumeration (dē-nū-mę-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **denumerare* (> OF. *denombrer*), count over, enumerate, < *de*, down, + *numerare*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In *law*, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

denuncia (Sp. pron. dā-nōn'thi-ä), *n.* [Sp., < *denunciar*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (*a*) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (*b*) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted.

denunciable (dē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *denunciable*, < NL. as if **denuntiabilis*, < L. *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

denunciant (dē-nun'si-ant), *a.* [< L. *denuncian(t-)s*, *denuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, ppr. *denunciating*. [< L. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denuntiare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

denunciation (dē-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénonciation* = Pr. *denunciatio* = Sp. *denunciacion* = Pg. *denunciação* = It. *denunziazione*, < L. *denuneiatio(n-)*, *denuntiatio(n-)*, < *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, denounce: see *denounce*.] 1†. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophesies and *denunciations* of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations?* *Bp. Ward.*

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error. *Motley.*

3. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—4. In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.

denunciative (dē-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dénonciatif* = Pg. *denunciativo*, < LL. *denuntiativus*, < L. *denuntiare:* see *denuneiate*.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative.* *Farrar*, Language, iv.

denunciator (dē-nun'si-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dénonciateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *denunciador* = It. *denunziatore*, < LL. *denuntiator*, < L. *denuntiare:* see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] 1. One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

denunciatory (dē-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *denunciatorio*, < LL. as if **denuntiatorius*, < *denuntiator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

denutrition (dē-nū-trish'on), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deny (dē-nī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denying*. [< ME. *denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *denay*), < OF. *denier*, *deneer*, *deneier*, *denoier*, F. *dénier* = Pr. *denegar*, *deneyar*, *desnegar*, *desnedar* = Sp. Pg. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny, < *de-* + *negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To say "no" or "nay" to; gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not *denye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare *deny* him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, tho kynges bydene,
All *denyde* it anon; no mon assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8009.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm or what *deny*.
Milton, P. L., v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd *deny* it.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, *denies* that pleasure is good.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 368.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not *denye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be *denied* unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for *denying*
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat
While I do think she wants.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to *deny* a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many *deny* witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

Though they *deny* two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to *denye* his fayth and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execucion of deth by and by.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .
That I did *deny* my wife and house.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am *denied* to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters-patent give me leave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

You may *deny* me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xiv.

8†. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can *deny* by a circumstance.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

To deny one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny one's self* the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny one's self* a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him *deny himself*, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mat. xvi. 24.

Worthy minds in the domestic way of life *deny themselves* many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

=**Syn.** 6. To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

II. *intrans.* To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid.
Gen. xviii. 15.

If proudly he *deny*,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman.*

deny†, *n.* [< OF. *deni*, *denie*, *denoi*, F. *déni*, denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay*, *n.*] Denial. [Rare.]

Yet vse no threats, nor giue them flat *Denies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how *denyingly*!
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ǫb-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruct*.] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything that hinders passage: as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruent*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, removing obstructions. See II.

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life.
Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dō'ō-dand), *n.* [< ML. *deodandum*, i. e., *Deo dandum*, a thing to be given to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, ger. of *dare*, give (see *date*[1]).] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God — that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a *deodand*,
Still fall to th' owner of the land.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ō-där'), *n.* [< NL. *deodara*, < Skt. *devadāru*, divine tree, < *deva*, divine, a god (see *deva*), + *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, related to *dru*, a tree, and to E. *tree*.] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the natural order *Coniferæ*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is the *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, a large tree widely distributed in the Himalayas from Nepál to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simla in India the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of *deodar*, yew, fir, and oak.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodate† (dē'ō-dāt), *n.* [< L. *Deo datus*, given to (or by) God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *deodand* and *date*[1].] **1.** A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] whatsoever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. *Davies.*

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a *deodate*, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.
H. Paman (1653), in D'Oyly's Sancroft, ii.

deodorant (dē-ō'dor-ant), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *odoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *odorare*, smell, < *odor*, a smell: see *odor*.] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō″dor-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deodorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation*.

deodorize (dē-ō'dor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deodorized*, ppr. *deodorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *odor* + *-ize*.] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime *deodorizes* night-soil. Also spelled *deodorise*.

A very minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July. Such *deodorized* sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 684.

deodorizer (dē-ō'dor-ī-zėr), *n.* That which deprives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrato of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē'ō fā-ven'tē). [L., God favoring: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē'ō grā'shi-as). [L., thanks to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl. of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks: see *grace*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mozarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Ite, missa est* or *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of the mass.

deoneratet (dē-on'ėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *deoneratus*, pp. of *deonerare*, unload, < *de-* priv. + *onerare*, load, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onerous*. Cf. *exonerate*.] To unload.

deontological (dē-on-tǫ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *deontology* + *-ist*.] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [= F. *déontologie*; < Gr. *δέον* (*δεοντ-*), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of *δεῖ*, it is necessary, it behooves), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical *deontology* treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deoperculate (dē-ǫ-pėr'kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [< NL. **deoperculatus*, pp. of **deoperculare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum): see *operculum*.] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule *deoperculating* above the middle.
Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35.

deoperculate (dē-ǫ-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **deoperculatus*: see the verb.] In *bot.*, having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deoppilate† (dē-op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoppilated*, ppr. *deoppilating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oppilate*, q. v.] To free from obstruction; deobstruct; clear a passage through.

deoppilation† (dē-op-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoppilate* + *-ion*.] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

deoppilative† (dē-op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *deoppilatif*; as *deoppilate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick and very *deoppilative*. *Boyle*, Sceptical Chymist, iii.

II. *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

deordination† (dē-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deordinatio(n-)*, < L. *de-* priv. + *ordinatio(n-)*, ordination.] **1.** Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are *deordinations*, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 186.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and *deordination*.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, I. 1.

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.
Abp. Sancroft (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (dē-ôr″gạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deorganize* + *-ation*.] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorganize (dē-ôr'gạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deorganized*, ppr. *deorganizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *organize*.] To deprive of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ôr'sum), *adv.* [L., also *deorsus*, downward, contr. of *devorsum*, *devorsus*, orig. pp. of *devortere*, *devertere*, turn down, turn away, < *de*, down, away, + *vortere*, *vertere*, turn.] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *sursum*. [Rare.]

deosculate† (dē-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *deosculatus*, pp. of *deosculari*, kiss, < *de-* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

deosculation (dē-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deosculate* + *-ion*.] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

deossification (dē-os″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *deossify* + *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels, successive *deossification* (by retardation).
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

deossify (dē-os'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *ossify*.] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē'ō vō-len'tē). [L.: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *volente*, abl. of *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle* = E. *will*: see *voluntary*, etc.] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, *Deo volente*. Generally abbreviated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxidate*.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to *deoxidate* iron or copper. Also *deoxydate*, *disoxidate*.

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation*.

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of *de-oxidation*, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; . . . animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. *H. Spencer.*

deoxidization (dē-ok″si-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidize* + *-ation*.] Deoxidation. Also spelled *deoxidisation*.

deoxidize (dē-ok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidized*, ppr. *deoxidizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxid* + *-ize*.] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidise*, *deoxydize*.

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

deoxidizer (dē-ok'si-dī-zėr), *n.* A substance that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and *deoxidizers*.
Science, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ok″si-je-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxygenate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

deoxygenize (dē-ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenized*, ppr. *deoxygenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much *deoxygenized* as to render a renewal of it necessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 687.

deozonize (dē-ō'zǫn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deozonized*, ppr. *deozonizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *ozone* + *-ize*.] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonized air is also *deozonized* by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of lead. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 338.

dep. An abbreviation of *deputy*: as, *Dep.* Q. M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depeynten* (pp. *depeynt*, *depeint*, *depeynted*), < OF. *depeint*, *depint*, later *depeinet*, pp. of *depeindre*, F. *dépeindre* = Pr. *depenher*, *despenher* = It. *dipignere*, *dipingere*, < L. *depingere*, pp. *depictus*, paint, depict, < *de-* + *pingere*, paint: see *depict* and *paint*.] **1.** To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche somtyme was *depeynted* an Ymage of oure Lady, that turnethe into Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, *depainted* in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 331.

Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,
But if they were *depainted* out for life,
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!
Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depaint* my unconceived thoughts?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*. *Fairfax.*

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depainter† (dē-pān′tėr), *n.* A painter.

depardieux†, *interj.* [OF.: *de*, of; *par*, by; *dieu*, *dieux*, God: see *pardieu*, *parde*.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardieux, I assente. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1058.

deparochiate† (dē-pa-rō′ki-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, away, + *paroehia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*[2].] To leave or desert a parish. *Davies.*

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.
Foote, The Orators, i.

depart (dē-pärt′), *v.* [< ME. *departen*, *deperten*, < OF. *departir*, *depertir*, *deppartir*, also *despartir*, F. *départir*, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, = Pr. *departir* = Sp. Pg. *departir*, also *despartir* = It. *departire*, *dipartire*, also *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, divide, separate, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, divide, separate, part, < *par(t-)s*, a part: see *part*. Cf. *dispart*, which is a doublet of *depart*. The Rom. forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in *dis-*, *des-*, after L. *de*, away.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This werke I *departe* and dele in seuen bookes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Seye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage.
Wyclif, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your Freinds *depart* your Goods, but not your Conscience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

2†. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *departeth* the south side of Inde from Ethiopia. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swinging" form. Here it reads, "I N [the head of a man combined with the initial] take the N [the head here being that of a woman] to my wedded wyyf . . . til deth us *departe*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 315.

I N. take the N. to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere: for poorer: In sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us *departe*, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.
Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *depart* in the marriage service was objected to by the Nonconformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual *from*).

The Caraibes forbad the Women and Children to *depart* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

He *departed* this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness. *Addison*, Death of Sir Roger.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To share; give or take a part or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely *departe* with the also.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3418.

Be content to *departe* to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Fferare the Poo *departeth* in to two parts. The oon goth to Fferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,
We two will never *depart*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,
They must *departe*, and that was all his thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time,
Before we *depart* away.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomach to this fight
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a course or principle of action, authoritative instructions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv. 14.

6. In *law*, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.—**7.** To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

To depart with†, to part with; give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depart with* the weight of a soldered groat. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

We must
Receive him like ourself, and not *depart with*
One piece of ceremony. *Massinger*, Renegado, i. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depart with* the more land. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

depart† (dē-pärt′), *n.* [< OF. *depart*, F. *départ*; from the verb.] **1.** Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of *depart*," *Bacon*.—**2.** The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depart*.
Greene, James IV., iii.

I had in charge at my *depart* for France . . .
To marry princess Margaret.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** Death.

departable† (dē-pär′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *departable*, < OF. *departable*, < *departir*, separate, part: see *depart* and *-able*.] **1.** That may be divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.
Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distinguishable.

Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in parcelles, *departable* fro other,
And alle thre but o [one] god.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

departed (dē-pär′ted), *p. a.* Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went;
His wife *departed* lay.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mindful of *the departed!*
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153.

departer (dē-pär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *departer*; < *depart* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who divides; a distributer or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he departe with me the eritage. And he seyde to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domesman or a *departer* on you? *Wyclif*, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—**3**†. In *old law*. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. *Minsheu.*

departing (dē-pär′ting), *n.* [< ME. *departynge*; verbal n. of *depart*, *v.*] **1**†. Division; distribution; expenditure.

Lothest *departyng* where is grettest richesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng,
He gave it me atte our last *departeng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is
. . . to hold through woe and bliss
My soul from its *departing*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departison†, *n.* [ME., also *departson*; < OF. *departison*, vernacular form of **departition*: see *departition*.] Departure.

At ther *departson* had thay gret dolour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

departition† (dē-pär-tish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *departision*, < OF. **departition*, vernacularly *departison* (see *departison*), < L. *dispertitio(n-)*, a division, destruction, < *dispartire*, *dispertire*, divide, separate: see *depart*, and cf. *departison*.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke *departysion* of ther heritage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

departizanize (dē-pär′ti-zan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *departizanized*, ppr. *departizanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *partizan* + *-ize*.] To free from partizan influence and control; render non-partizan. [Rare.]

To *departizanize* the public service.
The American, IX. 198.

department (dē-pärt′ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *departement*, < OF. *departement*, *depportement*, *despartement*, F. *département* = Pr. *departiment*, *departement* = OSp. *despartimiento*, Sp. *departimiento* = Pg. *departimento*, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. *departamento*, after F.), = It. *dipartimento*, < ML. as if **dispartimentum*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispertire*, depart, divide: see *depart* and *-ment*.] **1.** A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various *departments* of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the *departments* of an army or a factory.

Each [Dante and Milton] in his own *department* is incomparable. *Macaulay*, Milton.

A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you "To the Counting House," another to "The Bottle *Department*," a third to "The Wholesale *Department*." *Dickens.*

2. A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial *departments;* the *Department* of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbreviated *dept.*

3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the *department* of Saône-et-Loire in France; the *department* of the Platte.

The deputies of the *department* choose their deputies to the national assembly. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

4†. A going away; departure.

The separation, *department*, and absence of the soul from the body. *Barrow*, Works, II. 382.

Those sudden *departments* from one extream to another.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 61.

Department of Agriculture, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among them new and valuable seeds and plants. Its chief is the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction are a statistician, an entomologist, a botanist, a chemist, a microscopist, and the ornithological and other divisions.—**Department of Justice**, in the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is required to give his advice and opinion on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendence and direction over the district attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, and appears in person or by regular or special assistants in all cases where the United States is a party. In this department are also a solicitor-general and two assistant attorneys-general.—**Department of Labor**, an executive department of the United States government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Labor. See *commissioner*.—**Department of State**, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the Secretary of State, who ranks as first in importance among the cabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of communication for the government in all its relations with foreign powers. He conducts all negotiations, and directs the correspondence with all diplomatic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretaries.—**Department of the Interior**, a division of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal administration specifically assigned to it. Its principal divisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office, Bureaus of Indian Affairs and of Education, the decennial Census Bureau when in existence, the national geological survey, government printing and publication, etc. Besides the heads of these divisions, there are in the department a commissioner of labor and a commissioner of railroads, and several officers in charge of minor matters.—**Department of the Navy**, an executive division of the United States government, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Navy, charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the navy and navigation. Its principal functions are distributed among the Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair. Besides the matters indicated by the titles of these bureaus, the department has the control of the Naval Observatory at Washington, the Nautical Almanac, the Hydrographic Office, etc.—**Department of the Treasury**, the division of the United States government having charge of all matters concerning the public revenues and disbursements, besides a number of others not directly related to finance. Its chief is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the principal financial officers under him are two assistant secretaries, two controllers, six auditors, the United

States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, one deputy commissioner, commissioner of customs, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a Bureau of Statistics, the revenue marine, the coast survey, lighthouses (through the Lighthouse Board), the life-saving service, the inspection of steamboats, the erection of national buildings, etc.—**Department of War**, the executive military division of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all affairs relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. Its principal officers are the adjutant-, inspector-, quartermaster-, paymaster-, commissary-, and surgeon-general, and judge-advocate-general, chief medical purveyor, and chief of engineers. The department also has control of the Signal Service Bureau (including the meteorological department), and the care of the national buildings and grounds at Washington.—**Medical department** (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff-corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—**Ordnance department**, a corps of officers in the United States army concerned with the inspection and fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, the inspection and repair of arms, and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplied to the regular army, the militia of the several States and Territories, and to the marine corps. Its officers determine all the details of gun construction for the War Department.—**Post-office Department**, of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are three assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dē-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *départemental;* as *department* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards.
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.
Sir E. S. Creasy, Hist. Turks, II. v.

departmentally (dē-pärt-men'tal-i), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

departsont, *n.* See *departison.*

departure (dē-pär'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *departeure, desparteure,* < *departer*, depart: see *depart* and *-ure.*] **1†.** The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. *Milton.*

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *departure* from home.

Fyndynge no sure conduyte, . . . he retourned to Jhernsalem, and aryued there byfore our *departure* from thens.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Departure from this happy place. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 303.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

Sir, I thank you:
If noble spirits after their *departure*
Can know, and wish, certain his soul gives thanks too.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

It is not the mere absence of man, but the sense of his *departure*, that makes a profound loneliness.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 286.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott.*

The fear of the Lord and *departure* from evil are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson.*

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to aëration in water, and then by their successive *departures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 196.

5. In *navigation:* (*a*) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *westing*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed. (*b*) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—**6.** In *law*, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *misjoinder.*—**Angle of departure.** See *angle*[3].—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**New departure**, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a *new departure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a *new departure*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 186.

To take a departure, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude.=**Syn. 2.** Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

depas (dep'as), *n.* [Gr. *δέπας.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a drinking-cup or -bowl.—**Depas amphikypellon**, a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.

Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at Hissarlik. (From Schliemann's "Troja.")

depascent† (dē-pas'ent), *a.* [< L. *depascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *depascere* (> It. *dispascere*), also deponent *depasci*, feed upon, consume, < *de-* + *pasci*, feed: see *pasture, pastor.*] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pās'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured*, ppr. *depasturing*. [< *de-* + *pasture:* cf. *depascent.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.
Blackstone, Com.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 225.

depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated*, ppr. *depatriating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *patria*, one's country; cf. equiv. ML. *dispatriare* and E. *expatriate.*] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*.
Mason, Dean and Squire.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated*, ppr. *depauperating*. [< ML. *depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare* (> OF. *depauperer* = Sp. *depauperar* = It. *depauperare*), make poor, < L. *de-* + *pauperare*, make poor, < *pauper*, poor: see *pauper* and *poor.*] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *depauperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in *bot.*, imperfectly developed; diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

depauperated (dē-pâ'pėr-ā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate.*

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

depauperization (dē-pâ'pėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *depauperize* + *-ation.*] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperate.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperization* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

depauperize (dē-pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperized*, ppr. *depauperizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To emancipate from a condition of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edinburgh Rev.*

depeach† (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *depeschier*, F. *dépêcher*, despatch, discharge: see *despatch*, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *impeach.*] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal sind before our Iustices shalbe *depeached*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 267.

depectible† (dē-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *depect-ere*, comb off (< *de*, off, + *pectere*, comb), + E. *-ible.*] Pliant; extensible; diffusible.

It may be also that some bodies . . . are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, . . . for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

depeculation† (dē-pek-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *depeculatus*, pp. of *depeculari*, embezzle, < *de-* + *peculari*, embezzle public money: see *peculate.*] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man. *Hobbes*, Commonwealth, xxvii.

depeinct†, **depeint**†, *v. t.* See *depaint.*

depel†, *v. t.* [< L. *depellere*, drive away, < *de*, away, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depulse.*] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomacke which haue beene taken eyther by much drinking or surfetting, or by any other meanes, may be *depelled* and removed. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

depeller†, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar,
Depeller of misdeeds.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

depend (dē-pend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dependen*, < OF. *dependre*, F. *dépendre* = Sp. Pg. *depender* = It. *dipendere, dependere*, < L. *dependēre*, hang down, hang upon, depend, < *de*, down, + *pendēre*, hang: see *pendant, pendent*, and cf. *append, impend, perpend, suspend.*] **1.** To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from.*

Th' heany Water, prouest to descend,
'Twixt Air and Earth is able to *depend*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*. *Dryden.*

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pities.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depended on* the temper in which he [James II.] might then find the Commons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds.
Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly *on* relative numbers or relative strengths.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 295.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending.*

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signori.
J. Adams, Works, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon:* as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on* 't;
If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon:* as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend on* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

6†. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine Iohn Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who *depended* a yeare vpon his proiets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation *depended* on your smiles?
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

7†. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth *depend;*
This but begins the woe, others must end.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* [< *depend* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting *dependable* friendships.
Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. *Sir J. Herschel.*

I kept within a foot of my *dependable* little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (dē-pen'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliableness.

The regularity and *dependableness* of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. *Engin. Mag.*, XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (dē-pen'dans, -dan-si), *n.* See *dependence, dependency.*

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* See *dependent.*

dependence (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after F. *dépendance;* = Sp. Pg. *dependencia* = It. *dipendenza, dependenza*, < ML. *dependentia*, < L. *depcnden(t-)s*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent.*] **1.** The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri, in esse,* or *in operari: in ferri,* when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse,* when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari,* when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the coöperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and *dependence:* that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. *Clarke*, The Attributes, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or *dependence* upon the court.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our *dependance* was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less *dependence* on the mother-country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious *dependance* on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great *dependence* is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 4.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (*b*) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the *dependence* of the late negotiation. *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.
Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* See *dependency.*

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dependancy;* an extension of *dependence.* See *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Same as *dependence.*

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

The country has risen from a state of colonial *dependency.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances. *Locke.*

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its *dependencies;* the *dependencies* of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and *dependencies.*
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great *dependency* of India, with its two hundred millions of people. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 763.

5†. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massinger.*

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its *dependencies.*

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its *dependencies* were situated.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

= **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, F. *dépendant* = Sp. *dependente, dependicnte* = Pg. It. *dependente*, dependent, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging down; pendent: as, a *dependent* leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were *dependent. Peacham.*

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the *dependent* condition of childhood; all men are largely *dependent* upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd
To the base toil of a *dependent* mind.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 176.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

This country is independent in government, but totally *dependent* in manners, which are the basis of government.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.—**4.** Relative: as, *dependent* beauty (which see, under *beauty*).—**5.** In *law*, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be *dependent* on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually *mutually dependent.*—**Dependent covenant, ens**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents.*

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,
However I appear a poor *dependant.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a *dependant.* *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4. repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and *dependents.* *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, i. 32.

[As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependant* and the latter *dependent.*]

dependently (dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

depender (dē-pen'dėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

dependingt (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *depend, v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe.

dependingly (dē-pen'ding-li), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, *dependingly;* for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still. *Hale*, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling.* [< OF. *depeupler, depopler*, also *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (see *dispeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate: see *depopulate.*] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight *depeopling* enemies.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperditt (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [< L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere* (> OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose: see *perdition.*] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.
Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditelyt (dē-pėr'dit-li), *adv.* [< **deperdite*, adj. (see *deperdit, n.*), + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Bp. King*, Sermon (1608), p. 17.

deperditiont (dep-ėr-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. Pg. *desperdicio* = It. *deperdizione*, < L. as if **deperditio(n-)*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit.*] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition.*

The old [body] by continual *Deperdition* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

depersonalize (dē-pėr'son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing.* [< depriv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the Iliad or the Odyssey, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise.*

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

depertiblet (dē-pėr'ti-bl), *a.* [For *departable*, q. v., partly accommodated to L. *dispertire*, the more common form of *dispartire*, the orig. of ME. *departen, deperten*, E. *depart:* see *depart.*] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of lentour, and more *depertible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dep'hal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flem'), *v. t.* [= F. *déflegmer* = Sp. *desflemar* = Pg. *desfleimar, deflegmar* = It. *deflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *disphlegmare*, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating.* [< NL. *dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications. *Boyle*, Works, I. 329.

dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflegmation* = Sp. *desflemacion* = Pg. *deflegmação* = It. *deflemmazione*, < NL. **dephlegmatio(n-)*, **disphlegmatio(n-)*, < *dephlegmare, disphlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate.*] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation.* *Boyle.*

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tor), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmedness† (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* [< *dephlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + *-ness*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

dephlogisticate (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *phlogisticate*, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—**Dephlogisticated air.** See *air*1.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated air* and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat?
J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

dephosphorization (dē-fos'for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dephosphorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorize (dē-fos'for-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorized*, ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *phosphorize*.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorize* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorising* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 450.

depict (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **depicten* (only as a pp., *depict*), < OF. *depicter*, depict, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, paint, depict: see *depaint*.] **1.** To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I founde a liknesse *depict* upon a walle,
Armyd in vertues, as I walkyd up and downe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly *depicted* in his chamber.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language.
Motley, Dutch Republic.

=**Syn.** To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depicter (dē-pik'tėr), *n.* [< *depict* + *-er*1.] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 75.

depiction (dē-pik'shon), *n.* [= OF. *depiction*, < LL. *depictio(n-)*, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, depict: see *depict*.] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just instanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [< *de-* + *picture*, after *depict*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature.
Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next.

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada].
Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I *depicture* sin,
Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilare* (> F. *dépiler* = Pr. *depilar* = It. *depelare*, *dipelare*), pull out the hair, < *de*, away, + *pilare*, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, < *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*3.] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépilation* = Pr. *depilacio* = Pg. *depilação* = It. *depilazione*, < L. as if **depilatio(n-)*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

depilatory (dē-pil'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépilatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depilatorio*, < L. as if **depilatorius*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.
Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-riz). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

depilous† (dep'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *depilis*, without hair, < *de-* priv. + *pilus*, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

deplanate (dep'lā-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *deplanatus*, pp. of *deplanare*, make level, < *de*, down, + *planare*, level, < *planus*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

de plano (dē plā'nō). [L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: *de*, from; *plano*, abl. of *planum*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane: see *plane*, *plain*. The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplant (dē-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *déplanter*, < L. *deplantare*, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, < *de*, away, + *plantare*, plant, < *planta*, a plant: see *plant*.] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]

deplantation (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation*; as *deplant* + *-ation*.] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

deplete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [< L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, empty, < *de-* priv. + *plere*, fill, related to *plenus*, full, = E. *full*: see *full*1, *plenty*, etc. Cf. *complete*, *replete*.] **1.** To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Saturday Rev.*

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant.
Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric (dē-pleth'ō-rik), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *plethoric*.] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 39.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplétion* = Sp. *depleccion*, < L. as if **depletio(n-)*, < *deplere*, pp. *depletus*, empty: see *deplete*.] **1.** The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.
Arbuthnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déplétif*; as *deplete* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deplete* + *-ory*.] Tending to deplete; depletive.

deplication (dep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **deplicatio(n-)*, < *deplicare*, unfold, < L. *de-* priv. + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*. Cf. *deploy*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bailey.*

deplorability (dē-plōr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deplorable*: see *-bility*.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general. *Times* (London), Jan. 18, 1856.

deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déplorable* = Sp. *deplorable* = Pg. *deploravel* = It. *deplorabile*, < L. as if **deplorabilis*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] **1.** That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Lord Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.=**Syn. 1.** Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 395.

deplorate† (dē-plō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *deploratus*, pp. of *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

deploration† (dep-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déploration* = Pg. *deploração* = It. *deplorazione*, < L. *deploratio(n-)*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune.
Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploring*. [= OF. *deplourer*, *deplourer*, F. *déplorer* = Sp. Pg. *deplorar* = It. *deplorare*, < L. *deplorare*, lament over, bewail, < *de-* + *plorare*, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. *implore*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 442.

I learn'd at last submission to my lot,
But, though I less *deplor'd* thee, ne'er forgot.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend.
Gladstone, Might of Right.

2†. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation.
Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had *deplor'd*.
Congreve, To Lord Halifax.

3†. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over.

II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring*,
All on a rock reclined.
Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, ii. 8.

deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor.*

deploredness† (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deploredness* of our condition did but highten that holy flame.
Bp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.

deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion* (1675), Pref., p. vii.

deploy (dē-ploi′), *v.* [< F. *déployer*, unroll, unfold, < OF. *desployer*, earlier *despleier*, *displeier*, > ME. *displayen*, E. *display*, which is thus a doublet of *deploy:* see *display*, and cf. *deplication*.] **I.** *trans. Milit.*, to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's brigade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. *intrans. Milit.*, to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment *deployed* to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front. *Sullivan.*

deploy (dē-ploi′), *n.* [< *deploy, v.*] *Milit.*, the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.

deployment (dē-ploi′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *déploiement*, < *déployer*, deploy: see *deploy* and *-ment*.] The act of deploying.

deplumate (dē-plö′māt), *a.* [< ML. *deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] In *ornith.*, bare or stripped of feathers; denudated.

deplumation (dē-plö-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **deplumatio(n-)*, < *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; moltiug.

The violence of her moulting, or *deplumation*.
Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 3.

2. In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

deplume (dē-plöm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deplumed*, ppr. *depluming*. [< ME. *deplumen* = F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, < ML. *deplumare*, pluck of feathers, < L. *de*, off, + *plumare*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, a feather, plume: see *plume*.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere *depluned* may thai [geese] be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adamantine chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

depolarization (dē-pō″la-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépolarisation* = It. *depolarizzazione;* as *depolarize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically—(*a*) In *optics*, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the analyzer. (*b*) In *elect.*, the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (*c*) In *magnetism*, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See *polarization*. Also spelled *depolarisation*.

depolarize (dē-pō′la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depolarized*, ppr. *depolarizing*. [= F. *dépolariser* = It. *depolarizzare;* as *de-* priv. + *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (*a*) In *optics*, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (*b*) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (*c*) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolarise*.

depolarizer (dē-pō′la-rī-zėr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depolariser*.

depolish (dē-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *polish*, after F. *dépolir* = Pg. *depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.
Ure, Dict., II. 639.

depolishing (dē-pol′ish-ing), *n.* The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. Ware with the resulting dull surface is called *ivory porcelain*. It corresponds to the *deglazing* of glass.

depone (dē-pōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deponed*, ppr. *deponing*. [= Sp. *deponer* = Pg. *depor* = It. *deporre, diporre* = D. *deponeren* = G. *deponiren* = Dan. *deponere* = Sw. *deponera*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < *de*, down, away, + *ponere*, lay, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2], and cf. *depose, deposit*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen. *Southey.*

2†. To lay down as a pledge; wager.

On this I would *depone*
As much as any cause I've known.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. To testify; state in a deposition.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour.
State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1606.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

deponent (dē-pō′nẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deponere*, lay aside (LL. *deponen(t-)s*, adj., also as a noun (sc. *verbum*), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. *ἀποθετικός*: see *apothesis*), ML. also testify: see *depone*.] **I.** *a.* Laying down.—**Deponent verb**, in *Latin gram.*, a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as *loqui*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

II. *n.* 1. In *Latin gram.*, a deponent verb.—2. One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated *dpt*.

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

depopulacy† (dē-pop′ū-lā-si), *n.* [< *depopulate:* see *-acy*.] Depopulation.

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (dē-pop′ū-la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depopularized*, ppr. *depopularizing*. [= F. *dépopulariser* = Pg. *depopularizar;* as *de-* priv. + *popularize*.] To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

depopulate (dē-pop′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depopulated*, ppr. *depopulating*. [< L. *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, ML. also *depopulare* (> It. *depopulare* = Sp. **depopular, despoblar* = Pg. *depopular* = Pr. *depopular* = OF. *depopuler, deppopuler, despopuler*, also *depeupler, depopler, despeupler*, F. *dépeupler*, > E. *depeople, dispeople*), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, < *de-* + *populari*, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from *populus*, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. *depopulari*, ML. *depopulare*, with *de-* priv., 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. also *depeople* and *dispeople*). But the uses of the L. *populari* throw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoliare*, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (**spo-*, **spol-*) from the base **spol-* of *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

depopulate (dē-pop′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *depopulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

When the sea-mew
Flies, as once before it flew,
O'er thine isles *depopulate*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

depopulation (dē-pop-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépopulation* = Sp. *depopulacion* = Pg. *depopulação* = It. *depopulazione*, < L. *depopulatio(n-)*, a laying waste, plundering, < *depopulari*, lay waste: see *depopulate, v.*] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 130.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinnesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

depopulator (dē-pop′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépopulateur* = Sp. *depopulador* = It. *depopulatore*, < L. *depopulator*, a plunderer, marauder, < *depopulari*, plunder: see *depopulate*.] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 237.

deport (dē-pōrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *deporter*, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. *déporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare* = D. *deporteren* = G. *deportiren* = Dan. *deportere* = Sw. *deportera*, < L. *deportare*, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *apport, comport, export, import, report, transport*, and see esp. *disport*.] 1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport† (dē-pōrt′), *n.* [< OF. *deport, depport*, m., *deporte*, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 389.

deportation (dē-pōr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *déportation* = Sp. *deportacion* = Pg. *deportação* = It. *deportazione* = D. *deportatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deportation*, < L. *deportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *deportare*, carry away: see *deport*.] A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator† (dē′pōr-tā-tọr), *n.* [L. as if **deportator*, < *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] One who deports or transports. *Davies.*

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dē-pōrt′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *deportement*, F. *déportement* = It. *diportamento*, < ML. as if **deportamentum*, < L. *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

What'a a fine person, or a beauteous face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?
Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

=**Syn.** *Carriage, Conduct*, etc. See *behavior*.

deporture† (dē-pōr′tụr), *n.* [< *deport* + *-ure*.] Deportment. *Speed.*

deposable (dē-pō′za-bl), *a.* [= F. *déposable;* as *depose* + *-able*.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

deposal† (dē-pō′zal), *n.* [< *depose* + *-al*.] The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox*, Hist. James II., p. 14.

depose (dē-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [< ME. *deposen*, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < OF. *deposer*, F. *déposer* (= OSp. *deposar*), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, etc. (see *depone*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, ML. *pausare*, place; so with the other compounds, *appose, compose, expose, impose, propose, repose, suppose, trans-*

pose: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Take leves green ynough of Citur tree, . . .
> And into must that yit not fervent be
> *Depose*, and close or faste it closed se.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

> I pray thee *depose*
> Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.
> *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

> The long-enduring ferns in time will all
> Die and *depose* their dust upon the wall.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 24.

2†. To lay aside.

> God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.
> *Barrow.*

3†. To remove; eject; evict.

> We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

> Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
> A greater Edward in his room arose.
> *Dryden*, Epistles, x., To Congreve.

> The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,
> God was their king, and God they durst *depose*.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., I. 418.

> They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 40.

5†. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

> You may my glories and my state *depose*,
> But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
> *Shak*, Rich. II., iv. I.

> Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points
> You out a glorious reign among the angels;
> Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be
> Of the other disinherited. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

> To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*

> I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

> *Depose* him in the justice of his cause.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear witness.

> A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.

Specifically—**2.** To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

> 'Twas he that made you to *depose*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 2.

deposer (dē-pō′zėr), *n.* **1.** One who deposes or degrades from office.—**2.** A deponent; a witness.

deposit (dē-poz′it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite;* < OF. *depositer* = Sp. Pg. *depositar* = It. *depositare, dipositare,* < ML. *depositare,* deposit, freq. of *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* lay aside, deposit: see *depone* and *depose,* and cf. *deposit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

> On both sides of these apartments [catacombs] are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposite* the bodies in.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

> Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

> Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

> The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.
> *Clarke*, Works, II. clxii.

4†. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

> If what is written prove useful to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an errour.
> *Hammond*, Works, I. 704.

> It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

II. *intrans.* To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

> When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 409.

> When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 198.

deposit (dē-poz′it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *depost,* < OF. *depost,* F. *dépôt,* > E. *depot*); = Sp. Pg. It. *deposito,* < L. *depositum* (ML. also *depostum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *depositus,* pp. of *deponere,* lay aside: see the verb.] **1.** That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

> Throws the golden sands,
> A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.
> *Cowper*, Charity.

> Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction—namely, that action was too late.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 378.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a *bed* or *layer*. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by the term *deposit*.

> The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*.
> *Lyell.*

(*b*) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word *ore* is generally added. (See *ore-deposit.*) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein.*) (*c*) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrotype plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

> It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.
> *Hammond*, Works, II. i. 677.

> I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *Deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to Thefts in the law both of the Romans and of the Salian Franks.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.]—**4.** The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit.*—**5.** A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically—**6.** In *law:* (*a*) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (*b*) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *depositation.*—**7†.** Deposition.

> I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield*, Miscellanies.

Certificate of deposit. See *certificate.*—**Contact deposit.** See *contact.*—**Coralline deposits,** in *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pliocene deposits of Suffolk, England, the white or coralline crag.—**Melanic deposit.** See *melanic.*—**Special deposit,** a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

depositary (dē-poz′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépositaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depositario,* < LL. *depositarius,* only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum,* a trust, deposit: see *deposit, n.*] **I.** *a.* Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

> No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depositary* banks.
> *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *depositaries* (-riz). **1.** A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository.*

> For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositaries* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 47.

> The Liverpool house was the authorized *depositary* of Confederate funds in Europe.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 182.

> The first apostles alone were the *depositaries* of the pure and perfect evangel.
> *Swinburne*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

depositate† (dē-poz′i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *depositatus,* pp.: see *deposit, v.*] Deposited.

> A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *depositate* within. *Woodrow Correspondence*, III. 86.

depositation (dē-poz-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **depositatio(n-),* < *depositare,* deposit: see *deposit, v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depositary*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper depositation* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper depositation* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *deposit.*

depositing-dock (dē-poz′i-ting-dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

deposition (dep-ō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *deposition,* F. *déposition* = Sp. *deposicion* = Pg. *deposição* = It. *deposizione,* < LL. *depositio(n-),* a laying down, < L. *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* lay down, deposit: see *deposit, depose, depone.*] **1.** The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

> A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.
> *Goldsmith*, Cyrillo Padovano.

> The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its *deposition.* *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 89.

> The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]—**3†.** The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

> The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

> If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

5. In *civil* and *common law:* (*a*) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story*, Bailments, iv. 41. (*b*) The thing so deposited.—**6.** The act of deposing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

> After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.
> *Hallam*, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

7†. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—**8.** The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin.—**Deposition from the cross,** the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art.—**Syn. 4.** *Testimony,* etc. See *evidence.*

depositive (dē-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *depositif;* as *deposit* + *-ive.*] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

depositor (dē-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépositeur,* < LL. *depositor,* < L. *deponere,* pp. *depositus,* deposit: see *deposit.*] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

> It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.
> *Sir W. Jones*, Law of Bailments.

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*. *McCulloch*, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-poz′i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-riz). [< ML. **depositorium*, a place of deposit, < L. *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, deposit.] **1.** A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping: as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. [Prop. *depositary*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a depositary. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius*, Letters, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

deposit-receipt (dē-poz′it-rē-sēt″), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.

depot (de-pō′ or dē′pō), *n.* [< F. *dépôt*, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. *depost*, a deposit, pledge, < L. *depositum*, a deposit: see *deposit*, *n.*] **1.** A place of deposit; a depository; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—**2.** A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]—**3.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (*b*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (*c*) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—**4.** In *fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *depôt*.

=**Syn. 2.** *Depot*, *Station*, *Freight-house*. In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and -freight were called *depots*, *passenger-depots*, *freight-depots*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

depotentiate (dē-pō-ten′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentiated*, ppr. *depotentiating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *potentia*, power: see *potency*.] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

depravate (dep′ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depravated*, ppr. *depravating*. [< L. *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] **1**†. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorne and hate,
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *deprauate*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With natures *depravated*, and affinities already distempered by the sin of progenitors.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178.

depravation (dep-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dépravation* = Sp. *depravacion* = Pg. *depravação* = It. *depravazione*, < L. *depravatio*(*n*-), < *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] **1**†. The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What befell Asdrubal or Cæsar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us. *Emerson*, History.

=**Syn.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement. *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravity*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

deprave (dē-prāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [< ME. *depraven*, < OF. *depraver*, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. *dépraver* = Sp. Pg. *depravar* = It. *depravare*, < L. *depravare*, pervert, distort, corrupt, < *de-* + *pravus*, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.] **1**†. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how the stubborne damzell doth *deprave*
My simple meaning with disdaynfull scorne.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.
Milton, P. L., vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde *depraves* each other better part.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 471.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

depraved (dē-prāvd′), *p. a.* **1.** Perverted; vitiated: as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a *depraved* nature.=**Syn. 2.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

depravedly (dē-prā′ved-li), *adv.* In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prā′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruptlon; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond*.

depravement (dē-prāv′ment), *n.* [< *deprave* + *-ment*.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

depraver (dē-prā′vėr), *n.* **1**†. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravers* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

depravingly (dē-prā′ving-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prav′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *de-* + *pravity*, q. v.; as if < E. *deprave* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy: as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians depravity is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—**Total depravity**, in *theol.*, the total unfitness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this unfitness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*. See *depravation*.—**2.** Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization.

deprecable (dep′rē-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *deprecabile*, < LL. *deprecabilis*, that may be entreated, < L. *deprecari*, pray against, pray for: see *deprecate*.] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. *Eikon Basilike*.

deprecate (dep′rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [< L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* (> Sp. Pg. *deprecar*), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < *de*, off, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] **1.** To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Bp. Smalridge*.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott*.

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged truth,
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.

3†. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecated* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep′rē-kā-ting-li), *adv.* By deprecation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dep-rē-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *deprecation*, F. *déprécation* = Sp. *depreeacion* = Pg. *deprecação* = It. *deprecazione*, < L. *deprecatio*(*n*-), < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] **1.** The act of deprecating something, as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.
Milton, P. L., viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Sir T. Browne*.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,
Nor suit for mercy.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "*deprecation* of death," *Donne*.—**4**†. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." *W. Gilpin*, Sermons, III. xi.

deprecative (dep′rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *deprecatif*, F. *déprécatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecativo*, <

LL. *deprecativus*, < L. *deprecari*; see *deprecate*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first *deprecative*, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.
Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

deprecator (dep′rē-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *deprecator*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who deprecates.

deprecatory (dep′rē-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *deprecatoire*, F. *déprécatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecatorio*, < LL. *deprecatorius*, < L. *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecator*, *deprecate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king.
Bacon.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that *deprecatory* glance of inquiry so common to slave children.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II.† *n.* A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of *deprecatories* and apologetics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 343.

deprecet, *v. t.* See *depress*.

depreciate (dē-prē′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depreciated*, ppr. *depreciating*. [< LL. *depreciatus*, pp. of *depreciare*, prop. *depretiare* (> F. *déprécier* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *depreciar*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, It. *dispregiare* = OF. *despreiser*, *despriser*, > E. *dispraise*, *disprize*), lower the price of, undervalue, < L. *de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *prize*², *precious*, etc., and cf. *disprize*. Cf. also *appreciate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to *depreciate* goods or prices; to *depreciate* railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a *depreciated*, fluctuating currency. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have. *Spectator.*

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*

We are all inclined to *depreciate* whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to *depreciate* extremely the character and the position of women.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

=**Syn.** 1. To lower.—2. *Disparage*, *Detract from*, etc. (see *decry*); to traduce, underrate, slur.

II. *intrans.* To fall in value: become of less worth: as, a paper currency will *depreciate* unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is *depreciating*.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would *depreciate*, as it had done in New England. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (dē-prē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréciation* = Pg. *depreciação*, < L. as if **depretiatio*(*n-*), < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] **1.** The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—**2.** A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This *depreciation* of their funds. *Burke.*

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes *depreciation*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 436.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the *depreciation* of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some *depreciation*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general *depreciation* and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dē-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ive*.] Tending to depreciate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

depreciator (dē-prē′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréciateur* = Sp. *despreciador* = Pg. *depreciador* = It. *dispreziatore*, < LL. *depretiator*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and *depreciators* of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

depreciatory (dē-prē′shi-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ory*.] Tending to depreciate.

depredable (dep′rē-dā-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædabilis*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lease *depredable*. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

depredate (dep′rē-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depredated*, ppr. *depredating*. [< LL. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædari* (> OF. *depreder*, *depreer*, F. *dépréder* = Pg. *depredar* = It. *depredare*), plunder, < L. *de-* + *prædari*, rob, plunder, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*.] **I.** *trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

II. *intrans.* To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals *depredate* upon the corn; thieves have *depredated* on my property.

depredation (dep-rē-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréd-dation* = Sp. *depredacion* = Pg. *depredação* = It. *depredazione*, < LL. *deprædatio*(*n-*), < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] **1.** The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or *depredation*? *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

To guard against the *depredations* of birds or mice.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *hership*.

depredator (dep′rē-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréd-dateur* = Sp. Pg. *depredador* = It. *depredatore*, < LL. *deprædator*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 492.

depredatory (dep′rē-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædatorius*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredator* and *depredate*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Koriacs, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions.
Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

deprehend† (dep-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< OF. *deprehender*, *deprendre*, catch, seize (cf. OF. *desprendre*, with prefix *des-* priv., let go, F. *déprendre*, separate, detach), = Sp. *deprender* = Pg. *deprehender* = It. *deprendere*, < L. *deprehendere*, contr. *deprendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, < *de-* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] **1.** To catch; take unawares or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persude,
Euen to the act of some light sinne, and *deprehended* so.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and *deprehended* the people in that idolatry to the calf. *Donne*, Sermons, I.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilferd and dare not justifie it, and is more blushingly *deprehended* in this then others in sin.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . *deprehending* me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons.
Evelyn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

deprehensible† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *deprehens-us*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *deprehend*), + E. *-ible*.] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *deprensible*. *E. Phillips.*

deprehensibleness† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered. *Bailey.*

deprehension† (dep-rē-hen′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *deprehensão*, < L. *deprehensio*(*n-*), < *deprehendere*, seize: see *deprehend*.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. *E. Phillips.*

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and *deprehensions* of suspicion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensible†, *a.* Same as *deprehensible*.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* by certain experiments.
Sir W. Pettie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *depressen*, *depresen*, *deprecen*, < OF. *depresser*, press down, lower, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* (> F. *déprimer* = Sp. Pg. *deprimir* = It. *deprimere*), press down, < *de*, down, + *premere*, press: see *press*¹. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] **1.** To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 46.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is *depressed*.

In any other man this had been boldness,
And so rewarded. Pray *depress* your spirit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty *depressed*.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 177.

It was soon found that the best way to *depress* an hated character was to turn it into ridicule.
Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and *depressed* the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is *depress'd* with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were *depressed*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and *depressed* as the plot went on disclosing itself to them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4†. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to *depress* and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

5†. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em,
And, like a calm, *depress* their fell intentions.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—**7**†. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde
That sithen *depreced* prouinces, & patrounes bicovme
Welneze of al the wele in the west iles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

8†. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde ze, lady lonely, then leue me grante,
& *deprece* your prysonn [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To depress the pole (*naut.*), to cause the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.=**Syn. 1.** To sink.—**3.** To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen.

depresst (dē-pres′), *a.* [< L. *depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, *v.*] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be *depress* or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it. *Hammond*, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (dē-pres′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Aleochara*, etc.

depressant (dē-pres′ant), *n.* [< *depress* + *-ant*¹.] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered defibrinators and *depressants*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 536.

Depressaria (dep-re-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] A genus of moths, family *Tineidæ*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

depressed (dē-prest′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *depress*, *v.*] **1.** Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a *depressed* railroad. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a *depressed* fish—for example, the skate; the *depressed* bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed*.—**3.** In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a *depressed*

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—**4.** In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. See *debruised.* [Rare.]

depressible (dē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *depress* + *-ible.*] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 654.

depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-presh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *depressioun*, < OF. *depression*, F. *dépression* = Sp. *depresion* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio(n-)*, < *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] **1.** The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—**2.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (*b*) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depressioun* of the pole antartik: that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik bynethe the orisonte the same quantite of space, neither mor ne lasse. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—**4.** In *surg.*, a kind of couching.—**5.** In *music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♮.—**6.** A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions;* the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator*, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1660.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression.* *West*, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression.*—**Angle of depression,** the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip.*—**Barometric depression,** a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.—**Depression of an equation,** in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.=**Syn. 6.** Cavity, indentation, dent.—**7.** Humiliation, fall.—**8.** Melancholy, despondency.

depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* [= OF. *depressif*, F. *dépressif;* as *depress* + *-ive.*] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . .
Even where the keen *depressive* North descends,
Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson.*

depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness.* *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 224.

depressor (dē-pres'ọr), *n.* [= Sp. *depresor* = Pg. *depressor*, < NL. *depressor*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] **1.** One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Ussher*, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ii.

2. Pl. *depressores* (dep-re-sō'rēz). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor* anguli oris (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—**3.** In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—**Depressor alæ nasi,** a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrils.—**Depressor anguli oris,** or *triangularis menti,* a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—**Depressor labii inferioris,** or *quadratus menti,* a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—**Depressor mandibulæ,** the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—**Depressor nerve,** an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris,** the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

depreter (dep're-tėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. *E. H. Knight.*

depriment (dep'ri-mẹnt), *a.* [< L. *deprimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprisure† (dē-prī'zūr), *n.* [< F. *dépriser*, undervalue (see *disprize*), + *-ure.*] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-able.*] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne.*

deprival (dē-prī'val), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-al.*] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of 's sight does render him incapable
Of future sovereignty. *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, iii. 2.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deprivatio(n-)*, < *deprivare*, deprive: see *deprive.*] **1.** The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio,* or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio,* or deprivation of order, otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation.*

Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *depriuation* and Esters succession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty. *State Trials*, Duke of Norfolk, an. 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 397.

deprivative (dep'ri-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-ative.* Cf. *privative.*] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-prīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprived*, ppr. *depriving.* [< ME. *depriven*, < OF. *depriver* < ML. *deprivare*, deprive of office, depose, < L. *de-* + *privare*, deprive, pp. *privatus*, separate, private: see *private, privation.*] **1**†. To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments. *Reginald Scot.*

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him opprest. *Spenser.*

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 194.

Hence—**3.** To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived.* *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1658. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 75.

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. Job xxxix. 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 316.

=**Syn. 2.** To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement† (dē-prīv'mẹnt), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation. *Milton*, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements.* *Sir P. Ryeaut*, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

depriver (dē-prī'vėr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates. *Cleaveland*, Poems, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis). [L., out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundis*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profound*, *n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

deproperation† (dē-prop-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **deproperatio(n-)*, < *deproperare*, make haste, < *de-* + *properare*, hasten: see *properate.*] A making haste or speed. *Bailey*, 1727.

deprostrate† (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [< *de-* + *prostrate.*] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style?
G. Fletcher.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, ppr. *deprovincializing.* [< *de-* priv. + *provincialize.*] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of *department.*

depth (depth), *n.* [< ME. *depthe* (not in AS.) = D. *diepte* = Icel. *dȳpt* = Dan. *dybde* = Goth. *diupitha*, depth: with formative *-th*, < ME. *dep*, E. *deep:* see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deep*, *n.*] **1.** Deepness; distance or extension, as measured—(*a*) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height:* as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 33.

(*b*) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (*c*) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—**2.** A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison*, Whig Examiner.

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful *depth:* a discerner of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of *depth*, of imagination, of spiritual vision.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.

7. In *painting*, darkness and richness of tone: as, great *depth* of color. — **8.** In *logic*, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

By the informed *depth* of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The *depth*, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential *depth* of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial *depth* is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth. *C. S. Peirce.*

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far *beyond my depth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;
Launch not *beyond your depth*, but be discreet.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the *drop* or *hoist*. — **Depth of the hold**, in *ship-building*, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers. — **Focal depth**, the penetrating power of a lens — that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.

depthen (dep'thn), *v. t.* [< *depth* + *-en*[1].] To increase the depth of; deepen. — **Depthening tool.** (*a*) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (*b*) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

depthless (depth'les), *a.* [< *depth* + *-less*.] Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

depucelate† (dē-pū'se-lāt), *v. t.* [< F. *dépuceler* (< *dé-* priv. + *pucelle*, a maid: see *puceel*, *pucelle*) + E. *-ate*[2].] To deflower; rob of virginity. *Cotgrave; Bailey.*

depudicate† (dē-pū'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depudicated*, ppr. *depudicating*. [< LL. *depudicatus*, pp. of *depudicare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *pudicus*, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

depudorate† (dē-pū'dō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *pudor*, shame, + E. *-ate*[2].] To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'pėr), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *pulp* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1839.

depulsation† (dē-pul-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **depulsatio(n-)*, < *depulsare*, pp. *depulsatus*, drive or thrust away, < *de*, away, + *pulsare*, drive, thrust: see *pulsate*. Cf. *depulse*.] A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

depulse† (dē-puls'), *v. t.* [< L. *depulsus*, pp. of *depellere*, drive away: see *depel* and *pulse*.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

depulsion† (dē-pul'shọn), *n.* [< L. *depulsio(n-)*, a driving away, < *depellere*, *depulsus*, drive away: see *depulse*.] A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The errour or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to purvey for his owne security and their *depulsion*.
Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 38.

depulsory† (dē-pul'sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *depulsorius*, serving to avert, < *depulsor*, one who drives away, < *depellere*, drive away: see *depulse*.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices.
Holland, tr. of Amminnus Marcellinus (1609).

depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *depuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *depurare:* see *depurate*.] **I.** *a.* Removing impurities; depurative.

II. *n.* That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 17.

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depurated*, ppr. *depurating*. [< ML. *depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, purify: see *depure*.] **1.** To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Seven Years' War, Pref.

2. [The prefix *de-* taken as priv.] To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

depuratet (dep'ū-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *depuratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil," *Boyle*, Works, II. 209.

depuration (dep-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépuration* = Pr. *depuracio* = Sp. *depuracion* = Pg. *depuração* = It. *depurazione*, < ML. as if **depuratio(n-)*, < *depurare*, purify: see *depurate*.] The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *depuration* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *depuration* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratif* = Pr. *depuratiu* = It. *depurativo;* as *depurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 239.

II. *n.* That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in *med.*, formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator (dep'ū-rā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *depuratore;* as *depurate* + *-or*.] One who or that which cleanses. Specifically — (*a*) In *med.*, a depurant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 540.

(*b*) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (*c*) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

depuratory† (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depuratorio;* as *depurate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* That which purifies. *Sydenham.*

depure† (dō-pūr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depuren*, < OF. *depurer*, F. *dépurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *depurar* = It. *depurare*, < ML. *depurare*, purify, < L. *de*, off (taken as intensive), + *purare*, make pure, < *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf. *depurate*.] To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thouȝ brennynge watir be .7. tymes distillid, ȝitt it is not fully *depurid* fro his brennynge heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

He shall yrst . . . be *depured* and clensed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory† (dē-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **depurgatorius*, < *depurgatus*, pp. of *depurgare*, cleanse, purge, < *de*, off, + *purgare*, purge: see *purge*.] Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

depurition† (dep-ū-rish'ọn), *n.* An improper form of *depuration*. *Craig.*

deputable (dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *depute* + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deputation* = D. *deputatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deputation*, < F. *députation* = Sp. *diputacion* = Pg. *deputação* = It. *deputazione*, < ML. as if **deputatio(n-)*, < *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, appoint: see *depute*.] **1.** Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs
Of our own power. *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 1.

The favourites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity.
Barrow, Works, II. xxi.

2. The person or persons authorized to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*. — **3.** In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.

He . . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game; but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

deputator† (dep'ū-tā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. as if **deputator*, < L. *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, depute: see *depute*.] One who deputes; one who grants deputation. *Locke.*

depute (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deputed*, ppr. *deputing*. [< ME. *deputen*, impute, = D. *deputeren* = G. *deputiren* = Dan. *deputere* = Sw. *deputera*, < OF. *deputer*, F. *députer* = Sp. *diputar* = Pg. *deputar* = It. *deputare*, depute, < L. *deputare*, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, appoint, < *de*, off, + *putare*, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. *compute*, *count*[1], *repute*.] **1.** To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee.
2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2†. To set aside or apart; assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 231.

4†. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurȝ his riȝtfulnesse haue this deserued, but al what euere to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Romans.

depute (dep'ūt), *n.* [< *depute*, *v.* Cf. *deputy*.] A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810.
Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deputized*, ppr. *deputizing*. [< *depute* or *deputy* + *-ize;* an unnecessary substitute for *depute*.] **I.** *trans.* To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputized* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 105.

II. *intrans.* To act as a deputy. [U. S.]

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *deputie*, *debyte*, < OF. *depute*, F. *député* = Sp. *diputado* = Pg. *deputado* = It. *deputato*, < ML. *deputatus*, a deputy, prop. pp. of *deputare*, depute: see *depute*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *deputies* (-tiz). **1.** A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.
J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may be term'd the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Specifically — **2.** One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputies* to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 314.

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people — that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers — these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

name or place of the principal, but has no interest in the office. A deputy may in general perform all the functions of his principal, or those specially deputed to him, but cannot again depute his powers. Specifically—(*a*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place of the principal officer, as, for instance, in his absence. If authorized to exercise for the time being the whole power of his principal, he is a *general deputy*, and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy, etc. (*b*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service, as, for instance, to serve a writ, or to aid in keeping the peace on a particular occasion. In such case he is a *special deputy*.— **Chamber of Deputies**, the (English) title of the second house of the national parliament or assembly in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Rumania. In France it consists of nearly 600 members, chosen by universal suffrage, each department constituting an electoral district, and sending deputies in the ratio of one deputy for each 70,000 inhabitants. The number of members is 508 in Italy, 173 in Portugal, 178 in Rumania, and one for each 50,000 inhabitants in Spain. The chamber is the popular branch of the legislative assembly, and is in general the branch in which financial measures originate. =**Syn.** Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor, proxy.

II. *a.* Serving as a deputy; deputed: as, a *deputy* sheriff.

dequace†, *v. t.* See *dequass*.

dequantitate† (dē-kwon'ti-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de*, from, + *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] To diminish the quantity of.

> Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish.
> *Beattie*, Elem. of Mor. Science, v. 1.

dequass†, *v. t.* [ME. **dequassen, dequaecn*, < OF. *dequasser, deeasser, decaeier, desquasser*, shatter, throw down, overthrow, < ML. *dequassare*, lit. shake down, < L. *de*, down, + *quassare*, shake, shatter, quash: see *quash*.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracinated*, ppr. *deracinating*. [< F. *déraciner*, OF. *desraciner, desraeener*, uproot, < *des-* priv. + *raeine* = Pr. *racina*, a root, < L. as if **radieina*, < *radix* (*radie-*), a root: see *radix, radieal*, and cf. *eradicate*.] To pluck up by the roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to *deraeinate* hair.

> The coulter rusts
> That should *deracinate* such savagery.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

> Disemboweling mountains and *deracinating* pines!
> *The Century*, XXVII. 188.

deræum (dē-rē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέραιον*, a collar, < *δέρη*, the neck.] In *ornith.*, the root of the neck. *Illiger*, 1811.

deraign[1]†, **derain**† (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [Also written, esp. in second sense, *darraign, darrain*, the most correct spelling being *derain;* < ME. *derainen, deraynen, dereynen*, sometimes *derreynen, darreynen*, < OF. *deraisnier, deresnier, derainier, deraigner, dereuier*, etc., *desrainier, desresner*, etc., < ML. *derationare, disrationare*, justify or vindicate, esp. by arms, < *de-, dis-*, + *rationare*, discourse, contend in law, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *reason, ratio*. Cf. *arraign*[1].] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

> There was no buerne with that bold the hatell to take,
> The right to *derayne* with the ranke duke.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13084.

> *Desrener* [F.], to *dereine;* to justifie, or make good, the denial of an act, or fact. *Cotgrave.*

> When it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To claim and try to win by battle or combat; fight for.

> Philip . . . brodes in haste
> For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue,
> Or *deraine* it with dintes & deedes of armes.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

> And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, otherwhere victorious and vnhappie, when he was forced to *darreine* battaile against his owne bowels.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 285.

> *Darraign* your battle, for they are at hand.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

deraign[2]† (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desraigner, desregner*, erroneous form of *desrenger, desranger*, derange, overthrow: see *derange*.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. *E. Phillips.*

deraignment[1]†, **derainment**† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deraisnement, derainement, desrainement*, etc., < *deraisnier*, deraign: see *deraign*[1].] In *old Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

deraignment[2]† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [< *deraign*[2] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—**2.** A renunciation, as of religious or monastic vows.

derail (dē-rāl'), *v.* [< L. *de*, from, + E. *rail*[1].]

I. *trans.* To cause to leave the rails or run off the track, as a railroad-train: as, the engine was *derailed* at the crossing.

II. *intrans.* To run off the track or rails.

> The train, near Lake Ivanhoe, *derailed* on Tuesday.
> *Times* (London), Sept. 15, 1887, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 365.

derailment (dē-rāl'ment), *n.* [< *derail* + *-ment*.] The act of derailing, or causing to leave the rails, as a railroad-train or -car.

> Preventing them [the cars] from separating in case of *derailment*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 307.

derain†, **derainment**†. See *deraign*[1], *deraignment*[1].

derange (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deranged*, ppr. *deranging*. [< F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier, desrangier, desranger* = Pr. *desrengar, desrenear, desrancar*, put out of order, < *des-* priv. + *rengier, renger, ranger*, put in order, range: see *range*.] **1.** To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disarrange: as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

> The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

> Time and tide are strangely changed,
> Men and manners much *deranged*.
> *Emerson*, The Initial Love.

> Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, *derange* them.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to *derange* a machine; his health is much *deranged;* to *derange* one's mind or reason.

> A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery.
> *Blair*, Sermons, IV. xviii.

> All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opinion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily *deranged* that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revolution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 198.

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the reason of, as a person. =**Syn. 1.** To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert.

derangeable (dē-rān'ja-bl), *a.* [< *derange* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, *derangeable* health. *Sydney Smith.*

deranged (dē-rānjd'), *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

> It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad.
> *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

derangement (dē-rānj'ment), *n.* [< F. *dérangement*, < *déranger*, derange: see *derange* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder.

> From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

> In all forms of mental *derangement* there are two underlying pathological conditions: the one dynamical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve centres that have been organized to act together physiologically, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 264.

=**Syn. 1.** Irregularity, confusion.—**2.** Lunacy, madness, etc. See *insanity*.

deray† (dē-rā'), *v.* [< ME. *derayen, deraien, drayen*, < OF. *desreer, desreier, desroeier, desrayer, derroier*, derange, disorder, confuse, trouble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < *des-* priv. + *rei, roi, rai*, order: see *array, v.*, and cf. *disarray, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

> He *deraied him* as a deuel & dede him out a-3eine.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2061.

> Thus despitusly the duk *drayed him*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1210.

II. *intrans.* To rage.

> Nectanabus anon right with his nices werkea,
> Too begile the gome graithes hym soone,
> *Deraide* as a dragoun dreedfull in fight.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 883.

deray (dē-rā'), *n.* [< ME. *deray, derai*, and contr. *dray;* also *disray*, < OF. **desrei, desroy, derei* (= Pr. *desrey*), < *desreer, desreier, desroier*, derange, disorder: see *deray, v.*, and cf. *array, disarray, n.*] Tumult; disorder.

> Was neuir in Scotland hard nor sene
> Sic dansing nor *deray*. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 1.

> So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray* at which the elderly shook their heads. *Carlyle.*

Derbe (dėr'bē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < (?) Gr. Δέρβη, a city in Lycaonia.] The typical genus of the family *Derbidæ*.

derbend (dėr'bend), *n.* [Turk., = Ar. *darbend*, < Pers. *darband*, a narrow mountain pass, < *dar*, a door, gate, + *band*, confinement, band.] A wayside guard-house in Turkey, especially on mountain roads.

Derbian (dėr'bi-an), *a.* Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also *Derby*.—**Derbian flycatcher**, *Pitangus derbianus*, a large stout bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See *Pitangus*.— **Derbian pheasant**, *Oreophasis derbianus*, a Central American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, the only representative of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ* (which see).

Derbida (dėr'bi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-ida*.] The *Derbidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. The regular form would be *Derbinæ*.

Derbidæ (dėr'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*.

derboun (dėr'bŏn), *n.* A variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria.

Derby (dėr'bi or där'bi), *n.* and *a.* [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, < ME. *Dereby, Derebi*, < AS. *Deórbȳ, Deóra bȳ*, a name of Scand. origin (the AS. name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), < AS. *deóra*, gen. pl. of *deór* = Dan. *dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + AS. (ONorth.) *bȳ, bū*, a habitation (see *deer* and *by*[2]); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Derbies* (-biz). **1.** The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at Epsom, Surrey, on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A masons' two-handled float.

> A *derby* or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 504.

3. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now (1888) commonly worn in England and America.—**Derby day**, the day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run.— **Derby dog**, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on Derby day, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [Local, Eng.]

> An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-dog* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Promoting International Arbitration.
> *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 404.

II. *a.* Same as *Derbian*.

Derbyshire drop. Same as *blue-john*.

Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns.

Dercetidæ (dėr-set'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dercetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus *Dercetis:* a synonym of *Hoplopleuridæ* (which see).

Dercetis (dėr'se-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dercetis, Dercete*, < Gr. Δερκίτις, Δερκετώ, a Syrian goddess, also called *Atargatis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the Chalk formation of England, having an elongated eel-like body, and commonly called *petrified eels*.

Dercetum (dėr'se-tum), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Dercetis*.] A genus of myriapods: same as *Heterostoma*.

derdoing†, *a.* See *daredoing*.

dere[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deren, derien*, < AS. *derian*, hurt, injure, = OS. *derian* = OFries. *dera* = D. *deren* = OHG. *terian, terran*, hurt. Cf. *dare*[2].] To hurt; injure; wound.

> No thyng here sall the be *derand*,
> In this bliss sall be ghour beeldyng.
> *York Plays*, p. 2.

> And the duke with a dynt *deril* hym agayn,
> That the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7030.

> And ye shul bothe anon unto me swere,
> That neveremo ye shul my corowne *dere*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 964.

dere[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *daru* (= OHG. *tara*), injury: see *dere*[1], *v.*] Hurt; harm.

They dreȝe him up to the drye, and he na *dere* aufird.
King Alisaunder, p. 189.

Dere fadir, lyff is full swete,
The drede of dede dose all my *dere*.
York Plays, p. 65.

dere[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *dear*[1].

dere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*.

derecho (Sp. pron. dā-rā′chō), *n.* [Sp., right, justice, < ML. *derectum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*: (*a*) Right; justice; just claim. (*b*) *pl.* Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—**Derecho comun**, common law.

dereignment†, *n.* Same as *deraignment*[1].

dereine†, *v. t.* See *deraign*[1].

derelict (der′e-likt), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. *Sir P. Pett*, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but civility and opinion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke*, American Taxation.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is abandoned; in *law*, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe.
Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict;* the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

The cruiser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line.

dereliction (der-e-lik′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *derelicção*, < L. *derelictio*(*n*-), an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] **1.** The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—**4.** The land so gained.—**5.** Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a *dereliction* of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *dereliction*, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.

=**Syn. 1.** Desertion, relinquishment.—**5.** Failure, unfaithfulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij′on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.
De Quincey.

derelingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*.

dereynet, *v. t.* A variant form of *deraign*[1].

derft, *a.* [ME., also *darf*, prob. (the AS. **deorf*, ONorth. **dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djarfr* = Sw. *djerf* = Dan. *djerv*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derbhi* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I denayed were."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1492.

Doughty of dedis, *derfe* of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3816.

derflyt, *adv.* [ME., also *derfliche*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *djarfliga*); < *derf* + *-ly*[2].] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man in the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.
York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der′am), *n.* [Also *dirhem*; Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, *diram*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*, *dram*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{1}{7}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *keil*) derham. The former, by

Obverse. Reverse.

Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 46 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to 7½ United States cents.

deric (der′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρος*, skin, + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *deric* tissues of the higher animals. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dē-rīd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *dérire* = It. *deridere*, *diridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risible*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 14.

Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 281.

=**Syn.** *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

derider (dē-rī′dėr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dē-rī′ding-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxvii.

derisible (dē-riz′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if **derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dē-rizh′on), *n.* [= F. *dérision* = Pr. *derrizio* = It. *derisione*, *dirisione*, < LL. *derisio*(*n*-), < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] **1.** The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*. Ps. ii. 4.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.
Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dē-rizh′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *derision* + *-ary*[1].] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."
Tom Brown, Works, II. 215.

derisive (dē-rī′siv), *a.* [= OF. *derisif* = It. *derisivo*, < L. as if **derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.
Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addreat.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

derisively (dē-rī′siv-li), *adv.* With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other ethnicks.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243.

derisiveness (dē-rī′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

derisory (dē-rī′sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dérisoire* = Pr. *derisori* = It. *derisorio*, < LL. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

derivability (dē-rī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *derivable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dē-rī′va-bl), *a.* [= F. *dérivable* = Sp. *derivable;* as *derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (*a*) Obtainable, as from a source: as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.
Poe, Tales, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(*b*) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (*c*) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins.*

derivably (dē-rī′va-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

derivant (der′i-vant), *n.* [< L. *derivan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In *math.*, a homogeneous and isobaric function of f_t which is a covariant of f, where f_t denotes

$$\frac{(n-i)!}{n!} D_x^t f.$$

derivate (der′i-vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. Pg. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. Sw. *derivatum*, Sw. also *derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,
In its own blood to trample treason out.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

II. *n.* A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (der-i-vā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *derivaison*, *derivoison*, *diriveson*, F. *dérivation* = Sp. *deriracion* = Pg. *derivação* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio*(*n*-), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] **1.** A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial *derivation* of that river. *Gibbon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.
R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In *philol.*, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (*b*) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (*e*) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—**7.** The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they lay claim to. *Glanville.*

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. *Arbogast*, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivational (der-i-vā′shon-al), *a.* [< *derivation* + *-al.*] Relating to derivation.

derivationist (der-i-vā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *derivation* + *-ist.*] Same as *derivatist.*

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or *derivationist*.
Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dē-riv′a-tist), *n.* [< *derivative* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 215.

derivative (dē-riv′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *derivativo*, < LL. *derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. *derivare*, derive: see *derive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a *derivative* word; a *derivative* conveyance.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Sir M. Hale.*

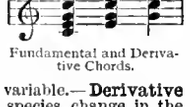
Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a *derivative* right. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Making the authority of law *derivative*, and not original.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the *derivative* theory.—**3.** In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, *derivative*, depurative.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty.*—**Derivative character.** See *character.*—**Derivative chord,** in *music*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; an inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance.*—**Derivative function,** in *math.*, a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory,** in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.


Fundamental and Derivative Chords.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—**2.** That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are *derivatives* of the Latin *verbum;* 'duke,' 'duct,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are *derivatives* of the Latin *ducere;* 'feeder' is a *derivative* of 'feed,' and 'feed' a *derivative* of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (*b*) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—**5.** In *math.*: (*a*) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (*b*) The slope of a scalar function; a vector function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (*c*) More generally, any function derived from another.—**Derivative of a manifold of points,** the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coördinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwartzian derivative** of any function y of x, the function

$$\frac{y'''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to x.

derivatively (dē-riv′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will *derivatively* belong to them [his disciples] also. *Horne*, On Ps. xv.

derivativeness (dē-riv′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dē-rīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving.* [< ME. *deriven*, < OF. *deriver*, F. *dériver* = Sp. Pg. *derivar* = It. *derivare* = G. *derivieren* = Dan. *derivere* = Sw. *derivera*, < L. *derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *rival.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is *derived* towards this font is but little.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves *deryv'd* to that vile witches shayre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally *deriveth* into every member thereof.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Siamites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions, which they *derive* to many Nations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body *derive* not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am
From Lionel duke of Clarence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we *derive* our domestic law. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 186.

Specifically—**4.** To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *derived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**5.** To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will *derive* its principles from insight.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

These men *derive* all religion from myths.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in *deriving* the name of the village of Allonley, in Cumberland. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,
We find, Athenians, are *derived* to you.
Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, l. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are *derived* to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. *Addison.*

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could *derive* a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations. *Felton.*

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, reuniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current,** in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group.** See *group.*

II. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do *derive.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

The new school *derives* from Hawthorne and George Eliot. *Howells.*

derivement† (dē-rīv′ment), *n.* [< OF. *derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment.*] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.

deriver (dē-rī′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who derives or deduces from a source.—**2.** One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makea a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South*, Sermons, II. 6.

derk†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

derling†, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling.*

derm (dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma.*

derma (dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—**2.** Skin; the shagreen in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum.*

Also *derm, dermis.*

dermad (dėr′mad), *adv.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + L. *ad*, to: see *-ad*[3].] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ectad. *Barclay.*

dermahemal, dermahæmal, *a.* See *dermohemal.*

dermal (dėr′mal), *a.* [< *derma* + *-al.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the *dermal* layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal* appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the *dermal* skeleton.

2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone,** an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses,** in *ichth.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes.—**Dermal denticle.** See *denticle.*—**Dermal muscle,** a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 492.

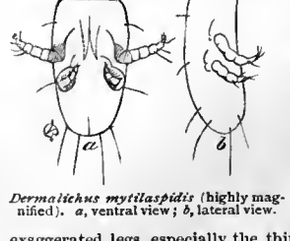
Dermal musculature, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammalia. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 493.

Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dėr-mal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia.*

Dermalichus (dėr-ma-lī′kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *λείχειν*, lick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidæ*, or itch-insects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analges.* The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larvæ are hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple. Also *Dermaleichus.*


Dermalichus mytilaspidis (highly magnified). *a*, ventral view; *b*, lateral view.

dermaneural, *a.* See *dermoneural.*

Dermaptera (dėr-map′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous.*] **1†.** An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

optera) of his *Vaginata*.—**2.** The earwigs, *Forficulidæ*, as an order of *Insecta:* now usually called *Euplexoptera* (which see). *Kirby.*

Also *Dermatoptera.*

dermapteran (dėr-map'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dermaptera.*

dermapterous (dėr-map'te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

dermatalgia (dėr-ma-tal'ji-ą), *n.* Same as *dermalgia.*

Dermatemydidæ (dėr″ma-te-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-idæ.*] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemys.* It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and broadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (erroneously) referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emydidæ.* Also *Dermatemydæ.*

Dermatemydinæ (dėr-ma-tem-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemyinæ.*

Dermatemys (dėr-mat'o-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemydidæ.*

dermatic (dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δερματικός*, ‹ *δέρμα*(τ-), skin: see *derma.*] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatine.*

dermatin, dermatine[2] (dėr'ma-tin), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in reniform masses.

dermatine[1] (dėr'ma-tin), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δερμάτινος*, ‹ *δέρμα*(τ-), skin.] Same as *dermatic.*

dermatine[2], *n.* See *dermatin.*

dermatitis (dėr-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cytitis.*

Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata (dėr″ma-tō-brang'ki-ą, -brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermatogen (dėr-mat'ō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] In *bot.*, the primitive or nascent epidermis; the primordial cellular layer from which the epidermis is developed.

dermatography (dėr-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermography.*

dermatoid (dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [‹ Gr. **δερματοειδής*, contr. *δερματώδης*, like skin, ‹ *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

dermatological (dėr″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of *dermatological* literature.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 484.

dermatologist (dėr-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [‹ *dermatology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dermatology.

dermatology (dėr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermology.*

dermatolysis (dėr-ma-tol'i-sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *λύσις*, solution, dissolution, ‹ *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (*b*) Pachydermia.

dermatomycosis (dėr″ma-tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis:* see *mycosis.*] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dėr-ma-ton'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dėr-ma-tof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites, corresponding to the family *Demodicidæ.*

Dermatophysa (dėr″ma-tō-fī'są), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *φῦσα*, a bellows.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Arctisca* or water-bears, the *Podosomata*, and certain mites, as *Demodex*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophysa.*

dermatophyte (dėr'ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *φυτόν*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schœnleinii*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ringworm; and *Microsporon furfur.*

dermatophytic (dėr″ma-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [‹ *dermatophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic* diseases.

Dermatopnoa (dėr-ma-top'nō-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *πνοή*, a blowing, ‹ *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limapontia, Phyllirhoë*, and *Elysia.* Also called *Pellibranchiata, Abranchiata, Saccoglossa*, and *Apneusta.*

Dermatoptera (dėr-ma-top'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatopterus*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *πτερόν*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera, dermopterous.*] **1.** In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera.*—**2.** In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera.*

dermatorrhea, dermatorrhœa (dėr″ma-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *dermatorrhœa*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, ‹ *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatosclerosis (dėr″ma-tō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis.*] Same as *sclerodermia.*

dermatosis (dėr-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *-osis.*] **1.** The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—**2.** In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (dėr″ma-tō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [‹ *dermatoskeleton* + *-al.*] Same as *dermoskeletal.*

dermatoskeleton (dėr″ma-tō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1828), ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dermatoxerasia (dėr-ma-tok-sē-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *ξηρασία*, dryness, ‹ *ξηραίνειν*, dry, parch, ‹ *ξηρός*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *xerodermia.*

Dermestes (dėr-mes'tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δίρμα*, skin, + (irreg.) *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidæ.* The larvæ devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D. or Anthrenus musæorum*, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle.*

dermestid (dėr-mes'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermestidæ.*

Dermestidæ (dėr-mes'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), ‹ *Dermestes* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera.* The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxæ are not prominent; the antennæ are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior coxæ are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

dermestoid (dėr-mes'toid), *a.* [‹ *Dermestes* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Dermestes;* of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

dermic (dėr'mik), *a.* [‹ *derm* or *derma* + *-ic.*] **1.** In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 40.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—**Dermic remedies**, remedies which act through the skin.

dermis (dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, conformed in term. to *epidermis.*] Same as *derma.*

Dermobranchia (dėr-mō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lemon, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversiform group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata.* It is subdivided into the *Abranchiata* and the *Nudibranchiata* or *Notobranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Ceratobranchia, Cladobranchia*, and *Pygobranchia.* Also *Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata, Dermobranchiata.*

Dermobranchiata (dėr-mō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus:* see *dermobranchiate.*] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermobranchiate (dėr-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [‹ NL. *dermobranchiatus*, ‹ *Dermobranchia*, q. v.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia;* nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidæ (dėr″mō-ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermochelys* (*-chelyd-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys:* usually called *Sphargididæ* (which see).

Dermochelys (dėr-mok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidæ:* same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

dermogastric (dėr-mō-gas'trik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastric* pore.

The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastric* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 111.

dermography (dėr-mog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *dermatography.*

dermohemal, dermahemal (dėr-mō-, dėr-ma-hē'mal), *a.* [Improper forms for **dermemal*, **dermæmal*, or **dermathæmal*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoneural.* Also spelled *dermohæmal, dermahæmal.*

dermohemia, dermohæmia (dėr-mō-hē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *dermohæmia*, improp. for **dermæmia* or **dermathæmia*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(τ-), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperemia of the skin.

dermohumeral (dėr-mō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [‹ NL. *dermohumeralis*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermohumeralis.

dermohumeralis (dėr″mō-hū-me-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *dermohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dermohumeral.*] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy panniele, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

dermoid (dėr'moid), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *εἶδος*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal.*—**Dermoid cyst**, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

dermology (dėr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *dermatology.*

dermomuscular (dėr-mō-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 143.

dermoneural (dėr-mō-nū'ral), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoskeletal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermohemal.* Also *dermaneural, dermatoneural.*

dermoösseous (dėr-mō-os'ē-us), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or *dermoösseous* characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

dermoössification (dėr-mō-os″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + E. *ossification.*] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoössification* of the cranium," *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 48.

dermoössify (dėr-mō-os'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dermoössified*, ppr. *dermoössifying.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*,

the skin, + *ossify.*] To ossify dermally; become dermoösseous; form a dermoössification or a dermoskeleton. *E. D. Cope.*

dermopathic (dėr-mō-path'ik), *a.* [< *dermopathy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

dermopathy (dėr-mop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Surgical treatment of the skin.

Dermophysa (dėr-mō-fī'są), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophysa.*

Dermoptera (dėr-mop'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeopithecidæ* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera, Pterophora.*

dermoptere (dėr'mop-tēr), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri.*

Dermopteri (dėr-mop'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform limbless body, a notochordal membrano-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptocardian, cirrostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or marsipobranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata.* Also called *Dermopterygii.* [Not in use.]

dermopterous (dėr-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < *δέρμα*, the skin, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri.*

dermopterygian (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ąn), *a.* [As *Dermopterygii* + *-an.*] Same as *dermopterous.*

Dermopterygii (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πτερύγιον* or *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, wing.] Same as *Dermopteri.*

Dermorhynchi (dėr-mō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus:* see *dermorhynchous.*] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

dermorhynchous (dėr-mō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *dermorhynchus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi.*

dermosclerite (dėr-mō-sklē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclerotic.*] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Aetinozoa.*

dermoskeletal (dėr-mō-skel'e-tąl), *a.* [< *dermoskeleton* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

dermoskeleton (dėr-mō-skel'e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exoskeleton.* Also *derm-skeleton, dermatoskeleton.*

dermotensor (dėr-mō-ten'sọr), *n.*; pl. *dermotensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *tensor*, stretcher: see *tensor.*] A tensor muscle of the skin. — **Dermotensor patagii**, the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propatagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *R. W. Shufeldt.*

dermotomy (dėr-mot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

derm-skeleton (dėrm'skel″e-tọn), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dern[1]† (dėrn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn;* < ME. *derne, dern, dærne, durne*, < AS. *dyrne*, rarely *derne*, secret, = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern, dren* (in comp.) = OHG. *tarni*, hidden, > F. *terne*, dull, > *ternir*, tarnish, > E. *tarnish:* see *tarnish.*] Hidden; secret; private.

> In parfyie charitee,
> That ilke *derne* dede do noman ne sholde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 189.
>
> Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
> Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of the Soul, i. 10.
>
> Through dreary beds of tangled fern,
> Through groves of nightshade dark and *dern.*
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

In dern, in secret.

> My dule *in dern* bot gif thow dill,
> Doutles bot dreid I dé.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

dern[1] (dėrn), *v.* [< ME. *dernen, dærnen*, < AS. *dyrnan* = OS. *dernian* = OHG. **tarnjan, tarnen*, MHG. *ternen*, hide; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a fox-earth. *H. Miller.*

II. *intrans.* To hide one's self; skulk.

> But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
> Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne.*
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.

dern[2] (dėrn), *n.* Same as *dearn*[2].

dern[3] (dėrn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*[2], a minced form of *damn.* Also written *durn.* [Vulgar, U. S.]

dernful† (dėrn'fụl), *a.* [Irreg. < *dern*[1] + *-ful.*] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

> The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold
> By *dernfull* noise.
> *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

dernier (dėr'ni-ėr or, as F., der-nyā'), *a.* [F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius* (cf. OF. *derrain*, > E. *darrein*, q. v.), < **deretranus*, < L. *de*, down, + *retro*, back: see *rear*[2], *retro-.*] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

> After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 620.

dernly† (dėrn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearnly;* < ME. *dernly, dernelieke*, secretly, < *derne*, secret, + *-ly, -lieke:* see *dern*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1.** Secretly.

> Hit watz the ladi, loflyeat to be-holde,
> That drog the dor after hir fut *dernly* & stylle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

> They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearnly* cride.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

derodontid (der-ō-don'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Derodontidæ.*

Derodontidæ (der-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxæ are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

Derodontus (der-ō-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < Gr. *δέρη*, the neck, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidæ.* They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trisignatus*, are North American.

derogant (der'ọ-gant), *a.* [< F. *derogant, derogeant*, now *dérogeant* = It. *derogante*, < L. *derogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 12.

derogate (der'ọ-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derogated*, ppr. *derogating.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare* (> It. *derogare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *derogar* = F. *déroger*), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < *de*, from, + *rogare*, propose a law, ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *abrogate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To destroy or impair the force and effect of; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

> Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name.
> *Tyndale*, Aos. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.
>
> By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.*
> *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.]

> There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

> Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.
> *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from.* [The word is generally used in this sense.]

> We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.
>
> The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate from* our dependance upon God.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 7.
>
> Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way *derogate from* her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 331.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

> Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*
>
> Shall . . . man
> *Derogate*, live for the low tastes alone,
> Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 80.

=**Syn. 1.** *Depreciate, Derogate from*, etc. See *decry.*

derogate (der'ọ-gāt), *a.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare:* see the verb.] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

> The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute was clerely *derogate.* *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 10.
>
> From her *derogate* body never spring
> A babe to honour her! *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.

derogately (der'ọ-gāt-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

> That I should
> Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
> It not concern'd me. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

derogation (der-ọ-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dérogation* = Sp. *derogacion* = Pg. *derogação* = It. *derogazione*, < L. *derogatio(n-)*, a partial abrogation of a law, < *derogare*, repeal a part of a law, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] **1.** The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

> Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

> What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.
>
> The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 25.
>
> He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *Robertson.*

derogative (dę-rog'ą-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **derogativus*, < *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

> Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.
> *State Trials*, Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661.

derogatively (dę-rog'ą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

derogatorily (dę-rog'ą-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

> It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that. *Grattan.*

derogatoriness (dę-rog'ą-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

derogatory (dę-rog'ą-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *derogatoire*, F. *dérogatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *derogatorio*, < LL. *derogatorius*, < L. *derogare:* see *derogate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to*, sometimes *from.*

> *Derogatory from* the wisdom and power of the Author of nature. *Cheyne.*
>
> His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory to* their order.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause.* =**Syn.** Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

II.† *n.* A derogatory act or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave.*

Deroptyus (de-rop'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *πτίον*, a winnowing-shovel or fan, < *πτίειν*, spew out, cast out, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest. *D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hia.*

South American Hawk-parrot (*Deroptyus accipitrinus*).

Derostomidæ (der-ō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derostomum* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tọ-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical ge-

nns of the family *Derostomidæ*. *D. schmidtianum* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.

Derotremata (der-ō-trē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δέρη, neck, + τρῆμα(τ-), a hole, < τετραίνειν (√ *τρα), bore.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single series. The group is distinguished on the one hand from *Siren*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the other from the salamandrines proper. It consists of the genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchus*, and *Megalobatrachus*, and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchidæ* and *Amphiumidæ*. Also *Derotrema*.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of external gills, but (as is the case in Menopoma and Amphiuma) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotremata*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

derotrematous (der-ō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< *Derotremata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*.

derotreme (der′ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δέρη, neck, + τρῆμα, hole.] **I.** *a.* In *Amphibia*, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotrematous.

II. *n.* One of the *Derotremata*.

derrick (der′ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *derrie;* from *Derrick*, also written *Derick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: e. g.,

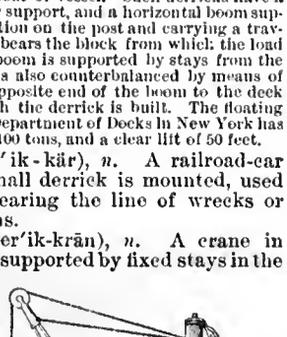
The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a *Derick* to hang him up too.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.
The Bellman of London (1616).

The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of crane. The name *Derrick* is < D. *Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (after G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. G. *Dietrich* = AS. *Theódric* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *theód*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rīce*, chief, mighty, rich: see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term. *-rick* appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and disguised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. Another rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor below. The motions of the derrick are a direct lift, a circular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On shipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and having one or more purchases depending from it to raise heavy weights.—**Floating derrick**, a movable derrick erected on a special boat or vessel. Such derricks have a single central post or support, and a horizontal boom supported at some elevation on the post and carrying a traveling carriage which bears the block from which the load is suspended. The boom is supported by stays from the top of the post, and is also counterbalanced by means of stays run from the opposite end of the boom to the deck of the vessel on which the derrick is built. The floating derrick used by the Department of Docks in New York has a lifting capacity of 100 tons, and a clear lift of 50 feet.

derrick-car (der′ik-kär), *n.* A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der′ik-krān), *n.* A crane in which the post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without its freedom of circular motion, the travel of the load being limited by the fixed stays.


Derrick-crane.

derries (der′iz), *n. pl.* [Prob. a var. of *dhurries*, the Indian fabrics known in the West by that name.] A cotton cloth, usually of blue and brown, or of either of these colors, with white, made in very simple designs, such as stripes.

derring-dot, *n.* See *daring-do*.

derring-doer†, *n.* See *daring-doer*.

derringer (der′in-jėr), *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber, very efficient at short range.

derry (der′i). [Repr. Ir. *doire*, an oak-wood, < *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*), an oak, = W. *dar* and *derw*, an oak, = Gr. δρῦς, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *trēow*, E. *tree*, q. v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Derry*, *Derry*brian, London*derry*.

The ancient name of London*derry* was *Derry*calgagh, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry*-Columkille, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it London*derry*.
Scotsman (newspaper).

derry†, **derry-down**†. A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs.

derth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

dertra, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

dertron (dėr′tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

dertrotheca (dėr-trō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέρτρον, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + θήκη, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite distinct in some birds, as petrels.

dertrum (dėr′trum), *n.*; pl. *dertra* (-trä). [NL., also *dertron*, < Gr. δέρτρον, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. *omentum*), also later used of a vulture's beak, < δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distinguished from the rest of the bill, as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

dervish (dėr′vish), *n.* [Also formerly *dervis*, *dervise*, *dervisse*, *derviche*, *durvise*, etc.; = F. *derviche*, *dervis* = Sp. Pg. *derviche* = It. *dervis* = G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *dervish*, Ar. *darwish*, < Pers. *darvīsh* or *darwīsh*, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indigent, being equiv. to Ar. *faqīr*, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan monk, professing poverty, humility, and chastity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six orders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe celibacy, and live in convents of not more than forty persons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their families, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz.: *spinning* or *whirling dervishes* (*Mevlevis*) and *howling dervishes* (*Rufais*). To the violent circular dances and pirouetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the Mevlevis, whose monasteries (Turkish *tekye*) are found at Konieh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Darvises* there maintained, to look to his Sepulchre, and to receive the offerings of such as come.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one *derviche*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 28.

There were *dervishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and the Imams Hassan and Hussein, not forgetting Hnziret Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Desargues's theorem. See *theorem*.

desart†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *desert*[1].

descant (des′kant), *n.* [Also *discant;* < OF. *descant*, *descaunt*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant* (as a historical term), descant, = Pr. *deschans*, descant, = Sp. *discante* = Pg. *descante* = G. Dan. Sw. *diskant*, descant, < ML. *discantus*, a part-song, refrain, descant, < L. *dis-*, away, apart, + *cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant*[2] and *chant*); or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing, descant: see *descant*, *v.* The word has also been explained as a variant (with *dis-*, Gr. δις-, *di-*, for L. *bis-*) of an assumed ML. **biscantus;* 'double-song,' < L. *bis-*, *bi-*, two-, + *cantus*, song.] 1†. In *music:* (*a*) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (*b*) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of composing part-music. Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (*c*) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that alwayes singeth one note without *deskant* breedeth no delight.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

The merry Larke hir mattins singe aloft;
The Thrush replyes; the Mavis *descant* playes.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 81.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet *descants*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

After the angel had told his message in plain song, the whole chorus joined in *descant*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various modulations.

Late in an euen, I walked out alone,
To heare the *descant* of the Nightingale.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names, ere you depart.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

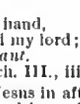
The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crows, disturbed us all night.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; remark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in afterages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect *descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret intendment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning *descants* upon them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.


Descant Clef.

Descant clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.—**Plain, florid, double descant.** See *counterpoint*.

descant (des-kant′), *v. i.* [= OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*, *dechanter*, later sometimes *discanter*, sing, descant, also recant, F. *déchanter*, change one's note, = Pr. *deschantar* = Sp. *discantar* = Pg. *descantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, < ML. *discantare*, sing, descant, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*, and cf. *descant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* = OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*), disenchant, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *decantate*[2].] 1†. In *music*, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment, . . .
For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still,
While thou on Terens *descant'st* better skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phraso; enlargo or dwell on a matter in a variety of remarks or comments about it: usually with *on* or *upon* before the subject of remark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some *descant* whether it [he] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descant on* her name.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting on* his actions.
Addison.

descanter (des-kan′tėr), *n.* One who descants.

descant-viol (des′kant-vī′ol), *n.* The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the descant or upper part in part-music.

Descartes's rule. See *rule*.

descemetitis (de-sem-e-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *Descemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

descend (dē-send′), *v.* [< ME. *descenden*, < OF. *descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *deissendre*, *dissendre* = Sp. Pg. *descender* = It. *descendere*, *discendere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down, go down, fall, sink, < *de*, down, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *condescend*, *transcend*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; move, come, or go downward; fall; sink: as, he *descended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came.
Mat. vii. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,
And must *descend*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss
Druids *descend*, auxillars of the Cross.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 10.

[He], with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 111.

2. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with *on*.

The Grecian fleet *descending on* the town.
Dryden.

And *on* the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be derived lineally or by transmission; come or pass

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally *descends*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother *descended* from Kings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 318.

To heirs unknown *descends* th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will *descend* to the description of this thrise worthy citie [Venice].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely *descend* to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would *descend* to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing vp will not suffer him to *descend* to the meanes to get wealth.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In *astron.*, to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. *trans.* To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek *descended*.
Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. *descendable*, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend* and *-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *descendant*, F. *descendant* = Sp. *descendente*, *descendiente* = Pg. *descendente* = It. *descendente*, *discendente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *descendent*, < L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendent*. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. Cf. *ascendant*, *ascendent*, *dependant*, *dependent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* See *descendent*.

II. *n.* **1.** An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other *descendant*, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 19.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal *descendants* of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature? *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 295.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the *descendants* of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

2. In *astrol.*, the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house. = Syn. **1.** See *offspring*.

descendent (dē-sen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. In *her.*, flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. —**3.** Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of etherеal race.
Pope.


An Eagle Descendent.

Descendent displayed, in *her.*, flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. *n.* See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he continues a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable *descendentalist*," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who descends.—**2.** That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *descendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *descend* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill. —**2.** That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *descend*, *v.*] **1.** Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden*.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (*b*) In *entom.*, sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (*c*) In *her.*, having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series.—**Descending axis.** See *axis*¹, 8.—**Descending letters**, in *type-founding*, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, *y*. —**Descending node**, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—**Descending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because the voice is regarded as rising on the first and falling on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (⏑ ◡), dactyl (⏑ ◡ ◡), Ionic a majore (⏑ – ◡ ◡), first pæon (⏑ ◡ ◡ ◡), and antibacchius (⏑ – ◡) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (◡ ⏑), anapest (◡ ◡ ⏑), Ionic a minore (◡ ◡ ⏑ –), fourth pæon (◡ ◡ ◡ ⏑), and Bacchius (◡ ⏑ –), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm. —**Descending series**, in *math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc.

descenset (dē-sens'), *n.* [< OF. *descense*, *descence*, f., *descens*, m., = Sp. Pg. *descenso*, < L. *descensus*, a going down, descent, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] Descent.

A Reioynder to Doctor Hil concerning the *Descense* of Christ into Hell. By Alexander Ilume, Maister of Artes.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., ix.

descension (dē-sen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *descention*; < ME. *descencioun*, < OF. *descension*, *descention*, F. *descension* = Sp. *descension* = Pg. *descensão* = It. *descensione*, < L. *descensio(n-)*, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] **1.** The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed. *South*, Works, VII. i.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base *descention*, and sinks beneath hell.
Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In *old chem.*, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation by descent*, under *descent*.—**4.** In *old astron.*, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below some horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points, the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles, the angle is called *oblique descension*.

The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place, . . . and that he be nat retrograd, . . . ne that he be nat in his *descencioun*, ne loigned with no planete in his *descencioun*. *Chaucer*.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *descension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.—**Descensional difference†**, in *old astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< ML. **descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *descensoire*, *descensoir*, < ML. **descensorium*, prop. neut. of LL. *descensorius*, descending, < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. *Chaucer*.

descent (dē-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *descent*, < OF. *descente*, f., AF. also *descent*, m., F. *descente*, descent, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend*. Cf. *ascent*, *ascend*.] **1.** The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The *descent* of the mountaine I found more wearysome . . . than the ascent. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the *descent*, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark *descent*, and up to reascend.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul *descent!* that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a *descent* on the southern extremity of Calabria. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jones] made a *descent* upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In *law*, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal *descent* of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long *descent*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the *descent* of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five *descents*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.
Milton, P. L., viii. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven *descents* down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those *descents* are made by dividing each seat into two steps. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 73.

10†. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. *pl.* In *fort.*, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—**12.** In *music*, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch. —**13.** In *logic*, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *arguitive descent*, in opposition to *divisive descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—**Angle of de-**

scent. See *angle*[3].—**Collateral descent,** descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt. —**Descent cast,** in *law*, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent*, is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies,** in *mech.*, their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls,** the supposed entrance of preëxistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch,** cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covered way. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent,** in *old chem.*, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil downward.—**In descent,** in *her.*, in the act or attitude of descending; thus, a lion *in descent* is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent,** descent from father to son, through successive generations.=**Syn. 2.** Gradient, grade.—**3.** Debasement.—**4.** Foray, raid.—**6.** Generation, parentage, derivation.

descloizite (dā-kloi'zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. *Des Cloizeaux*, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate libethenite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

describable (des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *describe* + *-able.*] That may be described; capable of description.

Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.

describe (des-krīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [Earlier *descrive* (the form *describe* being a reversion to the L. form), < ME. *descriven*, *desereven* (see *descrive*), < OF. *deserivre*, contr. *descrire*, F. *décrire* = Pr. *descriure* = Sp. *describir* = Pg. *descrever* = It. *descrivere*, < L. *describere*, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, < *de*, off, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe* and *shrive.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

He that would haue a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porcacchi his Funerali Antichi, where these things are not only discoursed in words, but *described* in artificiall pictures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddingeoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 39.

3†. To write down; inscribe.

His name was *described* in the book of life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

Similes are like songs in love:
They much *describe;* they nothing prove.
Prior, Alma, iii.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.
Addison, Frozen Words.

5†. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.
Josh. xviii. 9.

=**Syn. 4.** *Describe*, *Narrate*, portray, explain. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists — space, and by extension to what occurs — time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a race, or a siege; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 332.

Illustrating the events which they *narrated* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.
Macaulay, History.

II. *intrans.* To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent (des-krī'bent), *n.* [< L. *describen(t-)s*, ppr. of *describere*, describe: see *describe.*] In *geom.*, the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer (des-krī'bėr), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 131.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoölogist, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 157.

descrier (des-krī'ėr), *n.* [< *desery* + *-er*[1].] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,
But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier.*
Quarles, Emblems, Iv. 2.

description (des-krip'shon), *n.* [< ME. *description*, *descripcioun*, < OF. *description*, *descripcion*, *descrition*, *descrision*, F. *description* = Sp. *descripcion* = Pg. *descripção* = It. *descrizione*, < L. *descriptio(n-)*, a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < *describere*, pp. *descriptus*, describe: see *describe.*] **1.** The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle.

The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a coacervation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description;* although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description.* For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endued with hands: which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

For her own person,
It beggar'd all *description.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions*, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 332.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

Double six thousand, and treble that,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair through Bassanio's fault.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

The plates were all of the meanest *description.*
Macaulay.

He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description*," he adds, "but full of energy." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting *description.*
Washington Chronicle.

Organic description of curves. See *curve.*=**Syn. 2.** *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—**3.** Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive (des-krip'tiv), *a.* [= F. *descriptif* = Sp. Pg. *descriptivo* = It. *descrittivo*, < LL. *descriptivus*, < L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe.*] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing: as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

Descriptive names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 400.

Descriptive anatomy, anthropology, astronomy. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*milit.*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany.** See *botany.*—**Descriptive definition,** in *logic.* See *definition.*—**Descriptive geography, geometry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Descriptive list.** (*a*) *Naval*, a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (*b*) *Milit.*, a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. [U. S.]—**Descriptive muster-roll.** See *muster-roll.*—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) **property or proposition,** in *geom.*, usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably metrical, not descriptive.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive;* or it has a relation to them, and it is then metrical. *Salmon.*

descriptively (des-krip'tiv-li), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

descriptiveness (des-krip'tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

descrive (des-krīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descrived*, ppr. *descriving.* [< ME. *descriven*, *descreven*, < OF. *descrivre*, < L. *describere*, describe: see *describe*, which has taken the place in E. of the older *descrive.*] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Thenne cam Conetyse, ich can nat hym *discryue,*
So hongerliche and so holwe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 196.

How shall frayle pen *descrive* her heavenly face?
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 25.

Let me fair nature's face *descrive.*
Burns, To William Simpson.

descry (des-krī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deseried*, ppr. *deserying.* [< ME. *deseryen*, *diseryen*, < OF. *descrier*, *decryer*, proclaim, announce, cry, < *des-*, *de-*, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*, and cf. *decry.* The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrive*, q. v.] **1†.** To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went
For to *dyscryye* thys turnament
In eche londys ȝende. *Sir Eglamour*, i. 1177.

And senne we on this wise
Schall his counsaile *discrie,*
Itt nedis we vs avise,
That we saye noȝt serely.
York Plays, p. 466.

He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him meant.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 12.

His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Sir H. Wotton.*

When she saw herself *descried*, she wept.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

3†. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el.
Judges i. 23.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
Present the object, but the mind *descries.*
Crabbe, Works, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *deseried* land.

I *descry*
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,
And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

But, on the horizon's verge *descried,*
Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Garganian peninsula may be *descried.*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 316.

descry† (des-krī'), *n.* [< *descry*, *v.*] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

Edg. But, by your favour,
How near's the other army?
Gent. Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

desecrate (des'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desecrated*, ppr. *desecrating.* [< L. as if **desecratus*, pp. of **desecrare* (> It. *dissacrare*, *dissagrare* = OF. F. *dessacrer*), desecrate, < *de-* priv. + *sacrare*, make sacred, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred;* formed as the opposite of *consecrate.* There is a rare LL. *desecrare*, *desacrare*, with the positive sense 'consecrate,' < L. *de-* intensive + *sacrare*, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated.* *Tooke.*

Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 192.

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrater (des'ē-krā-tėr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Man, the *desecrater* of the forest temple.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desecration (des-ē-krā'shon), *n.* [< *desecrate:* see *-ation.*] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.
Bp. Porteous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=**Syn.** *Sacrilege*, etc. See *profanation*.

desecrator (des'ē-krā-tor), *n.* Same as *desecrater*.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

desegmentation (dē-seg-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ation.*] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metamerea may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality. . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'men-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

desert[1] (dē-zėrt'), *v.* [< OF. *deserter*, F. *déserter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desertar* = It. *desertare, disertare* = D. *deserteren* = G. *desertiren* = Dan. *desertere* = Sw. *desertera*, < ML. *desertare*, desert (also lay waste), freq. of L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, < *de-* priv. + *serere*, join, bind: see *series.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.
Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,
A long-*deserted* ruined castle stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 149.

To desert the diet, in *Scots criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =**Syn.** *Desert, Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*); to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

II. *intrans.* To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back. *Goldsmith*, Essays.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert*? *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 359.

desert[1] (dez'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart*; < ME. *desert, deserte, dezert, desart, deserd, diserd* (only as noun), < OF. *desert, dessert, dezert*, F. *désert*, desert (as a noun, OF. *desert*, F. *désert*, m., OF. *deserte*, f., a desert), = Pr. *desert* = Sp. *desierto* = Pg. *deserto* = It. *deserto, diserto*, < L. *desertus*, deserted, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deserere*, desert, abandon, forsake: see *desert*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desart* be ye Plains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lapwing flies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 45.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk.—**Desert lands,** in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

II. *n.* A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand on the surface adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe.*) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name *Great American Desert* was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert—Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the *Great Desert Basin*.

Than thei geven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to paase with the *Desertes*, toward Surrye [Syria].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my minister.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 177.

=**Syn.** *Wilderness, Desert.* Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unreclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains
Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves. *Macaulay*, Speech, 1846.

A patch of sand is unpleasing; a *desert* has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

desert[2] (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< ME. *deserte, desert, dissert*, < OF. *deserte, desserte*, merit, recompense, < *deservir, desservir*, deserve: see *deserve.*] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. [When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.]

A rare Example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:
Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his *deserte*;
But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle
As think vp-on my wofulle sorowe smerte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Render to them their *desert*. Ps. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

=**Syn.** 1. *Desert, Merit, Worth.* *Desert* expresses most and *worth* least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great *worth* or excellence; intellectual *worth;* moral *worth;* the *merits* of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the *merit* of his services for his dismission at such an age.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert[3], *n.* See *dessert*.

desert-chough (dez'ėrt-chuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podoces*.

desertedness (dē-zėr'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zėr'tėr), *n.* [< *desert*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. D. G. *deserteur* = Dan. Sw. *desertör*, < F. *déserteur* = Sp. Pg. *desertor* = It. *desertore, disertore*, < L. *desertor*, a deserter, < *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*[1], *v.*] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity. *Tatler*, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood!
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ėrt-fâ'kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennæa*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many birds of arid open regions. The well-known lanner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

desertful (dē-zėrt'fûl), *a.* [< *desert*[2] + *-ful*, 1.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity
Offers itself.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein
He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully† (dē-zėrt'fûl-i), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocrateia. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 58.

desertion (dē-zėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *désertion* = Sp. *desercion* = Pg. *deserção* = It. *deserzione*, < LL. *desertio(n-)*, < L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this *desertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done. *Godwin*, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

4. In *law*, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Bishop.*—**Desertion of the diet,** in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

desertless (dē-zėrt'les), *a.* [< *desert*[2] + *-less.*] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and *desertless* Wretches shou'd still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mistress, Fortune. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zėrt'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant—*desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

desertness† (dez'ėrt-nes), *n.* [< *desert*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the countrey lying waste & saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

desertrice† (dē-zėr'tris), *n.* [< LL. *desertrix* (*desertric-*), fem. of L. *desertor*, a deserter: see *deserter.*] A female who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (dez'ėrt-snāk), *n.* A colubriform serpent of the family *Psammophidæ* (or sub-

family *Psammophinæ* of the family *Colubridæ*); a sand-snake.

deserve (dē-zėrv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [< ME. *deserven, desserven, disserven*, < OF. *deservir, desservir*, deserve, < L. *descrvire*, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < *de-* intensive + *servire*, serve: see *serve*. Cf. *disserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*.
Job xi. 6.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.
Addison, Cato, i. 2.

2†. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me. *Massinger*.

3†. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me,
That I nemay it nevere more *deserve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 387.

4†. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxvi.

II. *intrans.* To merit; be worthy or deserving: as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deservedly (dē-zėr′ved-li), *adv.* Justly; accordiug to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. II.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison*.

deserver (dē-zėr′vėr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are passt. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

deserving (dē-zėr′ving), *n.* [ME. *deserving*; verbal n. of *deserve*, *v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judges ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

deserving (dē-zėr′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *deserve*, *v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where beat manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway*.

deservingly (dē-zėr′ving-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

deshabille, *n.* See *dishabille*.

Deshler's salve. See *salve*.

deshonour†, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

desiccant (des′i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *desiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; desiccating.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii. 5.

desiccate (des′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [< L. *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare* (> It. *descccare, diseccare, disseccare* = Sp. *desecar* = Pg. *descccar, desscar* = F. *dessécher*), dry up, < *de-* intensive + *siccare*, dry, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccous*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon*.

II. *intrans.* To become dry.

desiccate† (des′i-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *desiccate*, < L. *desiccatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dry; dried.

But dales thre this seede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after *desiccate*
Sette hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

desiccation (des-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *desiccation* = Sp. *desecacion* = Pg. *descccação, dessecação, dessicação* = It. *disseccazione*, < L. as if **desiccatio(n-)*, < *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*, *v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 682.

desiccative (des′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *desiccatif* = Sp. *desecativo* = Pg. *descccativo, dessecativo* = It. *disseccativo*; as *desiccate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

II. *n.* That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 979.

desiccator (des′i-kā-tor), *n.* [< *desiccate* + *-or*.] **1.** One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares desiccated foods. (*b*) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—**Tan-bark desiccator**, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching-vat and carries a second hopper, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. *E. H. Knight*.

desiccatory† (des′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *desiccate* + *-ory*.] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily. *Travels of Anacharsis*, II. 467.

desirable† (dē-sīd′e-ra-bl), *a.* [ME. *desirable, desederabill*, < OF. *desiderable, desirable* (> E. *desirable*) = Sp. *desiderable*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*, and *desirable*.] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, thesu, *desederabill* es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

desiderate (dē-sid′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [< L. *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, the earlier form of the same word.] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will not still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderate† (dē-sid′e-rāt), *n.* [Also *desiderat*; < L. *desideratum*: see *desideratum*.] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyme, and do service to the *desiderats* of philosophy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Maddox.

desideration (dē-sid-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= It. *desiderazione*, < L. *desideratio(n-)*, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence. *W. Taylor*.

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [Rare in both senses.]

desiderative (dē-sid′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désidératif* = It. *desiderativo*, < LL. *desideratīvus*, desiderative, < L. *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—**2.** Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the aoristic "s," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting [in Sanskrit]. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 3.

II. *n.* **1.** An object of desire; something desired.—**2.** In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dē-sid-e-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tä). [= F. Sp. *desideratum*, < L. *desideratum*, something desired, neut. of *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*.] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.

desidiose†, desidious† (dē-sid′i-ōs, -us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desidioso*, < L. *desidiosus*, idle, lazy, < *desidia*, idleness, slothfulness, < *desidēre*, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < *de*, down, + *sedēre*, sit: see *sit* and *sedentary*.] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yee fight the battells of the Lord; hee neither *desidious* nor perfidious. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

desidiousness† (dē-sid′i-us-nes), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries.
Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.

desightment (dē-sīt′ment), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *sight* + *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *Times* (London).

design (dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *v.* [< OF. *designer, desseigner*, F. *désigner* = Pr. *designar, dezignar, desegnar* = Sp. Pg. *designar* = It. *designare*, < L. *designare*, also *dissignare*, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < *de-* (or *dis-*) + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, a mark: see *sign*, and cf. *assign, consign*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden*.

Hence—**2.** To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee and *design* all the effect they produce on us. *Emerson*, Art.

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6†. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 19.

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

7†. To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,
You should have had any reason to retain
This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—**2.** To invent.—**3†.** To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

From this citty she *designed* for Collin [Cologne], conducted by the Earl of Arundell.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

The venturous merchant who *design'd* more far . . .
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we *design'd* for Trinidada, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 57.

design (dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *n.* [= OF. *dessein, desseing, desing*, F. *dessein*, design; from the verb.] **1.** A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—**2.** A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in *arch.*, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his *design* to his colours, or his colours to his *design*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a *design*, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the basework of those true styles from which its principal features have been borrowed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with *design*
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.
Milton, P. L., iv. 524.

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this *design*, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 15.

Specifically—**6.** An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad seuse, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular *designes*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a *design upon* Arica, a strong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iv., Int.

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's *designs upon* him to get a maintenance out of them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
With delicate spire and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of *design*! *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

The so-called intelligent *design* and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The *design* of these pools seems to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably even to drink in case of necessity.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 26.

Something must suggest the *design*, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon the prosecution. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, III. viii.

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—**School of design**, or **academy of design**, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See *academy*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—**5.** *Project, Scheme*, etc. (see *plan*, *n.*), intent, aim, mark, object.

designable (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′nạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **designabilis*, < *designare*, design: see *design, designate.*] **1.** Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [Rare.]

The *designable* parts of these corpuscles are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them. *Boyle*, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [< L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see *design*, *v.*] **1.** To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determinate: as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—**2.** To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—**3.** To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with *for*, *to*, or an infinitive: as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; this captain was *designated to* the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.
J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, i. 27.

=**Syn. 2.** To mention, characterize, specify.—**3.** To allot.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *a.* [< L. *designatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [Obsolete in general use.]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 3.

Bishop designate, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désignation* = Pr. *dezignacio* = Sp. *designacion* = Pg. *designação* = It. *designazione*, < L. *designatio*(*n*-), < *designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see *design*, *v.*, *designate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.
Swift.

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation*.
Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—**4.** The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.
Johnson.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—**7.** In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.—**8.** In *oyster-culture*: (*a*) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (*b*) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.]

=**Syn. 6.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

designative (des′ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *désignatif* = Pr. *designatiu* = Sp. Pg. *designativo*, < ML. **designativus* (adv. *designative*), < L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see *design*, *designate*.] Serving to designate or indicate.

designator (des′ig-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *designator*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate*.] **1.** One who designates or points out.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

designatory (des′ig-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **designatorius*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate*.] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.*

designedly (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-li), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

Most of the Egyptians often lie *designedly*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, *designedly* without conscious aim.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 569.

designedness (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

designer (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′nẹr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

designful (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fụl), *a.* [< *design* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of design; designing.

designfulness† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base *designfulness*, and malitious cunning.
Barrow, Works, II. vii.

designing (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ning), *a.* [< *design* + *-ing*2.] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

I have passed my days among a parcel of cool, *designing* beings, and have contracted all their unpicious manner in my own behaviour.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly.

designless (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les), *a.* [< *design* + *-less*.] Aimless; heedless.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les-li), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

designment†, *n.* [< *design* + *-ment*.] **1.** Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light;
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his *designments*, and pursue mine own.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

desilicated (dē-sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silica* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Deprived of silica: as, *desilicated* rock.

desilication (dē-si-lis-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-id-* + *-ation*.] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (dē-si-lis″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *desilicify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Same as *desilication*.

desilicify (dē-si-lis′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-fy*.] Same as *desiliconize*.

desilicized (dē-sil′i-sīzd), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil′i-kọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silicon* + *-ize*.] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify*.

The decarbonizing and *desiliconizing* of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 333.

desilver (dē-sil′vẹr), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *silver*.] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to *desilver* lead.

desilverization (dē-sil″vẹr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *desilverize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverisation*.

desilverize (dē-sil′vẹr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverized*, ppr. *desilverizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silver* + *-ize*.] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *pattinsonize*, and *Parkes*

process and *Pattinson process*, under *process*. Also spelled *desilverise*.

desinence (des'i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *desinence*, F. *désinence* = Sp. Pg. *desinencia* = It. *desinenza*, ending, termination, < NL. **desinentia*, < L. *desinen(t-)s*, closing: see *desinent*.] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.

Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme.
Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (dos'i-nent), *a.* [< L. *desinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *desinere*, cease, end, close, < *de*, off, + *sinere*, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

desipience (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= Sp. *desipiencia*, < L. *desipientia*, foolishness, < *desipien(t-)s*, foolish: see *desipient*.] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [Rare.]

The *desipience* of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.

desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *desipiente*, < L. *desipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *desipere*, be foolish, < *de-* priv. + *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart.* [Rare.]

desirability (dē-zīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *desirable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *desirable*, < OF. *desirable*, F. *désirable*; OF. also uncontracted *desiderable* (> E. *desiderable*) = Sp. *desiderable* (ef. Sp. *deseable* (= Pg. *desejavel*), < *desear* = Pg. *desejar*: see *desire*, *v.*) = It. *desiderabile*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, *v.*] Worthy to be desired; that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

Oh deare, sweete, and *desireable* child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue?
Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

Here are also strong Currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is *desirable*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a *desirable* state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirableness*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 205.

The *desirableness* of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 369.

desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desirant†, *a.* [ME. *desiraunt*, < OF. *desirant*, ppr. of *desirer*, desire: see *desire*.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dē-zīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desired*, ppr. *desiring*. [< ME. *desiren*, *desyren*, < OF. *desirer*, earlier *desirrer*, F. *désirer* = Pr. *desirar* (cf. Sp. *desear* = Pg. *desejar*, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. *desirare*, *desiare*, *desiderare*, < L. *desiderare*, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. < *de-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star (see *sidereal*), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. *consider*. Cf. also *desiderate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to *desire* another's happiness; to *desire* the good of the commonwealth; to *desire* wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24.

Certainly that man were greedy of life who should *desire* to live when all the world were at an end.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired*; and where there is no more to be *desired*, there is an end of it. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.).

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord?
2 Ki. iv. 28.

So *desiring* leave to visite him sometimes, I went away.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

I whispered him, and *desired* him to step aside a little with me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

3†. To invite.

I would *desire*
My famous cousin to our Grecian tents.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

4†. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [Archaic.]

He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*. 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor*, The Marriage Ring.

His chair *desires* him here in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

=**Syn. 1.** To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for. — **2.** To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. *intrans.* To be in a state of desire or longing.

Tho *desired*[e] the quene muche after the nailes thre
Wer with our lord was Inailed to the tre.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

desire (dē-zīr'), *n.* [< ME. *desire*, *desir*, *desere*, < OF. *desir*, *desier*, F. *désir* (after the verb) = Pr. *desire*, *dezir* (cf. Sp. *deseo* = Pg. *desejo*) = It. *desiro*, *desire*, *desira*, *desia*, *desio*, *desiderio*, < L. *desiderium*, desire, longing, regret, < *desiderare*, desire, long for: see *desire*, *v.*] 1. An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret *desir*; and so upon a day he wente up.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 148.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 280.

By this time the Pilgrims had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke*.

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable *desire*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

As *desire* is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 43.

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self; pleasure comes of the realisation of *desire*, but the *desire* is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinctured by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 213.

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy *desire* shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii. 16.

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

The secretion [of *Drosera*] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the *desire* of the plant for phosphorus. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 269.

4. A prayer; petition; request.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him.
Ps. cxlv. 19.

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counselle, ne more trewe; and so shalt thow a-complisshe thy *desere* of thyn herte that thow art moste desirannt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

Here Busca and the Emperour had their *desire*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Baptism of desire. See *baptism*. =**Syn. 1** to **3.** Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See *wish*.

desiredly† (dē-zīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how *desiredly* dost thou inflame me!
Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.

desireful (dē-zīr'fûl), *a.* [< *desire* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]

desirefulness (dē-zīr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a goode turne is muche diminished whan it is at first obteyned. The *desirefulnesse* of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseth our pleasure.
Udall, Preface vnto the Kinges Maiestie.

desireless (dē-zīr'les), *a.* [< *desire* + *-less*.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 25.

desirer (dē-zīr'ėr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

desirous (dē-zīr'us), *a.* [< ME. *desirous*, < OF. *desiros*, F. *désireux* = Pr. *desiros* (cf. Sp. *deseoso* = Pg. *desejoso*) = It. *desideroso*, < L. as if **desiderosus*, < *desiderium*, desire: see *desire*, *n.*] 1. Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him.
John xvi. 19.

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as *desirous* to go in, but durst not.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.

2†. Desirable.

The kynge de Cent chiualers hym socoured anoon with ljml men, whiche was a worthi knyght and *desirouse* in armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his right and title to them, and do most *desirously* close with him. *Bates*, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.

desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common *desirousnes* in all men to seeke their welfare.
Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).

desist (dē-sist' or -zist'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desister*, F. *désister* = Sp. Pg. *desistir* = It. *desistere*, < L. *desistere*, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, < *de*, down, + *sistere*, set, place, causal of *stare*, stand, = E. *stand*, q. v. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, *desisted* not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What do we, then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices; or, at least, *desist*
To build at all? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have *desisted from* the pursuit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

=**Syn.** To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dē-sis'tans, -tens, or dē-zis'tans, -tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desistencia*; as *desist* + *-ance*, *-ence*.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle*, Works, I. 269.

The creature's sensations will ever prompt *desistance* from the more laborious course.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.

desistive† (dē-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *desistivo*; as *desist* + *-ive*.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desition† (dē-sish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **desitio(n-)*, < *desinere*, pp. *desitus*, cease: see *desinence*.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*. *The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1645), p. 27.

desitive† (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **desitivus*, < *desitus*, pp. of *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] **I.** *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and *desitives*, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. 6.

desk (desk), *n.* [< ME. *deske*, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. **desque*, *disque*, F. *disque* = Sp. Pg. *disco* = It. *deseo*, a table, < L. *discus*, a disk, quoit, ML. *diseus*, also *desca*, a table, desk, whence also AS. *dise*, E. *dish*, and mod. E. *dise*, *disk*, and, through F., *dais*, which are thus all ult. the same word: see *dish*, *disk*, *dais*.] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .
To that dry drudgery at the *desk*'s dead wood?
Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the *desk*, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.
Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the *desk*. *Adams*, Lectures on Rhetoric.

Roll-top desk. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

deskt (desk), *v. t.* [< *desk*, *n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [Rare.]

In a walnut shell was *desked*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary.
John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), *n.* *Eccles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wėrk), *n.* Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *deskwork*. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

desma (des'mä), *n.*; pl. *desmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (Rhabdocrepida) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma*, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

desmachymatous (des-ma-kī'ma-tus), *a.* [< *desmachyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Sollas*.

desmachyme (des'ma-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a bond, fetter, + *χυμός*, juice, *χύμα*(*τ*-), a liquid: see *chyme*[1].] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmacytes.

Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Desmacidonidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

Desmacidonidæ (des-mas-i-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmacidon* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Desmacidon*, having diversiform megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinæ* and *Ectyoninæ*.

desmacyte (des'ma-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, fetter, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

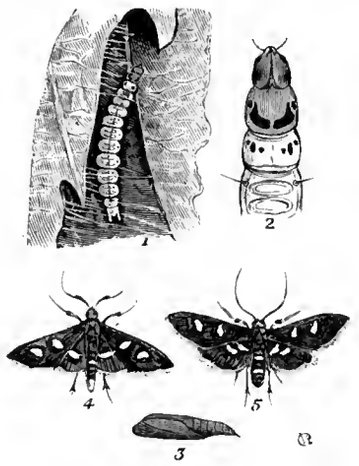
desman (des'man), *n.* [Also sometimes *dæsman*; = F. *desman* = G. *desman*, < Sw. *desmanråtta*, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' < *desman*, musk; cf. Dan. *desmer*, musk; Icel. *des*, musk, in comp. *des-hūs* (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (*hūs*, house, case), *des-köttr* (Haldersen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*köttr*, cat), *des-lygt* (Haldersen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = Dan. *lugt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name (*råtta*, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinæ* (which see). The Muscovitic desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Pyrenean desman, *M. pyrenaica*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

Muscovitic Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède*.

desmata, *n.* Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculalis*, which is nearly one inch



Grape-leaf Folder (*Desmia maculalis*).
1, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.

in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.

2. A genus of cœlenterates, of the family *Turbinolidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1848.

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), *n.* A plant of the order *Desmidiaceæ*.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mid-i-ā'sē-ē, des-mi-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmidium* (< Gr. as if **δεσμίδιον*, dim. of *δεσμός*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ, belonging to the class *Conjugatæ*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceæ* differ from *Diatomaceæ* in their green color and the absence of silex. See cut under *Closterium*.

desmidian, *n.* See *desmid*.

Desmidieæ, *n. pl.* See *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *desmidiology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceæ*) + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmine (des'min), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, also, as *δεσμή*, a bundle (< *δεῖν*, bind), + *-ine*[2].] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmiospermeæ (des-mi-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A division of algæ, of the order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *δεσμό-ς*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < *δεῖν*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

Desmobacteria (des-mō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *βακτήριον*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (eremobryoid).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Desmobrya* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

Desmodactyli (des-mō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylous*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylæmidæ* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-passerine birds.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *desmodactylus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyli*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

Desmodidæ (des-mod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodont-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δεσμώδης*, like a chain, < *δεσμός*, a chain, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *desmoid*.] A genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and jointed pods. Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 125 species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.

Telegraph-plant (*Desmodium gyrans*).

desmodont (des'mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or ciboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myidæ*, *Anatinidæ*, *Mactridæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodidæ*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodidæ*. They have a long intestine-like cæcal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small interfemoral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group

Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.

True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).

are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

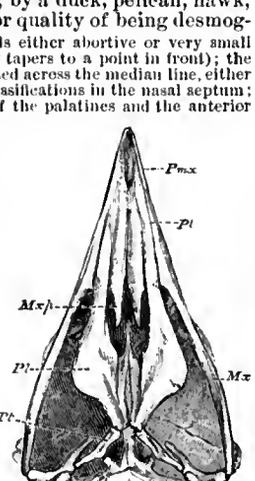
Desmodus (des'mō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having no molar teeth and no calcar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

Desmognathæ (des-mog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathous*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

Desmognathidæ (des-mog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebræ are opisthocœlian; the parasphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

desmognathism (des-mog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmognathous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are united across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathism). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (*a*) direct; (*b*) indirect; (*c*) imperfectly direct; (*d*) imperfectly indirect; (*e*) double; (*f*) compound. *W. K. Parker*, Encyc. Brit.

desmognathous (des-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *desmognathus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting desmognathism; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathæ*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.



Desmognathous Skull (Secretary-bird). *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pl*, palatine; *Mx/p*, maxillopalatine; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Bpt*, basipterygoid process.

Desmognathus (des-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidæ*.

desmography (des-mog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

desmoid (des'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

desmology (des-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

Desmomyaria (des″mō-mī-ā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *mouse*, *muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidæ*.

Desmoncus (des-mong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὄγκος*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmopelmous (des-mō-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antiopelmous*, *symplemous*, and *heteropelmous*: opposed to *nomopelmous* or *schizopelmous*: as, a *desmopelmous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopelmous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mō-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *σκώληξ*, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolicidæ*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematoidea*, and the papillæ and setæ resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolicidæ (des″mō-skō-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoscolex* (*-lic-*) + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmosticha (des-mos'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *στίχος*, a row, a line.] The endoecyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalosticha* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaris* and *Echinus*.

desmostichous (des-mos'ti-kus), *a.* [< *Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

desmoteuthid (des-mō-tū'thid), *n.* A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidæ*.

Desmoteuthidæ (des-mō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.


Desmoteuthis tenera.

Desmoteuthis (des-mō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidæ*: a synonym of *Taonius*.

desmotomy (des-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (dē-sō″shal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **desocialize* (< *de-priv.* + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following *desocialisation*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desolated*, ppr. *desolating*. [< ME. *desolaten*, < L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (> It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, < *de-* intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[2].] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Those who with the gun, . . .
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
Thomson, Winter.

Wind-blown hair
Of comets, *desolating* the dim air.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and *desolating* the islets [atolls] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 166.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was *desolated* by his loss; your misfortune *desolates* me; to be *desolated* by ennui. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

desolate (des'ō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *desolate*, *desolat*, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady he lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden *dysolat*, and with-outen counsaile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly *desolate*,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.
Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer *desolate*,
Deserted of all creatures did she feel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hym self they stode soo *desolate*;
Whanne kyng Boylyn saw they were putte to flight,
That in noo wise they wold no lenger fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3083.

So Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 20.

My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii. 4.

3†. Destitute; lacking.

I were ryght now of tales *desolat*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 33.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a *desolate* wilderness; *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.
Mat. xxiii. 38, 39.

A *desolate* island. *Broome.*

This delicious Plain is now almost *desolate*, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

Any one who sees the *desolate* country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5†. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

Ever the heyer he is of estaat,
The more is he holden *desolaat*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 136.

=**Syn. 1.** Companionless.—**2.** Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—**4.** Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

desolately (des'ō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was *desolately* miserable. *Bates*, Works, IV. iv.

desolateness (des'ō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*. *Bacon*, Works, VI. 38.

desolater (des'ō-lā-tėr), *n.* See *desolator*.

desolation (des-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolacion* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, < LL. *desolatio(n-)*, < L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, *v.*] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your prayses of the countrey, and what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown,
Wide *Desolation* will lay waste this Town.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations!
Jer. l. 23.

Let the rocks
Groan with continual surges; and behind me
Make all a *desolation*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer *desolation* beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 55.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

Between York and Durham, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter *Desolation*, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground tilled.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. *Fisher.*

The wide area of watery *desolation* was spread out in dreadful clearness around them.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolate or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with *desolation*. Ezek. vii. 27.

This bosom's *desolation*. *Byron.*

She reated, and her *desolation* came
Upon her, and she wept beside the way.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn. 1.** Ravage.—**3** and **4.** Misery, wretchedness, gloom.

desolator (des'ō-lā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *desolator*, < L. *desolare*, desolate: see *desolate*, *v.*] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolater*.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolater* or make desolation. *J. Mede*, On Daniel, p. 39.

The *desolator* desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Pity, not scorn, I felt, though desolate
The *desolator* now.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

desolatory (des'ō-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *desolatorius*, making desolate, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see *desolate*, *v.*] Causing desolation. [Rare.]

The *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 55.

desophisticate (dē-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desophisticated*, ppr. *desophisticating*. [< depriv. + *sophisticate*.] To clear from sophism or error. *Hare. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

Desoria (de-sō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., from Édouard *Desor* (1811–82), a Swiss geologist and paleontologist.] 1. A genus of collembolous insects, of the family *Poduridæ*, or springtails; the glacier-fleas, found on the glaciers of the Alps. They differ from the common flea in that they jump by the aid of a special apparatus provided for the purpose at the posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. *Nicolet*, 1841.

2†. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins: same as *Linthia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851.

desoxalate (des-ok'sạ-lāt), *n.* [< *desoxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of desoxalic acid.

desoxalic (des-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< **des-* for *dis-* priv. + *oxalic*.] In *chem.*, formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.—**Desoxalic acid**, $C_5H_6O_8$, a tribasic acid, when pure forming a crystalline deliquescent solid having a refreshing acid taste like that of tartaric acid. Also called *racemo-carbonic acid*.

despair (des-pãr'), *v.* [< ME. *despayren*, *despeyren*, *despeiren*, < OF. *desperer*, *descsperer*, mod. F. *désespérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desesperar* = It. *disperare*, *disperare*, < L. *desperare*, be without hope, < *de-* priv. + *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope. Cf. *desperate*, *disesperate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To lose hope; be without hope; give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of* before an object.

We *despaired* even *of* life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

The ancients seem not to have *despaired of* discovering methods and remedies for retarding old age.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Never *despair of* God's blessings here or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air,
Oft made thee, in thy gloom, *despair*.
M. Arnold, Morality.

=**Syn.** *Despair*, *Despond*. See *despond*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give up hope of; lose confidence in.

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair; deprive of hope.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 30.

despair (des-pãr'), *n.* [< ME. *dispair*, *despeir*, *despeyre*, also *desespeire*, *desespeyre*, < OF. *desespeir*, *desespoir*, F. *désespoir* = Pr. *desesper*, despair; from the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; utter lack of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. § 11.

Nothing is more certain than that *despair* has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment, and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire, than the desire itself vanishes.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

2. That which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to substitute the visions of trances for the conclusions of intellect has been called the *despair* of reason; and modern spiritualism, when it is not a drawing-room amusement, is too often a moment in the *despair* of faith.
Encyc. Brit., II. 202.

=**Syn.** 1. *Despondency*, *Despair*, *Desperation*. *Despondency* is a loss of hope sufficient to produce a loss of courage and a disposition to relax or relinquish effort, the despondent person tending to sink into spiritless inaction. *Despair* means a total loss of hope; *despondency* does not. *Despair* naturally destroys courage and stops all effort, but may produce a new kind of courage and fierce activity founded upon the sense that there is nothing worse to be feared. In this *despair* is akin to *desperation*, which is an active state and always tends to produce a furious struggle against adverse circumstances, even when the situation is utterly hopeless.

The calmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elation and from extravagant *despondency*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope;
If not, what resolution from *despair*.
Milton, P. L., i. 191.

Pride and *despair* have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

None of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the *desperation* of their resistance. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 35, note.

despairer (des-pãr'ėr), *n.* One who despairs or is without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

despairful (des-pãr'fụl), *a.* [< *despair* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or indicating despair; hopeless. [Rare.]

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outeries. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

His conscience made *despairfull*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

despairing (des-pãr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *despair*, *v.*] 1. Prone to despair or lose hope: as, a *despairing* disposition.—2. Characterized by or indicating despair: as, a *despairing* cry.

despairingly (des-pãr'ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; in despair.

He speaks severely and . . . *despairingly* of our society.
Boyle, Works, I. 237.

In our overcharged House of Commons, . . . for one thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are *despairingly* postponed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 207.

despairingness (des-pãr'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being despairing; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *v.* [First found in early mod. E. (also spelled *dispach*); < OF. *despechier*, *despeschier*, *despeechier*, *despeeschier*, *despecquier*, *despesquier*, *despeesquier*, also *depeschier*, *deppaschier*, *dapauchier*, later *despecher*, *depecher* (> ME. *depechen*, E. *depeach*, q. v.), mod. F. *dépêcher*, rid, discharge, hasten, expedite, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despachar*, It. *dispacciare*, *spacciare*, *spicciare*, despatch, etc. If these forms had a common source, some confusion or corruption must have occurred in their development. (1) The F. form suggests ML. **dispedicare*, lit. disentangle, < *dis-* priv. + **pedicare* (found in LL. *impedicare*, entangle, catch, whence Pr. *empedegar* = OF. *empechier*, *empeechier*, *empeescher*, *empescher*, *empegier*, *empiegier*, etc., entangle, embarrass, hinder, stop, bar, impeach, whence E. *impeach*, q. v.), < L. *pedica*, a snare, trap, gin, shackle, fetter, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. (2) The Sp., Pg., and It. forms, if not dependent on the F., would seem to point to ML. **dispactare* or **dispactiare*, lit. unfasten, < *dis-* priv. + **pactare*, freq. of L. *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, bind: see *pact*. According to the first explanation, *despatch* is coradicate with its equiv. *expede*, *expedite*, and their opposites *impede*, *impedite*: see *impeach*, in which the second syllable is the same as the second syllable of *depeach*, an obs. var. of *despatch*. The spelling *dispatch* is etymologically the more correct form, but *despatch*, rare before its use in Johnson's dictionary, has largely displaced it.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To deliver; rid; free; disentangle; discharge: usually reflexive.

I had clean *dispatched myself* of this great charge.
J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

2. To send to a destination; cause to start for or go to an appointed place; put under way: usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose, or promptness and regularity as to time: as, to *despatch* a messenger or a letter asking for assistance; to *despatch* an envoy to a foreign court; to *despatch* a ship.

The King was at Beverly when he heard of his Brother's Death, and presently therenpon *dispatched* away Edmund Earl of Mortaigne into Normandy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

What peace of mind a sinner can have in this world who knows not how soon he may be *dispatched* to that place of torment. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Some hero must be *dispatch'd*, to hear
The mournful message to Pelides' ear.
Pope, Iliad, xvii.

Moses was . . . *despatched* to borrow a couple of chairs.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

3. To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness; attend to; bring to an end; accomplish: as, to *despatch* business.

Speak with poor men when they come to your houses, and *despatch* poor suitors.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we
The business we have talk'd of.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Wheresoever they [merchants] go they certainly *dispatch* their business so as to return back again with the next or contrary Monsoon. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 22.

The Three First Books I have already *dispatched*, and am now entring upon the Fourth.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Hence—4. To finish or make an end of by promptly putting to death; kill.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

If 't please your grace to have me hang'd, I am ready;
'Tis but a miller and a thief *despatch'd*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The infidel . . . was instantly *dispatched*, to prevent his giving an alarm. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

=**Syn.** 2. To hasten off.—3. To make short work of, dispose of (quickly).—4. *Slay*, *Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go expeditiously; be quick.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. To conclude or dispose of an affair or matter; make a finish.

They have *despatch'd* with Pompey, he is gone.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.

'Twill be
An hour before I can *dispatch* with him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I might have finish'd ere he went, and not
Delay'd his business much; two or three words,
And I had *dispatch'd*. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *n.* [= D. *depêche* = G. Dan. *depesche* = Sw. *depesch*, < OF. *despeche*, *despesche*, haste, riddance, discharge, despatch, F. *dépêche*, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio*, *spaccio*, despatch; from the verb.] 1. A sending off or away; a prompt or regular starting or transmission, as of some one on an errand or a commission, or of a ship, freight, etc., on its prescribed course or toward its destination: as, the *despatch* of the mails; the *despatch* of troops to the front.

The several messengers
From hence attend *despatch*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

But because it would have taken up a long time to Load our Vessel with our own Boat only, we hired a Periago of the Logwood-cutters to bring it on Board; and by that means made the quicker *dispatch*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

2. A sending away or getting rid of something; a putting out of the way, or a doing away with; riddance; dismissal.

A *despatch* of complaints. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Cato gave counsel in open senate, that they should give him [Carneades] his *dispatch* with all speed, lest he should infect and inchant the minds and affections of the youth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

3. Prompt or expeditious performance; complete or regular execution or transaction; the act of bringing to a conclusion.

The daughter of the king of France,
On serious business, craving quick *despatch*,
Importunes personal conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Despatch of each day's little growth
Of household occupation.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville, where they were to meet every day for the *despatch* of business. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence: as, repairing done with neatness and *despatch*; go, but make *despatch*.

Sets down her babe, and makes all swift *dispatch*
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

Letters of greater consequence, that require *dispatch*, are sent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to Cairo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees, and, our men being dexterous in the use of them, great *despatch* was made. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 234.

The earl's utmost *despatch* only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall.
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. *Colton*, Lacon.

5†. Conduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A written message sent or to be sent with expedition: as, a telegraphic *despatch*.—7. An official letter relating to public affairs, as from a minister to an ambassador or a commander, or from the latter to the former, usually conveyed by a special messenger or bearer of despatches.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the *despatch*. *Byron.*

8. A conveyance or an organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, money, etc.: as, the Merchants' *Despatch*; it was sent by *despatch*.—9†. A decisive answer.

To-day we shall have our *despatch*,
On Saturday we will return to France.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—**Happy despatch**, a humorous name given to the form of judicial suicide known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri*.—**Pneumatic despatch**. See *pneumatic*.

despatch-boat (des-pach'bōt), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.

despatch-box (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'ėr), *n.* One who despatches: as, a train-*despatcher*; a mail-*despatcher*.

despatchful, dispatchful† (des-, dis-pach'fûl), *a.* [< *despatch, dispatch*, + *-ful*, 1.] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and *despatchful* plague
On your secured comforts.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 2.

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best.
Milton, P. L., v. 331.

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

despatch-tube (des-pach'tūb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despecificate (dē-spē-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despecificated*, ppr. *despecificating*. [< *de-* priv. + *specificate*.] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*; and only the latter now imports "folly."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spes'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *despecificate*: see *-ation*.] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despecification*—not the words themselves—that belongs to our period.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.

despect (dē-spekt'), *n.* [< L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon: see *despise*, and cf. *despite*, a doublet of *despect*.] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

despectant (dē-spek'tant), *a.* [< L. *despectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *despectare*, look down upon: see *despite*, *v.*] In *her.*, looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *dejectant*.

despection (dē-spek'shon), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, < L. *despectio(n-)*, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*.] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

despence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

despend†, *v. t.* See *dispend*.

despense†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

desperado (des-pe-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-does* (-dōz). [< OSp. *desperado*, < L. *desperatus*, pp., desperate: see *desperate*.] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.
The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1679).

A frowzy *desperado*, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border *desperadoes*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

desperance†, *n.* [ME., also *desperaunce*, < OF. *desperance, desparance* (also *desesperance*, F. *désespérance*) (= It. *desperanza, disperanza*), < *desperer*, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristesse all amidde
And fulfilled of *desperaunce*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

desperate (des'pe-rāt), *a.* [= D. *desperaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = OF. *desperé* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato*, < L. *desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*, be without hope, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] 1†. Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

May he not be *desperate* of his own merit to think himself the only exiled abject, banished from out the acceptance of a lady's favour? *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, 1st Pos.

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be'st thou *desperate*
Of thine own life? yet, dearest, pity mine!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* Fellows. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?
Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Som new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, fond (foolish) in facion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now
But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

For e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more *desperate* than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;
We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cures, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Concluding all were *desperate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 271.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des'pe-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,
And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately* wicked. Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

desperateness (des'pe-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.
Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *desperacion*, < OF. *desperacion, desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *désespération*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperacion* = Pg. *desesperação*) = It. *desperazione, disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation*, < L. *desperatio(n-)*, hopelessness, despair, < *desperare*, despair: see *desperate, despair, v.*] 1†. A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Drede of *desperacion* dryueth a-weye thanne grace,
That mercy in her mynde may nauȝt thanne falle:
Good hope, that helpe shulde, to wanhope [despair] torneth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet *desperation*. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

=**Syn.** 2. See *despair*.

despicability (des'pi-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *despicable*: see *-bility*.] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 94.

despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *despicabile*, < LL. *despicabilis*, contemptible, < *despicari*, despise, < L. *despicere*, despise: see *despise*. Cf. *despisable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 509.

=**Syn.** *Paltry, Pitiful*, etc. See *contemptible*.

despicableness (des'pi-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor. *Addison.*

despiciencet, despiciency† (dē-spish'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *despicient*: see *-ence, -ency*.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

despicient† (dē-spish'ent), *a.* [< L. *despicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *despicere*, look down, despise: see *despise*.] Looking down upon. *Bailey*, 1731.

despight†, despightful†. False spellings of *despite, despiteful*.

despiritualization (dē-spir'i-tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **despiritualize* (< *de-* priv. + *spiritualize*) + *-ation*.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 19, 1885.

despisable (des-pī'za-bl), *a.* [< OF. *despisable, despicable*, < *despiser*, despise: see *despise* and *-able*.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

despisal† (des-pī'zal), *n.* [< *despise* + *-al*.] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment.
Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

despise (des-pīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [< ME. *despisen, dispisen*, < OF. *despiser, despicer*, despise, < *despis, despiz*, pp. of *despire, despier, dispire*, despise, < L. *despicere*, look down upon, despise, scorn, < *de*, down, + *specere*, look at, behold: see *species, spectacle, spy*. Cf. *despicient, despect, despite*.] 1. To look down upon; contemn; scorn; disdain.

Yf any Brother of the ffor sayd ffraternyte and crafte *dyspyse* anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname, he schall pay, at the ffyrst defaute, xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 261.

Till it [the fire] had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

Hence—**2†.** To reject; throw away.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3†. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever. *Bacon.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Contemn, Disdain*, etc. See *scorn*.

despisedness (des-pī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.
Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

despiser (des-pī'zėr), *n.* [< ME. **despisere, despeysere*; < *despise* + *-er*1.] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisers*, and wonder, and perish.
Acts xiii. 41.

despisingly (des-pī'zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

despite (des-pīt'), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight;* < ME. *despite, despit, despyte, dispite, dispit,* < OF. *despit, despeit,* F. *dépit* = Pr. *despieyt, despieg* = Sp. *despecho* = Pg. *despeito* = It. *dispetto,* < L. *despectus,* a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite,* q. v.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawein vndirstode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete *dispite.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is buryed, and whan so ener any Sarrasyn cometh by yt sepulcre he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and *despyte,* bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Dauid and caused hym to fle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 34.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite,*
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!
Longfellow, tr. of Evald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste *despites* on my profession.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High.
Milton, P. L., vi. 906.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.

In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to *in spite of,* or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why doo I longer live *in* lifes *despight,*
And doo not dye then *in despight of* death?
Spenser, Daphnaïda, vi.

Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary.
Irving.

despite (des-pīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited,* ppr. *despiting.* [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Pr. *despechar, despeytar* = Sp. *despechar* = Pg. *despeitar* = It. *dispettare,* < L. *despectare,* look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite, v. t.*] **1.** To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subiect in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.
Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

despite (des-pīt'), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of:* see *despite, n.*] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in despite of,* under *despite, n.*

But archwyfes, eger in their violence,
Ferse as a tigre for to make affray,
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,
list not of pride theyre hornys cast away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 123.

=**Syn.** *Notwithstanding, In spite of, Despite.* See *notwithstanding.*

despiteful (des-pīt'fûl), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful;* < *despite* + *-ful,* 1. Hence by apheresis *spiteful.*] Full of despite or spite; malicious; spiteful: as, a *despiteful* enemy. [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful,* proud boasters.
Rom. i. 30.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful,
Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful.*
Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

despitefully (des-pīt'fûl-i), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you and persecute you. Mat. v. 44.

despitefulness (des-pīt'fûl-nes), *n.* Malice; ill will; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.
Wisdom, ii. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Extended from earlier *despitous, dispitous* (as *piteous* from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous:* see *despitous.* In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis-* priv. + *piteous.*] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . . that by unrighteous
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *dispiteous* out of all the gods.
A. C. Swinburne, Phaedra.

despiteously† (des-pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [Extended from earlier *despitously,* q. v., as *despiteous* from *despitous.*] Despitefully; cruelly. *Spenser.*

despitous†, **dispitous**†, *a.* [ME. *despitous, dispitous,* < OF. *despitous, despeitos, despiteus,* later *despiteux,* F. *dépiteux* (= Sp. *despechoso* = Pg. *despeitoso* = It. *dispettoso*), < *despit:* see *despite, n.* Cf. *despiteous,* the later form of *despitous.*] Same as *despiteous.*

And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man nought *despitous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 516.

Thei hen . . . more *dispytous* than in ony other place, and han destroyed alle the Chirches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

despitously†, **dispitously**†, *adv.* [ME. *despitously, despitusly, dispitously;* < *despitous* + *-ly*2.] Despiteously; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente
Despitously. *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 478.

despoil (des-poil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoilen, despuilen,* < OF. *despoiller, despuiller* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despuelhar, despolhar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despogliare, dispogliare, spogliare,* despoil, < L. *despoliare,* plunder, < *de-* intensive + *spoliare,* plunder, strip, rob, < *spolium,* spoil: see *spoil.* Cf. *depopulate.*] **1.** To spoliate; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage: as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *dispoyled* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliation; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of:* as, to *despoil* one *of* his goods or *of* honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both *of* their lives and their kingdoms.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

Waited with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss!
Milton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

He bad
That wommen sholde *dispoilen* hir ryght there.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 318.

And *despoylled* hym *of* alle hys clothes in to his sherte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thei made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them *of* their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

despoil† (des-poil'), *n.* [< *despoil, v.*] Spoil; plunder; spoliation.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil,* and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. *Wolsey.*

despoiler (des-poi'lèr), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.
Petre, Reflections, p. 29.

despoilment (des-poil'ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement, depoillement* = F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillament, despulhament;* as *despoil* + *-ment.*] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse.*

despoliation (des-pō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation,* < LL. *despoliatio(n-),* < L. *despoliare,* pp. *despoliatus,* despoil: see *despoil, v.*] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

despond (des-pond'), *v. i.* [< L. *despondere,* give up, yield (with or without *animum,* courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with *de-* intensive) promise, pledge; < *de,* away, + *spondere,* promise: see *sponsor, spouse.* Cf. *respond.*] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond,* and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

The men who labour and digest things most
Will be much apter to *despond* than boast.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 162.

I should despair, or at least *despond.* *Scott,* Letters.

=**Syn.** *Despair, Despond. Despair* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair, n.*

I shall *despair.*— There is no creature loves me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I have seen, without *despondency* even for a moment, the honrs which America has styled her gloomy ones.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

despond (des-pond'), *n.* [< *despond, v.*] Despondency. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

despondence (des-pon'dens), *n.* [< *desponden(t)* + *-ce.*] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

despondency (des-pon'den-si), *n.* [< *despondent(t)* + *-cy.*] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency,* nor difficulty despair. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

=**Syn.** *Desperation,* etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon'dent), *a.* [< L. *despondent(t-)s,* ppr. of *despondere,* despond: see *despond, v.*] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., II. 8.

despondently (des-pon'dent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.
Barrow, Sermons, p. 319.

desponder (des-pon'dèr), *n.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature. *Swift.*

desponding (des-pon'ding), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

despondingly (des-pon'ding-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gape away the time.
Sheridan, Swift.

desponsage† (des-pon'sāj), *n.* [As *desponsate* + *-age.*] Betrothal.

Ethelbert . . . went peaceablie to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athilrid, his daughter. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 103.

desponsate† (des-pon'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *desponsatus,* pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *disposare* = Sp. Pg. *desposar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond, v.*] To betroth. *Cockeram.*

desponsation† (des-pon-sā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio(n-),* < L. *desponsare,* betroth: see *desponsate.*] A betrothing.

For all this *desponsation* of her [Mary], according to the desire of her parents, and the custom of the nation, she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

desponsory† (des-pon'sō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *desponsor,* one who betroths, < L. *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* betroth. See *desponsate.*] A written betrothal. *Worcester.*

despot (des'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *despote;* = D. *despoot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot,* < OF. *despot, despost,* F. *despote* = Sp. *déspota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota, despoto,* < ML. *despota, despotus,* < Gr. δεσπότης, a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < δεσ-, origin unknown, + *πότις, later πόσις, husband, orig. master, = Skt. *pati,* lord, = Lith. *patis,* lord, = L. *potis,* able, cf. L. *potent(t-)s,* strong, potent: see *potent, posse.*] **1.** An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Pausanias and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot,* but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 366.

Hence—**2.** A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus.

Paleologus was both by the patriarke and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 112 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn.** Autocrat, dictator.

despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* [< F. *despotat;* < *despot* + *-ate*[3].] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, 3. [Rare.]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type.
Finlay, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despotet, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.

despotic, despotical (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= OF. and F. *despotique* = Sp. *despótico* = Pg. It. *despotico* (cf. D. G. *despotisch* = Dan. Sw. *despotisk*), < Gr. δεσποτικός, of a lord or despot, < δεσπότης, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic* ruler; *despotic* government or power; a *despotic* will.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince. *Addison.*

In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Despotic monarchy. See *monarchy.*—**Syn.** Autocratic, imperious, dictatorial.

despotically (des-pot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each *despotically* ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. δεσποτικόν (sc. σῶμα, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut. of δεσποτικός, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *isbodicon* and *spoudicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 521.

despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= F. *despotisme* = Sp. Pg. *despotismo* = It. *despotismo* = D. *despotie, despotismus* = G. *despotismus* = Dan. *despotisme* = Sw. *despotism;* as *despot* + *-ism.*] **1.** Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames*, Works, II. 258.

[Cæsar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron *despotism* no plunderer or oppressor but himself.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic, . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a military *despotism*.
Calhoun, Works, I. 85.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Dioeletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute *despotism*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 33.

3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism.* All these words imply absolute power. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as *tyranny*, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors—the high-priests of *despotism*.
Sumner, Orations, I. 215.

Is there any *tyranny* anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 176.

As a champion of *Absolutism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, v.

despotist (des'pot-ist), *n.* [< *despot* + *-ist.*] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [Rare.]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 66.

despotize (des'pot-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing.* [= F. *despotiser;* as *despot* + *-ize.*] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotic.

despotocracy (des-po-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. δεσπότης, despot, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, govern: see *-cracy.*] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [Rare.]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king.
Theodore Parker, Works, V. 262.

despumate (dē-spū'māt or des'pū-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating.* [< L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> F. *despumer* = Sp. *despumar* = It. *dispumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < *de*, off, + *spumare*, foam, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume.*] **I.** *intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify. [Rare.]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health.
G. Cheyne, English Malady, p. 304.

II. *trans.* To throw off in froth. [Rare.]

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands.
G. Cheyne, English Malady, p. 360.

despumation (des-pū-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *despumation* = Sp. *despumacion*, < LL. *despumatio(n-)*, < L. *despumare*, skim off: see *despumate.*] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

desquamate (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating.* [< L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> F. *desquamer*), scale off, < *de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*.
S. Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin.

desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *desquamation;* as *desquamate* + *-ion.*] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments—in one word, *desquamation*.
Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic, xl.

desquamative (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [< *desquamate* + *-ive.*] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation.—**Desquamative nephritis**, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *desquamate* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

II. *n.* Pl. *desquamatories* (-riz). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *dass;* < Icel. *des*, a heap, mound (in comp. *hey-des*, a hay-stack).] **1.** A portion cut from a hay-stack with a hay-knife for immediate use.—**2.** The portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of hay which is left when a part is removed for use.

dess (des), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., < *dess*, *n.*] **1.** To lay close together; pile in order.—**2.** To cut (a section of hay) from a stack. *Halliwell.*

desset, *n.* [ME. *des, dese, deis*, a dais: see *dais.*] An obsolete form of *dais.*

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dessert (de-zėrt' or -sėrt'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *desert;* < OF. *dessert*, F. *dessert*, dessert, < *desservir*, clear the table, < *des-*, *de-*, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve.*] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 109.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

dessert-spoon (de-zėrt'spōn), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

dessiatine, dessyatine (des'ya-tin), *n.* [< Russ. *desyatina*, a measure of land (see def.), lit. a tenth, < *desyatĭ* = E. *ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written *desiatine, dessatine*, and (Latinized) *dessatina*, and, improperly, *deciatine.*

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground. *Brougham.*

The calculation is made per *dessyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 518.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *dessiatine* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 398.

dessus (de-sü'), *n.* [F. *dessus*, soprano, lit. upper part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, < *de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, < L. *susum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of **subvorsum*, < *sub*, below, + *vorsum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn; cf. *sub-ver-t.*] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

destance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance.*

destemper (des-tem'pėr), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*[2].

destin†, *n.* [< OF. *destine*, f., destiny, end, *destin*, m., F. *destin* (= Pr. *desti* = Sp. Pg. It. *destino*), destination, intention, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine.* Cf. *destiny.*] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamantine band," *Marston.*

destinable† (des'ti-na-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *destinable*, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine* and *-able.*] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessite *destynable*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

destinably† (des'ti-na-bli), *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer.*

destinal† (des'ti-nal), *a.* [ME., < *destine* + *-al.*] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that elyven thus togidere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constreynith the movynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 2.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine.*] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 223.

destination (des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *destination, destinacion*, F. *destination* = Pr. *destinacio* = Sp. *destinacion* = Pg. *destinação* = It. *destinazione*, < L. *destinatio(n-)*, < *destinare*, pp. *destinatus*, destine: see *destine.*] **1.** The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species: which *destination* . . . appears to have been preordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design: predetermined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination.*

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission; goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package.—**4.** In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.—=**Syn. 2.** Purpose, intention, lot, fate.—**3.** Goal, harbor, haven.

destine (des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destined*, ppr. *destining*. [< ME. *destenen, desteynen*, < OF. *destiner*, F. *destiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destinar* = It. *destinare*, < L. *destinare*, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < *de-* intensive + **stan-are*, an assumed form, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

> The rain comes down, it comes without our call,
> Each pattering drop knows well its *destined* place.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 87.

> The tyrant could not bear to see the triumph of those whom he had *destined* to the gallows and the quartering-block. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

> What fitter use
> Was ever husband's money *destined* to?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as by a divine decree; doom; devote.

> And makes us with reflective Trouble see
> That all is *destin'd*, which we fancy free.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

> We are decreed,
> Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 160.

> Not enjoyment and not sorrow
> Is our *destined* end or way.
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

=Syn. To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree, allot.

destinezite (des-ti-nā'zīt), *n.* [After M. *Destinez*.] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

destinism (des'ti-nizm), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ism*.] Fatalism. *E. D.* [Rare.]

destinist (des'ti-nist), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ist*.] A believer in destiny. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *destinies* (-niz). [< ME. *destynie, destenye, destenee, destene, distyne*, < OF. *destinee*, F. *destinée* = Pr. *destinada* = It. *destinata*, < ML. as if **destinata*, destiny, prop. pp. fem. of L. *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

> On monday by goode *distyne* we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

> You are three men of sin, whom *destiny*
> (That hath to instrument this lower world
> And what is in't) the never-surfeited sea
> Hath caus'd to belch up. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

> With the Stoicks they [the Turks] attribute all accidents to *destiny*, and constellations at birth.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

> Whate'er betides, by *destiny* 'tis done;
> And better bear like men than vainly seek to shun.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 249.

2. That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

> The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till,
> Hee shall bee dolnen [buried] & ded as *destenie* falles.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

> 'Tis *destiny* unshunnable, like death.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck: often in the plural.

> Now wot i nener in this world of wham y am come,
> ne what *destene* me is dizt, but god do his wille!
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 315.

> As a Fish cannot live out of Water, no more was it in the *Destiny* of this King [Stephen] to live out of Trouble.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

> The *destinies* of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people.
> *Macaulay*.

> The revolutions in England could not but affect the *destinies* of the colonies. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 195.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* In *classical myth.*, the Fates or Parcæ; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See *fate*.

> *Destinies* do cut his thread of life. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

> The *destinies*, or the natures and fates of things, are justly made Pan's sisters. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

> The *Destinies*, I hope, have pointed out
> Our ends alike, that thou mayst die for love,
> Though not for me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable. This phrase has been much used in American politics, especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those who believed that the United States were destined in time to occupy the entire continent.

> The *manifest destiny* of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the huge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with Fourth-of-July orators, but they are none the less interesting on that account when considered from the point of view of the historian. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102.

=Syn. *Destiny, Fate, Doom.* *Fate* is stronger than *destiny*, and less the appointment of a personal being or other discernible cause; but the words are often used interchangeably. *Doom* is an unhappy destiny.

> No man of woman born,
> Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny*.
> *Bryant*, Iliad, vi.

> Love is not in our choice, but in our *fate*.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 328.

> In the midst of its revels [the Greek world] trembled at the thought of the *doom* that was awaiting it; despair was at its heart. *Faiths of the World*, p. 172.

destituent† (des-tit'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *destituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *destituere*, forsake; improp. used in sense of 'wanting': see *destitute*.] Wanting; deficient.

> When any condition . . . is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself falls. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, I. 446.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere* (> F. *destituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destituir* = It. *destituire*), set down, put away, leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, < *de*, down, away, + *statuere*, set, put, place, < *status*, a position: see *statute, state*, and cf. *constitute, institute*.] 1†. To forsake; desert; abandon; leave to neglect.

> We see also that the science of medicine, if it be *destituted* and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 182.

> It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation [colony]. *Bacon*, Plantations.

2. To deprive, as of property, preferment, or office; divest: used absolutely or with *of*. [Archaic.]

> He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

> I have given you . . . the amount of a considerable fortune, and have *destituted* myself, for the purpose of realizing it, *of* nearly four times the amount.
> *Shelley*, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

3†. To disappoint.

> It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest . . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is *destituted*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 8.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *destitute* = F. *destitué* = Sp. Pg. *destituido* = It. *destituto, destituito*, < L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere*, forsake, abandon, desert: see *destitute, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or privation, whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed: with *of*: as, *destitute of* honor or *of* prudence; *destitute of* the necessaries of life.

> Of all places, Suez is the most *destitute of* every thing that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass, coro, nor any sort of herb or tree near it.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 136.

> Totally *destitute of* all shadow of influence. *Burke*.

> The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder, *destitute of* water and air.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as, the family has been left *destitute*. =Syn. 2. Penniless, necessitous, pinched, distressed.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A destitute person, or destitute persons collectively.

> He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. Ps. cii. 17.

> Have pity on this poor *destitute*.
> *P. St. John*, Sermons (1737), p. 224.

destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

destitution (des-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *destitution* = Sp. *destitucion* = Pg. *destituição* = It. *destituzione*, < L. *destitutio(n-)*, a forsaking, < *destituere*, forsake: see *destitute*.] 1. Deprivation; absence of anything desired.

> I am unhappy — thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*?
> *Sterne*, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge. See *destitute, v.*, 2. [Rare.]

> The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his *destitution* follows: "Give an account of thy stewardship: for thou mayest be no longer steward."
> *Abp. Trench*, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence; poverty; want.

> Left in so great *destitution*. *Hooker*.

=Syn. 3. *Indigence, Penury*, etc. (see *poverty*); privation, distress.

desto (des'tō), *adv.* [It., awaked, lively, active, brisk, < *destare*, awake, rouse, renew, < L. *de*, off, away, + *stare*, stand.] In a sprightly manner: a direction in music.

destraint†, *v.* An obsolete form of *distrain*.

destra mano (des'trä mä'nō). [It.: *destra*, fem. of *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right; *mano*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *dexter* and *manual*.] In *music*, the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as a direction over a passage to be played with the right hand. Abbreviated *D. M.*

destreinet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

destrert, *n.* [ME. *destrer, destrere, dextrer*, < OF. *destrier, destrer* = Pr. *destrier* = It. *destriere, destriero*, < ML. *dextrarius*, a war-horse (so called because led at the right hand until wanted in battle), < L. *dexter*, right hand: see *dexter*.] A war-horse.

> By him baiteth his *dextrer*
> Of herbes fyne and goode.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 202.

> As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dangerous on foot as when mounted on his *destrier*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 325.

destriet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

destriert, *n.* See *destrer*.

destroy (des-troi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *destroyen, destroien, destruyen, destryen, destruen, destrien, distroyen*, etc. (also by apheresis *stroyen*: see *stroy*), < OF. *destruire*, F. *détruire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destruir* = It. *destruire, destruere, distruggere*, < L. *destruere*, pull down, ruin, destroy, < *de-* priv. + *struere*, build: see *structure, construct, instruct*, etc., and also *destruct, destruction*, etc.] 1. To pull down; unbuild (that which has been built or constructed); demolish: as, to *destroy* a building or a fortification; to *destroy* a city.

> On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of Mycenæ is almost totally *destroyed* for a distance of forty-five feet. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 522.

2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make desolate.

> Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comaundement the londe is *destroied* of yow and youre barouns.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 598.

> Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. Isa. xxxvi. 10.

> Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or animals.

> Ye shall *destroy* all this people. Num. xxxii. 15.

> 'Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will *destroy* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

> If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
> By some false guile pervert. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 91.

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; annihilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or to cease to be: as, to *destroy* one's happiness or peace of mind by worry.

> Oner-plente pryde norssheth, ther ponerte *destrueth* hit.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 234.

> Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be *destroyed*. Rom. vi. 6.

> Venice is a still more remarkable instance: in her history we see nothing but the state; aristocracy had *destroyed* every seed of genius and virtue.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

> The fury of a corrupt populace may *destroy* in one hour what centuries have slowly consolidated.
> *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

5. To counteract or render of no avail; take away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force, value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to *destroy* a person's influence.

> The exceptions do not *destroy* the authority of the rule.
> *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To refute; disprove.

> *Destroy* his fib or sophistry, in vain,
> The creature's at his dirty work again!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

> It is by making the unphilosophic inference that because we cannot know the objective reality therefore there exists none, that idealism *destroys* itself.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See *angel*. =Syn. To consume, throw down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extinguish, quench, eradicate, root out.

destroyable (des-troi'a-bl), *a.* [< *destroy* + *-able*.] Capable of being destroyed; destructible. [Rare.]

> Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 11.

destroyer (des-troi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *destroyere, distriere;* < *destroy* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

> By powring-forth the pure and plentious Flood
> Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood,
> Preserue his People from the drad *Destroyer*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the *destroyer*. 1 Cor. x. 10.

> To be styled great conquerours,
> Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
> *Destroyers* rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 697.

destruct† (dē-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*. Cf. *construct, instruct*.] To destroy.

> The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly *destructed* or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. *J. Mede*, Paraphrase on St. Peter (1642), p. 12.

destructibility (dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *destructible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruggibile*, < LL. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 2.

destructibleness (dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

destructilet, *a.* [< LL. *destructilis*, destructible, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*.] That may be destroyed; destructible. *Bailey*, 1727.

destruction (dē-struk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *destruction*, *destruccion*, *destruccioun*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruison*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destruccion* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio(n-)*, a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, pull down, destroy: see *destroy*.] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle fro Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf aftre the *Destruccioun* of Troye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

The messagers of Cornewaile and of Orcanye com to hem and tolde hem the losse and the *distruxion* of the Sarazins that dide thourgh ther londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city. 1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

Such longings, as she knew,
To swift *destruction* all her glory drew.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.

The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

destructionist (dē-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *destruction* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist* — revolutionist — though most of them are.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In *theol.*, one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dē-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destructiu* = Sp. Pg. *destructivo* = It. *distruttivo*, < LL. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with *of* or *to* before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be *destructive of* the thing.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 182.

Now I myself,
A Tory to the quick, was as a boy
Destructive, when I had not what I would.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. In *logic*, refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—**Destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma*.—**Destructive distillation.** See *distillation*.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism.** See *hypothetical*. =**Syn. 1.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dysiogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like. *Finlay*, Hist. Greece.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockam is not an extreme *destructive*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 400.

destructively (dē-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!
Decay of Christian Piety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life. *South*, Sermons, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—2. In *phren.*, the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

destructor (dē-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. Pg. *destruidor* = It. *destruttore*, < LL. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, destroy: see *destroy*.] 1†. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmont doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.
Boyle, Works, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. *A. Hill*, Sanitarian, XVII. 35.

destruiet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

desudation (des-ū-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *desudação*, < LL. *desudatio(n-)*, a violent sweating, < L. *desudare* (> It. *desudare* = Sp. *desudar*), pp. *desudatus*, sweat greatly, < *de-* intensive + *sudare*, swent, = E. *sweat*, q. v.] In *med.*, a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-pimples.

desudatory† (dē-sū'dā-tō-ri), *n.* [< NL. **desudatorium*, < L. *desudare*, sweat: see *desudation*.] A sweating-bath. *Bailey*, 1727.

desuete (des-wēt'), *a.* [< L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuescere*, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suescere*, inceptivo of *suere*, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine*, *dissuetudine*, < L. *desuetudo*, disuse, < *desuescere*, pp. *desuetus*, disuse: see *desuete*.] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude*.

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances.
Lamb, Elia, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude*.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 103.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

desulphur (dē-sul'fėr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer*; as *de-* priv. + *sulphur*.] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *de-sulphured*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 85.

desulphurate (dē-sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurated*, ppr. *desulphurating*. [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *desulphurize*.

desulphuration (dē-sul-fū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration*; as *desulphurate* + *-ion*.] Same as *desulphurization*.

desulphureted, desulphuretted (dē-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 847.

desulphurization (dē-sul"fū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *desulphurize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

desulphurize (dē-sul'fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize*.] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des'ul-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.
Grote, in Sharp's Culture and Religion, p. 187.

desultoriness (des'ul-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 204.

desultorioust (des-ul-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*: see *desultory*.] Desultory. *Jer. Taylor.*

desultory (des'ul-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor*, a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire*, pp. *desultus*, leap down, < *de*, down, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] 1. Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements; a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways
Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xxx., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffling; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 212.

Desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular*.

desumet (dē-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *desumere*, pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de*, from, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 76.

desynonymization (dē-si-non"i-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *desynonymize* + *-ation*.] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. *Coleridge.*

desynonymize (dē-si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desynonymized*, ppr. *desynonymizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *synonymize*.] To deprive of synonymous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise*.

The process of *desynonymizing*, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's Leben, by Prof. Blackie, . . . these two forms [egoism and egotism] are thus *desynonymized*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 426.

det† (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detach (dē-tach'), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher*, OF. *destacher*, *destachier*, *destechier* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *destacar* = It. *distaccare*), detach, separate, unfasten, < *des-* priv. + *-tacher*, fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attacher*: see *attach*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem — how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.
Emerson, Compensation.

Never once does he *detach* his eye
From those ranged there to slay him or to save.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unhitch.—**2.** To detail.

II. *intrans.* To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, iii.

detachability (dē-tach-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *detachable:* see *-bility.*] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach′a-bl), *a.* [< *detach* + *-able.*] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not so absolutely individual as to seem to us *detachable* from his time; he was led up to through generations of Florentine history. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tacht′), *p. a.* [< *detach* + *-ed*2.] 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. *W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—**Detached bastion, escapement,** etc. See the nouns.—**Detached coefficients,** in *alg.*, coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

detachedly (dē-tach′ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocke. *State Trials*, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.

detaching-hook (dē-tach′ing-hůk), *n.* 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach′ment), *n.* [< F. *détachement* (= Sp. Pg. *destacamento* = It. *distaccamento*), < *détacher*, detach: see *detach.*] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her deflection. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affectation. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 497.

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—**Gun detachment,** the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

detail (dē-tāl′), *v.* [< OF. *detaillier, detailler, detailher, destaillier*, F. *détailler* (= Sp. *detallar* = Pg. *detalhar* = It. *distagliare, stagliare*, cut up, divide, cf. *dettagliare*, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*2, *tailor, tally*, and cf. *retail.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detailed* in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

He *detailed* to them the history of all the past transactions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 273.

To detail on the plane, in *arch.*, to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.

detail (dē-tāl′ or dē′tāl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *detail* = Sw. *detalj*, < OF. *detail*, F. *détail* (= Sp. *detalle* = Pg. *detalhe* = It. *dettaglio*), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details;* the point objected to is an unimportant *detail;* collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail.*

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail*. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 251.

The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has, . . . within, much more interest of *detail*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93.

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in *arch.*, drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings.*—**In detail.** (*a*) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail* without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

(*b*) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail*," is the great principle of military action. *Macdougall*, Modern Warfare, iii.

Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.=**Syn. 3.** Relation, recital.—**4.** Squad.

detailed (dē-tāld′), *p. a.* [< *detail* + *-ed*2.] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. *Macaulay.*

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

detailer (dē-tā′lėr), *n.* One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers*. *Seward*, Letters, VI. 135.

detain (dē-tān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *detenir, detener*, F. *détenir* = Sp. *detener* (cf. Pg. *deter*) = It. *ditenere*, < L. *detinere*, hold off, keep back, detain, < *de*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable, tenant.* Cf. *abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*, etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those theeves, which her in bondage strong
Detaynd. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains*
In painful bondage and inglorious chains.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. In *law*, to hold in custody.=**Syn. 2.** To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

detain† (dē-tān′), *n.* [< *detain, v.*] Detention.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals *detaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15.

detainer1 (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< *detain* + *-er*1, after OF. *deteneor, deteneur*, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.*

detainer2 (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< OF. *detener*, inf. (used as a noun): see *detain, v.* Cf. *retainer*2.] In *law:* (*a*) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (*b*) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—**Forcible detainer.** See *forcible.*

detainment† (dē-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *detenement*, < *detenir*, detain: see *detain* and *-ment.*] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 324).

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful. *Blackstone.*

Detarium (de-tā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum.* The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

distaste† (dē-tāst′), *v. t.* [Var. of *distaste.*] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

detect (dē-tekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *detectus*, pp. of *detegere*, uncover, expose, < *de-* priv. + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument, tile, thatch.*] 1†. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect*.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Where the divine vertue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.
Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you *detect*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 30.

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul,
Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4†. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 112.

But hast thou not betray'd me, Folble? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell?
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

=**Syn. 2.** To find, ascertain, descry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

detectable, detectible (dē-tek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *detect* + *-able, -ible.*] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable*. *Fuller.*

These errors are *detectible* at a glance. *Latham.*

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minuter details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

detected (dē-tek′ted), *a.* [< *detect, v.*, 1, + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous *Hemiptera* when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to *obtected.*

detecter (dē-tek′tėr), *n.* See *detector.*

detectible, *a.* See *detectable.*

detection (dē-tek'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *detectio(n-)*, a revealing, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect.*] **1.** Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further *detection* of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 1.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the *detection* of faults, crimes, or criminals.

detective (dē-tek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *detect* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the *detective* police.—**2.** Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a *detective* story.—**Detective agency** or **bureau.** See *private detective*, under II.—**Detective camera.** See *camera.*

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev.*, April 29, 1865.

Private detective, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him. In large cities private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called *detective agencies* or *bureaus.*

detector (dē-tek'tọr), *n.* [Also *detecter;* < LL. *detector*, a revealer, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect.*] **1.** One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a *detector* of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(*a*) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (*b*) A low-water indicator for boilers. (*c*) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope.* (*d*) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor.—**Bank-note detector,** in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under *bank*[2].

Sometimes written *detecter.*

detector-lock (dē-tek'tọr-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

detenebrate† (dē-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *tenebratus*, pp. of *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ.*] To remove darkness from.

detent (dē-tent'), *n.* [< LL. *detentus*, a holding back, < L. *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, hold back: see *detain.*] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

detention (dē-ten'shọn), *n.* [< F. *détention* = Pr. *detention* = Sp. *detencion* = Pg. *detenção* = It. *detenzione*, < L. as if **detentio(n-)*, < *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, detain: see *detain.*] **1.** The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour? *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint: confinement.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detention* under safe custody.
Spotswood, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.

Except for political offences, the old prisons were principally employed as places of *detention* before trial.
Everett, Orations, II. 198.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles.—**House of detention,** a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

detentive (dē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< L. *detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, detain (see *detent*), + *-ive.*] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

The *detentive* surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 139.

detent-joint (dē-tent'joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

deter (dē-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterred*, ppr. *deterring.* [< OF. *deterrer*, < L. *deterrere*, frighten from, prevent, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible, terrify, terror.*] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness *deterreth* from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to *deter* the spectator from approaching.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

=**Syn.** To hinder, restrain, keep back.

deterge (dē-tėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterged*, ppr. *deterging.* [= F. *déterger* = Pg. *detergir* = It. *detergere*, < L. *detergere*, wipe off, < *de*, off, + *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe, scour: see *terse.*] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

detergence, detergency (dē-tėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* [< *detergen(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.

detergent (dē-tėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *detergente*, < L. *detergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detergere:* see *deterge.*] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent.*
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent.* *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 23.

detergible (dē-tėr'ji-bl), *a.* [< *deterge* + *-ible.*] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deteriorated*, ppr. *deteriorating.* [< LL. *deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare* (> It. *deteriorare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *deteriorar* = F. *détériorer*), make worse, < *deterior*, worse, comp. of **deter*, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of *de*, down: see *de-*, and cf. *exterior, interior, inferior*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind.
Whately, Rhetoric, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had *deteriorated* the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates.*
Goldsmith, Essays.

deteriorated (dē-tē'ri-ọ-rā-ted), *p. a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ed*[2].] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, *deteriorated* bioplasm.

deterioration (dē-tē#ri-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *détérioration* = Sp. *deterioracion* = Pg. *deterioração* = It. *deteriorazione*, < ML. *deterioratio(n-)*, < LL. *deteriorare*, make worse: see *deteriorate.*] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although, . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of *deterioration.*
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 57.

The moral *deterioration* attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

=**Syn.** Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

deteriorative (dē-tē'ri-ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ive.*] Causing or tending to deterioration.

The *Deteriorative* Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 489.

deteriority (dē-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **deteriorita(t-)s*, < *deterior*, worse: see *deteriorate.*] Worse state or quality. [Rare.]

I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray*, Diss. of the World, iii.

determ†, *v. t.* [ME. *determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term.*] To determine.

Lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causes in the said parlyament.
Act. Audit, A. 1489, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

Nocht on held, without discretioun,
Determe withonttin lust cognitioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

determa (de-tėr'mą), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

determent (dē-tėr'mẹnt), *n.* [< *deter* + *-ment.*] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

determinability (dē-tėr#mi-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *determinable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *determynable*, < OF. *determinable*, F. *déterminable* = Sp. *determinable*, < LL. *determinabilis*, that has an end, < L. *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine.*] **1.** Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not *determinable.*

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte
That spekez a poynt *determynable.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 593.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words.
South, Sermons, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are *determinable* by personal qualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease *determinable* at the option of the lessor. (*b*) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a *determinable* fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee*[2].

determinableness (dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [Rare.]

determinacy (dē-tėr'mi-nạ-si), *n.* [< *determina(te)* + *-cy.*] Determinateness. [Rare.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and *determinacy.*
Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lect. (trans.), p. 80.

determinance (dē-tėr'mi-nans), *n.* [< OF. *determinance*, < ML. *determinantia*, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine, determinant.*] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *determination*, 12.

determinant (dē-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déterminant* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinante*, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real *determinants*—the co-operant factors—are in each case invariant.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 93.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the *Determinants* to that College [St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University]; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B \\ a, & b \end{vmatrix} = Ab - aB.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B, & C \\ a, & b, & c \\ \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = Ab\gamma - A\beta c + a\beta C - ab C + aBc - aB\gamma.$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *elements*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the elements are called the *constituents* of the determinant. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant.—**Adjugate determinant,** one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjugate.—**Axisymmetric determinant.** Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below.—**Bialar determinant,** See *bialar*.—**Bordered determinant,** a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection.—**Centrosymmetric determinant,** one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals.—**Characteristic determinant** of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each constituent of the principal diagonal.—**Complementary determinant,** a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its constituents all the constituents of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any constituent of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the value of the total determinant.—**Composite determinant,** a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of n-columns from a rectangular bloek of quantities having m-rows and m- and n-columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side.—**Compound determinant,** a determinant whose constituents are themselves determinants.—**Cubic determinant,** a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as constituents.—**Cyclic determinant.** Same as *circulant*.—**Determinant of a linear transformation** or **substitution,** the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed.—**Functional determinant,** one in which all the constituents in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the constituents in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable.—**Gauche determinant.** Same as *skew determinant*. See below.—**Minor determinant,** or **minor of a determinant,** a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc.—***N*-dimensional determinant** of the r^{th} order, a function of r^{th} constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant.—**Orthosymmetric determinant,** one all the constituents of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal.—**Partial determinant.** Same as *minor determinant*.—**Persymmetric determinant,** one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals.—**Reciprocal determinant,** a determinant each constituent of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal.—**Skew determinant,** one in which every constituent of the i^{th} row and j^{th} column is in every case the negative of the one in the j^{th} row and i^{th} column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *gauche determinant*.—**Skew symmetric determinant,** a skew determinant in which all the constituents of the principal diagonal vanish.—**Symmetric determinant,** one in which the constituent in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column is in every case equal to that in the j^{th} row and i^{th} column.—**Zeroaxial determinant,** one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros. [The name *determinant* in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

determinantal (dē-tėr′mi-nan-tal), *a.* [< *determinant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, of or pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication.
T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 478.

determinate† (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare*, limit, fix, determine: see *determine*.] To bring to an end; terminate.

> The sly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
> The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

determinate (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *determinat* = F. *déterminé* = Sp. Pg. *determinado* = It. *determinato*, < L. *determinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; definite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. Acts ii. 23.

3†. Decisive; conclusive.

> I' the progress of this business,
> Ere a *determinate* resolution, he
> (I mean the bishop) did require a respite.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

4†. Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5†. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other.—**Determinate individual,** in *logic*, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others.—**Determinate inflorescence,** in *bot.*, same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*).—**Determinate judgment** (Gr. *ὡρισμένον ἀξίωμα*), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoical logic.—**Determinate problem,** in *geom.* and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

determinately (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-li), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 220.

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.
Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 139.

determinateness (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have consisted in its acquisition of greater fulness and *determinateness*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiv.

determination (dē-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *determynation* = OF. *determinaison, determinoison*, F. *détermination* = Sp. *determinacion* = Pg. *determinação* = It. *determinazione*, < L. *determinatio*(*n*-), boundary, conclusion, end, < *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, bound, determine: see *determine*.] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and *determynation*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 339.

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal haue the *determination* of such controuersie as may arise whether this or that action or speach be decent or indecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Emperour will neuer alter a *determination* made by him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 312.

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *determination* to do something.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties—a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 266.

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm *determination*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 177.

8†. In *old med.*, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.
Swan, tr. of Sydenham.

9. Tendency or direction. (*a*) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.

(*b*) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum.—11. In *logic:* (*a*) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal *determination* (Wechselbestimmung).
Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 370.

(*b*) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents. *Kant*, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. *determinatio quæstionis*, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (*a*) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (*b*) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinance*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time.

Hence—13†. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

He [Wyclif] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

=**Syn. 3.** Conclusion, settlement, termination.—**7.** *Resolution*, etc. (see *decision*), firmness.

determinative (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *determinatif*, F. *déterminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinativo*, < L. as if **determinativus*, < *de-*

terminatus, pp. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The *determinative* power of a just cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Determinative judgment, in *logic*, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *problematical* or *interrogative judgment*.

II. *n.* That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(*a*) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic *determinative* for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(*b*) In *gram.*, a determinative or demonstrative word.

determinato (dā-ter-mē-nä'tō), *adv.* [It., determined, pp. of *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, determine: see *determinate*, *a.*, and *determine*.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

determinator (dē-tėr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *determineor*, *determinour*, also *determinateur* = It. *determinatore*, < LL. *determinator*, < L. *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, determine: see *determine*.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an auther out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

determine (dē-tėr'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *determined*, ppr. *determining*. [< ME. *determinen*, < OF. *determiner*, F. *déterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *determinar* = It. *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < *de-* + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *determinate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an Island or a main Continent.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to *determine* the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.

Here be facts, charactery; what they spell
Determine, and thence pick what sense you may!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding differences.—5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determineth* the manifold incommodities and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.
Sir T. More, Life of Pleus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 146.

Specifically—6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still besiege him, being ambitious only
To come to blows, and let their swords *determine*
Who hath the better cause.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 286.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards.*

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he *determined* to remain.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fail is to *determine* to succeed.
Sheridan.

Murder was *determined*, dared and done.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibæus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and *determines* his sentences to a little more variety and picturesqueness.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and *determine* thy ways.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke.*

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having *determined* Shelley to travel abroad.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** To limit.—**6.** To ascertain, find out.—**8.** To decide, conclude.—**10.** To induce, influence, lead.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason,
I will *determine* of their sufferings,
Which shall be horrid.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have *determined* upon them.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and *determyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies.
Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* only by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 530.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1693.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

determined (dē-tėr'mind), *p. a.* [Pp. of *determine*, *v.*] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved. *Wordsworth.*

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a *determined* man; a *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—4. Unfaltering; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Firm, inflexible, staunch, steadfast.

determinedly (dē-tėr'mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a foe, unwearied as a friend.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 50.

determiner (dē-tėr'mi-nėr), *n.* 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or *determiners* in matters of religion to any other mens consciences but thir own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your *determiner* of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot*, in Cross, III. xvii.

2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See *determinant*, 2.

determining (dē-tėr'mi-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *determine*, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act. See *act*, 5.

determining (dē-tėr'mi-ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *determine*, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *determine* + *-ism*.] 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 195.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *determinism* of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.
The Atlantic, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-tėr'mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *determine* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the *determinist* the aspect of a machine.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 492.

deterministic (dē-tėr-mi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *determinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science.
Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 801.

deterration (dē-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **deterratio*(*n-*), < **deterrare* (> OF. *deterrer*, F. *déterrer*, dig up), < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

deterrence (dē-tėr'ens), *n.* [< *deterren*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for *deterrence* from its repetition. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 111.

deterrent (dē-tėr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deterren*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *deterrere*, deter: see *deter*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their *deterrent* influence.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. *n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.
Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual *deterrent*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 262.

detersion (dē-tėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détersion* = Sp. *detersion* = Pg. *detersão*, < L. as if **detersio*(*n-*), < *detergere*, pp. *detersus*, wipe off: see *deterge*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion:* but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersive (dē-tėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détersif* = Sp. Pg. It. *detersivo*, < L. as if **detersivus*, < *detersus*, pp. of *detergere:* see *deterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent.

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly *detersive*.
Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersively (dē-tėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

detersiveness (dē-tėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

detest (dē-test'), *v. t.* [< F. *détester* = Sp. Pg. *detestar* = It. *detestare*, < L. *detestari*, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, < *de-* + *testari*, testify, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[2], *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=**Syn.** *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. (see *hate*); to execrate, view with horror.

detestability (dē-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *detestabilite*; as *detestable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 88.

detestable (dē-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *detestable*, F. *détestable* = Sp. *detestable* = Pg. *detestavel* = It. *detestabile*, < L. *detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, < *detestari*, execrate, abominate, detest: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

=**Syn.** Odious, execrable, abhorred, vile. See list under *abominable*.

detestableness (dē-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally inflames us against them.
Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, ii. § 2.

detestably (dē-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South*.

detestant (dē-tes'tant), *n.* [< L. *detestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *detestari*, detest: see *detest*.] Same as *detester*. [Rare.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 121.

detestate† (dē-tes'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *detestatus*, pp. of *detestari*: see *detest*.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortall enemy, the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth *detestate* & abhorre. *J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

detestation (dē-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *détestation* = Pr. *detestatio* = Sp. *detestacion* = Pg. *detestação* = It. *detestazione*, < L. *detestatio(n-)*, < *detestari*, pp. *detestatus*, detest: see *detest*.] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, tho' equally bad and vicious in their own natures! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation of* civil wars. *Burke*.

detester (dē-tes'tėr), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.
Bp. Hopkins, On the First Commandment.

dethrone (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, ppr. *dethroning*. [< ML. *dethronare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *thronus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *disthrone*.] **1.** To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., VI. lxi.

dethronement (dē-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *dethrone* + *-ment*.] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.
Carte, Hist. Eng.

dethroner (dē-thrō'nėr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.
Arnway, The Tablet (ed. 1661), p. 176.

dethronization† (dē-thrō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **dethronizatio(n-)*, < *dethronizare*, pp. *dethronizatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, dethrone: see *dethrone*. Cf. *disthronize*.] The act of dethroning. [Rare.]

As for the queene, when shee was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed . . . great extremity of passion.
Speed, Edw. II., IX. xii. § 73.

detinet (det'i-net), *n.* [L., he detains, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (*debet* and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel.

detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* [< OF. *detinu*, *detenu*, F. *détenu*, pp. of *detenir*, F. *détenir*, detain, < L. *detinere*: see *detain*.] In *law*, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

detiny† (det'i-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

detonable (det'ō-na-bl), *a.* [< *deton(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 68.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, ppr. *detonating*. [< L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* (> F. *détoner* = Sp. Pg. *detonar*), thunder, < *de-* intensive + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with a loud report.

II. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, niter *detonates* with sulphur.

detonating (det'ō-nā-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—**Detonating bulb**, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable pressure, but the scratch of a sharp grain of sand dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop*.—**Detonating powders**, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, and the fulminates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—**Detonating tube**, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

detonation (det-ō-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *détonation* = Sp. *detonacion* = Pg. *detonação*, < L. as if **detonatio(n-)*, < *detonare*, thunder: see *detonate*.] An explosion or sudden report made by heating or striking certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold; explosion in mass.

Detonation may be defined to be the instantaneous explosion of the whole mass of a body.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 84.

Demosthenes, in particular, exhibits consummate dexterity in this art [of ordering words with reference to effect]. At his pleasure, he separates his lightning and his thunder by an interval that allows his hearer half to forget the coming *detonation*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

detonative (det'ō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *detonate* + *-ive*.] Capable of detonating; explosive.

When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative*; it occurs at a much higher temperature, produces a much larger volume of gas, and consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 69.

detonator (det'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *detonate* + *-or*.] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 89.

detonization (det'ō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *detonize* + *-ation*.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (det'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, ppr. *detonizing*. [< L. *deton-are*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

II. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise.
Fourcroy.

detorsion†, *n.* See *detortion*.

detort† (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *detortus*, pp. of *detorquere* (> F. *détorquer*), turn aside, twist out of shape, < *de*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *distort*.] Same as *distort*.

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden*.

detortion† (dē-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détorsion*, < L. as if **detortio(n-)* or **detorsio(n-)*, < *detorquere*, pp. *detortus* or *detorsus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort*.] Same as *distortion*. Also spelled *detorsion*.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

detour (de-tör'), *n.* [< F. *détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, < *détourner*, turn aside: see *detourn*.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 329.

detract (dē-trakt'), *v.* [< F. *détracter* = Sp. *detractar* = It. *detrattare*, < L. *detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detrectare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (> It. *detrarre* = Sp. *detraer* = Pg. *detrahir* = Pr. *detraire* = OF. *detraire*, > ME. *detrayen*: see *detray*), pp. *detractus*, pull down, take away, disparage, detract from, < *de*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from*: as, the defect *detracts little from* the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so *much from* that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing from* each man's private share. *Boyle*.

2†. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth,
'Twould argue want of merit in myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

II. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he sent his armado to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 17.

Such motives always *detract from* the perfect beauty even of good works. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract from* its virtue. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

detracter, *n.* See *detractor*.

detractingly (dē-trak'ting-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.
Bp. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts (ed. 1651), p. 18.

detraction (dē-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *detraction*, *-tioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *detraction*, F. *détraction* = Pr. *detraccio*, *detractio* = Sp. *detraccion* = Pg. *detracção* = It. *detrazione*, < L. *detractio(n-)*, a taking away, purging, LL. detraction, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract*.] **1**†. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 18.

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of *Detraction;* for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Let malice and the baso *detraction* of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

=Syn. 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

detractious† (dē-trak'shus), *a.* [< *detraction;* cf. *ambitious*, < *ambition*.] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson.*

detractive (dē-trak'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *detractif;* as *detract* + *-ive*.] 1†. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster. *E. Knight*, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 28.

2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Impet., p. 276.

I'll not give
Such satisfaction to *detractive* tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtuous.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

detractor (dē-trak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *detractour*, < L. *detractor*, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, disparage: see *detract*.] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detracter*.

His [Milton's] *detractors*, however, though outvoted, have not been silenced. *Macaulay*, Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former *detractors*.
Literary Era, II. 152.

=Syn. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier.

detractory (dē-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *detractorius*, disparaging, < L. *detractor*, a detractor: see *detractor*.] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

detractress (dē-trak'tres), *n.* [< *detractor* + *-ess*.] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

detrain (dē-trān'), *v.* [< *de-* priv. + *train*.] I. *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to *detrain* troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. *intrans.* To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars *detrain*.
West Chester (*Pa.*) *Republican*, V. 142.

detray†, *v. t.* [ME. *detrayen*, < OF. *detraire, detrere*, draw away, detract: see *detract*.] To draw away; detract.

But ouere I passe, prayyng withe spyrit gladde
Of this labour that no wihte me *detray*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

detrect† (dē-trekt'), *v.* [< L. *detrectare, detractare*, refuse, decline, also take away, detract: see *detract*.] I. *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretenee that he was not eloquent.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. *intrans.* To refuse.

Do not *detrect;* you know th' authority
Is mine. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 6.

detrectation† (dē-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detrectatio(n-)*, < *detrectare*, pp. *detrectatus*, refuse: see *detrect*.] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* [< OF. *detriment*, F. *détriment* = Sp. Pg. It. *detrimento*, < L. *detrimentum*, loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, < *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off, wear: see *detrite*.] 1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustiee, deterioration, diminution, hindranee, etc., considered with specifie reference, expressed or implied, both to its subjeet and to its eause: as, the cause of religion suffers great *detriment* from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no *detriment* at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no *detriment;* the *detriment* it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small *detriments* or offences, nor to be a reuenger of them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' *detriment*.
Shak., Lucreee, l. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report
O' the dying woman's words did *detriment*
To my best points.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great *detriment* to his prosperity.—3. In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—4. In *astrol.*, the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his *detriment;* the *detriment* of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—5. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *decrement*. (*b*) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.

=Syn. 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss*.

detriment† (det'ri-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *detrimentari*, eause loss, < L. *detrimentum*, harm, loss: see *detriment*, *n.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **detrimentalis*, < L. *detrimentum*, harm: see *detriment*.] I. *a.* Injurious; hurtful; eausing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than *detrimental* to an opulent people. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are *detrimental*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

=Syn. Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. *n.* See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a *detrimental* is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.
Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its produeing and consuming powers, tells *detrimentally* on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

detrital (dē-trī'tal), *a.* [< *detritus* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The *detrital* matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks—that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detrite (dē-trīt'), *a.* [< L. *detritus*, pp. of *deterere*, rub down or away, < *de*, down, away, + *terere*, rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke.*

detrited (dē-trī'ted), *a.* [< *detrite* + *-ed*2.] 1. Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny *detrited*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 194.

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with *detrited* matter. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 157.

detrition (dē-trish'on), *n.* [= F. *détrition*, < ML. *detritio(n-)*, < L. *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off: see *detrite, detritus*.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.
Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI.

detritus (dē-trī'tus), *n.* [< L. *detritus*, a rubbing away, < *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub away: see *detrite*.] 1. In *geol.*, loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel, sand*, and *drift*.

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of *detritus* from the rocky ground above. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting *detritus*.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar*, Language, xv.

de trop (dē trō). [F., too much, too many: *de*, of; *trop* = It. *troppo*, too much, < ML. *troppus, tropus*, a flock, troop: see *troop*.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presenee is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop*, and therefore retired.

detrude (dē-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded*, ppr. *detruding*. [= It. *detrudere*, < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, thrust down, < *de*, down, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude, intrude, protrude*.] To thrust down or out; push down with foree; force into, or as if into, a lower plaee or sphere.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 27.

It [envy] . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be *detruded* [from] Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

detruncate (dē-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated*, ppr. *detruncating*. [< L. *detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, lop off, < *de*, off, + *truncare*, lop, shorten by cutting off, < *truncus*, cut short: see *trunk, truncate*.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dē-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detruncatio(n-)*, < *detruncare*, lop off: see *detruncate*.] 1. The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation*, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *obstet.*, separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

detrusion (dē-trö'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *detrusio(n-)*, < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*: see *detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.
Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.*, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dē-trö'sor), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trö-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, expel: see *detrude*.] In *anat.*, a muscle that ejects or expels.

dette†, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detumescence† (dē-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [= F. *détumescence*, < L. *detumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detumescere*, cease swelling, settle down, < *de*, down, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] Diminution of swelling: opposed to *intumescence*.

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.

detur (dē'tėr), *n.* [L., let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *date*1.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *deturs* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 50.

deturb† (dē-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *deturbare*, drive, thrust, or cast down, < *de*, down, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, < *turba*, disorder, a crowd, troop: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World.

deturn† (dē-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *détourner*, < OF. *destourner, destorner*, turn away, < *des-*, away, + *tourner*, turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn*.] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majestie grantit his express license . . . to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges.
Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388.

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul, iii.

deturpate† (dē-tėr'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [< L. *deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation† (dē-tėr-pā'shọn), *n.* [< *deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

deuce[1] (dūs), *n.* [Also formerly *deuse*, *duce*, early mod. E. also *dewce*, *dewse*, < ME. *dewes*, *deus*, < OF. *Deus!* later *Dieux!* i. e., God! (used, like mod. F. *mon Dieu!* G. *mein Gott!* as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise), < L. *deus*, voc. of *deus*, God: see *deity*. The common derivation from the Celtic (Bret. "*dus*, *teuz*, a phantom, specter, goblin"; ML. "*dusius*, dæmo apud Gallos") is without sufficient support. Cf. LG. *dūs*, *duus*, G. *daus*, *taus*, used like the E. word: LG. *de duus!* G. *der daus!* the deuce! G. *was der daus!* what the deuce! *dass dieh der daus!* deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dūs*, a goblin (Outzeu); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droos*, a lubber, Holstein *druuss*, a giant, used like *dūs;* D. *de droes!* LG. *de droos!* the deuce! LG. *dat di de droos slaa!* Holstein *dat ti de druuss hale!* deuce take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and G. words may be due to association with the OF. word, but they are appar. in origin assimilated and transposed forms, respectively, of the word represented by OHG. *durs*, *duris*, *thuris*, *turs*, MHG. *durse*, *dürse*, *dürseh*, also *turse*, *türse*, *türseh*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. thûs), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse*, *tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, gnome (*tussefolk*, elves), also a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse*, a booby, fool, = AS. *thyrs*, a giant (whence prob. E. *thrush*[2] in *hob-thrush*, q. v., a hobgoblin). The giants or goblins of Teutonic mythology, like the gods of classical mythology, became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Christianity. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de duks!* equiv. to E. *the diekens!* LG. *düker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce* take you! go to *the deuce! the deuce* you did!

Owe! *dewes!* all goes downe! *York Plays*, p. 4.

I wish you could tell what a *Duce* your Head ails. *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well! *the deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell *played the* very *deuce with* Hepzibah's nerves. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 73.

deuce[2] (dūs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewce*, *deus;* = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dūs*, G. *daus* = Sw. Dan. *dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *deus*, *dous*, F. *deux*, < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] **1.** In *cards* and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—**2.** In *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.
Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.
Moth. Which the base vulgar call three.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dū'sed), *a.* [Sometimes written *deused*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid;* < *deuce*[1] + *-ed*[2]. The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *damned*.] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 4.

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens.*

deucedly, deusedly (dū'sed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly.

deust, *n.* See *deuce*[1].

deuse, deused, etc. See *deuce*[1], etc.

Deus misereatur (dē'us miz″e-rē-ā'tėr). [L., God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1886, and has, in turn, the *Benedic, anima mea*, as its alternate.

Deut. An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

deutencephalic (dū-ten-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *deutencephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *dieneephalic*.

deutencephalon (dū-ten-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *dieneephalon*.

deuterion† (dū-tē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δευτέριον*, or pl. *δευτέρια*, the afterbirth, neut. of *δευτέριος*, < *δεύτερος*, second.] In *anat.*, the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero-. [LL., NL., etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-τερος*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dū″tę-rō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *canonical*.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—**Deuterocanonical books**, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena* and *Apocrypha*.

deuterogamist (dū-tę-rog'a-mist), *n.* [< *deuterogamy* + *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

deuterogamy (dū-tę-rog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutérogamie*, < Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, a second marriage, < *δεύτερος*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist. . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

deuterogenic (dū″tę-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *γένος*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal (dū″tę-rō-mē'sal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *μέσος*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dū″tę-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (dū″tę-rō-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Deuteronomic*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomical* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Mivart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 39.

Deuteronomist (dū-tę-ron'ọ-mist), *n.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] **1.** The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

Deuteronomistic (dū-tę-ron-ọ-mis'tik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "*Deuteronomistic*" editing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 111.

Deuteronomy (dū-tę-ron'ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutéronome* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LGr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The second law, or second statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut.*

deuteropathia (dū″tę-rō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *deuteropathy*.] Same as *deuteropathy*.

deuteropathic (dū″tę-rō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *deutéropathique;* as *deuteropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy (dū-tę-rop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *deutéropathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

deuteroscopy (dū-tę-ros'kọ-pi), *n.* [= F. *deutéroscopie*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

deuterostoma (dū-tę-ros'tọ-mą), *n.*; pl. *deuterostomata* (dū″tę-rọ-stō'mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

Deuterostomata (dū″tę-rọ-stō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus:* see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polyzoa*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

deuterostomatous (dū″tę-rọ-stom'ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the mesoblast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

deuterozoöid (dū″tę-rọ-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *zoöid*, q. v.] A secondary zoöid; a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid; a proglottis.

deuthydroguret, deutohydroguret (dūt-, dū″tō-hī-drog'ụ-ret), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto-. [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second: see *deutero-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

deutohydroguret, *n.* See *deuthydroguret*.

deutomala (dū-tọ̄-mā'lą), *n.*; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, next, + L. *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hexapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilognaths.

deutomalal (dū-tọ̄-mā'lal), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalar*.

deutomalar (dū-tọ̄-mā'lär), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dū-tom'ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *μέρος*, a part, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

deutoplasm (dū'tọ̄-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *deutoplasm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplastic*.

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger *deutoplasmic* portion are readily distinguished.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū″tō-plaz-mij′e-nus), *a.* [NL., < *deutoplasm* + *(-i)-genous*, q. v.] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplastic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 425.

deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, + *-ic*: see *plastic*.] Same as *deutoplasmic*.

deutopsyche (dū-top-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + ψυχή, breath, life, spirit, soul.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

deutoscolex (dū-tō-skō′leks), *n.*; pl. *deutoscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + σκώληξ, worm.] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Tænia echinococcus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

deutotergite (dū-tō-tėr′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + L. *tergum*, back, + *-ite*2.] In *entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

deutova, *n.* Plural of *deutovum*.

deutovertebra (dū-tō-vėr′tē-brą), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls proto-, *deuto-*, and tritovertebræ; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebræ) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral (dū-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *deutovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

deutovum (dū-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *metovum*.

deutoxid (dū-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + *oxid*.] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, or a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal: as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide*, *binoxid*, *binoxide*, and *deutoxyde*, *binoxyde*, *dioxid*.

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, tritoxides, peroxides, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40.

Deutzia (doit′si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Deutz*, a botanist of Amsterdam.] A saxifrageous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are six or seven species, the common cultivated ones being *D. crenata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

deux-temps (dė′toṅ′), *n.* [F.: *deux*, two; *temps*, < L. *tempus*, time: see *deuce*2 and *temporal*.] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *valse à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz*.

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deuzan†, *n.* A kind of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

dev (dev), *n.* [Hind. *dev*, Pers. *dīv*, Zend *daeva*, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. *deva*, a god: see *deva*, *deity*.] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written *deev* (Pers. *dīv*). See *deva*.

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *devs* being the evil spirits.
Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā′vą), *n.* [Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see *deity*.] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* knew the signs, and said,
Buddha will go again to help the World.
E. Arnold, Light of Asia, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

devalgate (dē-val′gāt), *a.* [< NL. **devalgatus*, < L. *de*, away, + *valgus*, bow-legged.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

devall (dē-väl′), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *devald*; appar. < OF. *devaller*, < ML. *devallare*, descend, send down, demit (cf. *devallis*, down-hill), < L. *de*, down, + *vallis*, valley. Cf. *avale*. The sense in E. is appar. due in part to *defail*, *default*.] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson*.

devall (dē-väl′), *n.* [Sc., also written *devald*; from the verb.] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall*.

Deva-nagari (dā-vą-nä′gą-ri), *n.* [Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < *deva*, a god, + *nagari*, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see *Nagari*.] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari*.

The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian about the end of the last century. It has, however, established itself in works on Indian Palæography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 349.

devaporation (dē-vap-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< **devaporate*, *v.* (< *de-* priv. + *vapor* + *-ate*2): see *-ation*, and cf. *evaporate*.] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart*.

devast† (dē-vast′), *v. t.* [< F. *dévaster* = Sp. Pg. *devastar* = It. *devastare*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate*.] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that *devasted* Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.
Bolingbroke, Study of History.

devastate (dev′as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating*. [< L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, lay waste (see *devast*), < *de*, away, + *vastare*, lay waste, < *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast* and *waste*.] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, *devastated* by the plague.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides
Of death and change might rise
And *devastate* the world, yet I could see
This steady shining spark
Should live eternally.
C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand.

=Syn. To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder.

devastation (dev-as-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dévastation* = Sp. *devastacion* = Pg. *devastação* = It. *devastazione*, < L. as if **devastatio*(*n*-), < *devastare*, devastate: see *devastate*.] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.
Goldsmith.

Simple *devastation*
Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed
His monument.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. =Syn. 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

devastator (dev′as-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dévastateur* = Sp. Pg. *devastador* = It. *devastatore*, < LL. *devastator*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate*.] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson*.

devastavit (dev-as-tā′vit), *n.* [L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *devastare*: see *devastate*.] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

devastation† (dē-vas-ti-tā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. for *devastation*.] Devastation.

Wherefore followed a pitiful *devastitation* of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 164.

devaunt† (dē-vänt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desvanter*, boast much, < *des-* + *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt*.] To boast; vaunt. *Davies*.

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our professyon, we did ostentate and openly *deraunt* to keep moost exactly.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Ch. Hist., VI. 320.

deve1†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deare*.

deve2 (dēv), *v.* [Prov. Eng.] A dialectal form of *dive*.

devel1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil*.

devel2 (dev′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *devle*, a blow. Origin uncertain.] A very hard blow.

Death's glen the lodge an unco *devel* —
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Ae gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

devel2 (dev′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *develed*, *develled*, ppr. *develing*, *develling*. [< *devel*2, *n.*] To give a heavy blow to.

develin (dev′e-lin), *n.* See *deviling*, 3.

develop (dē-vel′up), *v.* [Also *develope*; < F. *développer*, OF. *desrelopper*, *desveloper*, *desveloper*, *desvoloper* (> E. *disveloped*), unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. *desvolupar*, *devolupar* = It. *sviluppare*), < *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + **veloper*, found elsewhere only in *enveloper*, wrap up: see *envelop*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develope*.
Cumberland.

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt was] always heard with attention; and exercise soon *developed* the great powers which he possessed.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades *develop'd*?
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding *developed* itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing. — 3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little *developed* that approaching objects are recognized only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with *developed* eyes are quite imperceptible.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (*b*) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. =Syn. 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

The peripheral cells of the *developing* wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5. — 3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable (dē-vel′up-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *develop* + *-able*, after F. *développable*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely *developable* principle.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 143.

2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—**Developable helicoid.** See *helicoid*.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a torse. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—**Polar developable** of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

developed (dē-vel'upt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *develop, v.*] 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.*, same as *disveloped*.

developer (dē-vel'up-ėr), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first *developers* of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallic acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being *fixed*, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography*.

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with other known *developers*."
Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28, 1888.

development (dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [Also *developement*; < F. *développement*, < *développer*, develop: see *develop* and *-ment*.] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry.
Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. 7.

Specifically—3. In *biol.*, the same as *evolution*: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (*b*) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (*c*) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.—5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music*: (*a*) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (*b*) That part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—**Alkaline development.** See *alkaline*.—**Binomial development.** See *binomial*.—**Theory of development.** (*a*) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (*b*) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*). = **Syn. 1.** Unraveling, disentanglement.—3. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

developmental (dē-vel'up-men-tal), *a.* [< *development* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its *developmental* operations, the animal has this already provided for it.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary*.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (dē-vel'up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively moveable.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist (dē-vel'up-men-tist), *n.* [< *development* + *-ist*.] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *devenustatus*, pp. of *devenustare*, disfigure, deform, < L. *de-* priv. + LL. *venustare*, make beautiful, < L. *venustus*, beautiful, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devour*, < ME. *dever*, < AF. **dever*, OF. *deveir, devoir*, F. *devoir*, debt, duty, homage, < *deveir, devoir*, F. *devoir* = Pr. *dever* = Sp. Pg. *deber* = It. *devere*, owe, < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt, debit*, and cf. *devoir*, a mod. form of *dever*. Hence *endeavor*, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-geyns, and yef I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye youre *dever*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

devergence, devergency (dē-vėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* Same as *divergence, divergency*. [Rare.]

deversoir (de-ver'swor), *n.* [< F. *déversoir*, < *déverser*, lean, bend, < *dévers*, bent, curved, < L. *deversus*, pp. of *devertere*, turn away, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] In *hydraul. engin.*, the fall of a dike. *E. H. Knight*.

devest (dē-vest'), *v.* [= OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir, desvestir* = It. *divestire*, < L. *devestire* (ML. also *divestire*), undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, < *vestis*, dress, garment: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, the more common form.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To remove vesture from; undress.

Like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

2†. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior*.

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon*.

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *devest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract.
Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph, [p. 105.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devext (dē-veks'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *devexus*, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of *devectus*, pp. of *devehere*, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < *de*, down, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle, vex*.] **I.** *a.* Bending down.

Thai love lande *devexe* and inclinate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. *n.* Same as *devexity*.

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devexa† (dē-vek'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *devexus*, sloping, steep (see *devex*); in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffidæ*. *Illiger*.

devexity† (dē-vek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *devexita(t-)s*, < *devexus*, sloping: see *devex*.] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devex*.

That heaven's *divexity* [devexity].
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N i. b.

deviant† (dē'vi-ant), *a.* [ME. *deviaunt*, < OF. *deviant*, < LL. *devian(t-)s*, ppr. of *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] Deviating; straying; wandering. *Rom. of the Rose*.

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deviated*, ppr. *deviating*. [< LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *deviare* (> It. *deviare* = Sp. *desviar* = Pg. *deviar, desviar* = OF. *devier, desvier*), go out of the way, < L. *devius*, out of the way: see *devious*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?
There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Deviating force. See *force*. = **Syn.** To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See *biquartz*.

deviation (dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déviation* = Sp. *deviacion, desviacion* = Pg. *deviação* = It. *deviazione*, < ML. *deviatio(n-)*, < LL. *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] 1. The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne*.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.
Holder.

The least *deviation* from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—**Conjugate deviation,** in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion.—**Deviation of a falling body,** that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—**Deviation of a projectile,** its departure from a normal trajectory.—**Deviation of a ray of light,** in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction*.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—**Deviation of the compass,** the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—**Primary deviation,** in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the weaker eye from that position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—**Secondary deviation,** in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the weaker eye.

deviator (dē'vi-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déviateur*, adj., producing deviation; < LL. *deviator*, one who deviates, < *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

lectual life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

deviatory (dē′vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *deviate* + *-ory*.] Deviating. *Latham.* [Rare.]

device (dē-vīs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devise*; < ME. *devise, devyse, devis, devys* = D. *devies* = G. Dan. Sw. *devise*, < OF. *devise, divise, devize*, f., *devis, divis*, m., division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. *devise*, f., device, motto, *devis*, m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. *devisa*, f., *devis*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *divisa*, f., a division, device, < ML. *divisa*, f., a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, < L. *divisus*, fem. *divisa*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *devise* and *divide*.] **1†.** Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.

Yef the knyght be goode, he heth a horse at his *device*, and I trowe yef he will do all his power that he sholde disconfite soche xx as be here. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

2†. Opinion; view.

Certis, as at my *devys*,
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good lyne for to dwelle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 651.

3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

Your Inuention being once deuised, take heede that neither pleasure of rime, nor varietie of *deuise*, do carie you from it. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 2.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philosophic, is of his [Franklin's] *device*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale-tie, a *device* for fastening the ends of the hoops by which bales of cotton are held in compact form.
E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something devised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

Some witty *deuise* and fiction made for a purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. Job v. 12.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11.

His [the Attorney-General's] Head is full of Proclamations and *Devices* how to bring Money into the Exchequer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, lo, behold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd. . . .
Lo, this *device* was sent me from a nun,
Or sister sanctified, of holiest note.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often contains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the *badge* and the *cognizance* in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was often used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See *emblem*, *impress*.


Device of Francis I.

The *device* of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy in his right foot. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

Hence — **8.** The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!
Longfellow, Excelsior.

9†. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation.

At device† [OF. *a devis, a devise*, at will, in good order], choicely; excellently.

Whan the two sones of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saisnes were passed, thei wende to haue no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte on horse, and rode oute of the castell of randolt, and were foure hundred wele armed *at devise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 278.

Overreaching device. See *overreach*. — **Point device.** See *point*. = **Syn. 5.** *Contrivance, Shift*, etc. (see *expedient*, *n.*); see also *artifice*), wile, ruse, manœuver, trick. — **7.** Design, symbol.

deviceful (dē-vīs′fûl), *a.* [< *device* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rare.]

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegromes atate, the brides most rich aray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 3.

devicefully (dē-vīs′fûl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *devisefully*; < *deviceful* + *-ly*².] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . *devisefully* being set
And bound up, might with speechless secrecy
Deliver errands mutely and naturally.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

devil (dev′l), *n.* [Also formerly *devel* (*devell*, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. *divel* (*divell*, etc.), and contr. *deil, del, deal, deale, dule*, etc.; < ME. *devil, devel, devell, divell, dcovel*, contr. *deul, dule, del*, etc., < AS. *deófol, deóful*, oldest form *diófbal* = OS. *diubal* = OFries. *diovel, divel*, = D. *duivel* = MLG. *duvel*, LG. *dävel* = OHG. *tiufal, tiuval, tiefal*, MHG. *tiuvel, tiufel, tiefel, tuvel*, G. *teufel* = Icel. *djöfull* = Sw. *djefvul* = Dan. *djævel* = Goth. *diabula, diabaulus, diabulus* = OF. *diable, deable*, F. *diable* = Pr. *diable, diabol* = Sp. *diablo* = Pg. *diabo* = It. *diavolo*, < LL. *diabolus*, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. *diyavolŭ, dĭyavolŭ*, Bulg. *diyavol* = Serv. *dyavo* = Bohem. *d'abel* = Pol. *djabel, dyabel* (barred *l*) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *dĭyavolŭ, diavolŭ*, devil, < Gr. *διάβολος*, a slanderer, in New Testament and eccl. use the devil, < *διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, < *διά*, through, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] **1†.** A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil?* He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve. John vi. 70, 71.

[This use of the original term *διάβολος* occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered *devil* in the English versions.]

2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the enemy of God and of holiness, and bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God permits, and capable of being made subservient to God's will. In this respect he differs from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coördinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of *the devil*. Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce *the devil* and all his works?
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lady M. Are you a man?
Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal *the devil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Note, that the climax and the crown of things
Invariably is, *the devil* appears himself,
Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 190.

3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek *δαιμόνιον* and *δαίμων*, a spirit or demon: see *demon*.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See *demoniacal*.

3if the *Devylle* that is with inne answere that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils*. Mark xvi. 9.

4. A false god; an idol. [In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *devil* occurs four times: twice (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15) translating Hebrew *sairim*, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyrs," and twice (Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translating Hebrew *shedim*, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament *δαιμόνιον*, or *demon*, is in one instance (see extract) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.]

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. 1 Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very *devil* for reckless dash.

Whan the cristin saugh this grete *deuell* [the gigantic Saxon king] comynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the moste hardyeat of all the cristin hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beverley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a *devil* of a fellow — will you, Jack? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

6. A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (*little, poor*, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd *little devil*; a *poor devil* (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.]

Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxcomb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such *poor Devils* as we are? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never more so than when a *poor devil* comes to offer his service to so *poor a devil* as myself.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 32.

Why, sure, you are not the *poor devil* of a lover, are you? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

7. As an expletive: (*a*) The deuce: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.]

What *a devil* ails thee?
Dost long to be hang'd?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.
Hor. My niece! *the devil* she is!
Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how *the devil* they got there.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 172.

(*b*) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, *devil a* bit (not a bit). Compare *fiend*, Scoteh *fient*, in similar use.

It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil a* cross.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The *devil a* good word will she give a servant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the *devil a* monk was he!
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 24.

Why then, for fear, the *devil a* bit for love,
I'll tell you, Sir. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. 1.

8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See *printer's devil*, below. — **9.** A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances. (*a*) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical impurities. Also called *willower, willy*. (*b*) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to prevent it from collapsing or changing form under the manipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (*c*) A machine for making wooden screws. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) In *paper-making*, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. *E. H. Knight*.

[The rags must be dusted] by the *devil*, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 119.

(*e*) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. *Goldsmiths' Handbook*, p. 87.

10†. *Naut.*, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase *the devil to pay*, etc. See below. — **Cartesian devil.** See *Cartesian*. — **Devil on two sticks**, a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced piece of wood turned in the form of an hour-glass. It is first placed upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and upon being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks it exhibits effects somewhat similar to those of a top. — **Devil's advocate.** See *advocate*. — **Devil's apron.** See *devil's-apron*. — **Devil's claw.** See *claw*. — **Devil's coach-horse**, the popular English name of a large rove-beetle, *Ocypus* or *Goerius olens*, belonging to the family *Staphylinidæ* and tribe *Brachelytra* of the pentamerous *Coleoptera*; it is common in Great Britain, where it is also called *cocktail*, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws, it presents a diabolical appearance, which has suggested the popular name. Also called *devil's-cow*.


Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.


Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olens*), natural size.

As this atrocious tale of his turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

Devil's cotton. See *devil's-cotton*. — **Devil's cow.** See *devil's-cow*. — **Devil's daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*). — **Devil's darning-needle.** (*a*) The common

name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ*: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (*b*) The Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.—**Devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Devil's ear.** See *devil's-ear*.—**Devil's finger.** See *devil's-finger*.—**Devil's snuff-box,** the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it.—**Forest devil,** the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor.—**Go to the devil!** clear out! be off! an objurgation expressing impatience and contempt.—**Like the devil looking over Lincoln,** or **as the devil looks over Lincoln,** a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoln Minster [England], over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (*Grose*, Local Proverbs.)

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swolne
Like *as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne*.
Heywood, Dialogues, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?
Lady Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me *as the Devil look'd over Lincoln*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that the workmen do jocosely call them *devils*. *Moxon.*

Tasmanian or **native devil,** the ursine dasyure, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyure*.

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil*. *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 22.

The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called *the divel on his neck* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. *Foxe.*

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! *the devil rides upon a fiddlestick;* What's the matter? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The devil's books. See *book*.—**The Devil's Own,** a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808–14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers.—**The devil's tattoo.** See *tattoo*.—**The devil to pay,** great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot*, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. See def. 10, and *pay*.—**To give the devil his due,** to do justice even to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To *give the devil his due*, John Calvin was a great man.
Bp. Berkeley.

To go to the devil, to go to ruin.—**To hold a candle to the devil,** to abet an evil-doer.—**To play the devil** (or **very devil**) **with,** to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still,
In view o' the town; he *plays the devil with* 'em,
And they the Turks with him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to *play the very devil with* everything and everybody.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What *devills pater noster* is this he is *saying?* What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand? *Terence in English* (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation.

devil (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *devilled*, ppr. *deviling* or *devilling*. [< *devil*, *n.*] **1.** To make devilish, or like a devil.—**2.** In *cookery*, to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving.*

The *deviled* chicken and buttered toast.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [Colloq.]—**4.** To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

devil-bird (dev'l-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*.

devil-bolt (dev'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar″āj), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. *E. H. Knight.*

devil-dodger (dev'l-doj″ėr), *n.* A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be damn'd. *Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vi.

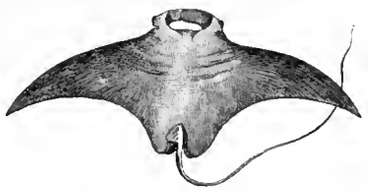
deviless (dev'l-es), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ess.*] A she-devil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses*, we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188.

devilet (dev'l-et), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-et.*] A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these *Devilets* call'd?
These three little Fiends so gay?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 392.

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (*a*) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called *angler*, *fishing-frog*, *sea-devil*, *toad-fish*, etc. See cut under *angler*. (*b*) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampyrus*, which has very wide-spreading sides or pectoral fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its sides or pectorals up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (*c*) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

devilhood (dev'l-hụd), *n.* [< *devil* + *-hood.*] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *E. D.*

devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-a-bụsh'), *n.* A garden-flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist*.

deviling (dev'l-ing), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-ing.*] **1†.** A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young *deuilings*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also called *devil-screecher*. Also written *develin*. [Prov. Eng.]

devilish (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= D. *duivelsch* = G. *teuflisch* = Sw. *djefvulsk* = Dan. *djævelsk;* as *devil* + *-ish*[1]. The earlier adj. was ME. *deoflich*, < AS. *deóflic* for **deófollīc* (= OHG. *tiufallīch* = Icel. *djöfulligr*), < *deófol*, devil, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*.] **1.** Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce
Count Guido *devilish* and damnable;
His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

=**Syn. 1.** Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [< *devilish*, *a.*] Excessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ha! ha! 'twas *devilish* entertaining, to be sure!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe—he's tough, sir, tough, and *de-vilish* sly! *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, vii.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* **1.** In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South*, Sermons, I. 450.

2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this *devilishness* of temper make way for himself in life?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

devilism† (dev'l-izm), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ism.*] Diabolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devilized*, ppr. *devilizing*. [Formerly also *divelize;* < *devil* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from *divelizing*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.

II. *trans.* To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 13.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-kin.*] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kâr′), *a.* [A sentence, *the devil may care* (sc. *I don't*), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, Oliver Twist, l.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life—perfectly *devil-may-care*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *devil* + *-ment.*] Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere *devilment*.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.

Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of *devilment?* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 298.

devilry (dev'l-ri), *n.*; pl. *devilries* (-riz). [< *devil* + *-ry;* cf. F. *diablerie*.] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian synagogue, and the vnwritten verities starke lyes and *deuilry*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe. *Hazlitt*, Dram. Literature.

devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā″prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria*, an olive-brown alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. saccharina*, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons*, Laminariæ, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of spongetents. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 9.

devil's-bird (dev'lz-bėrd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "deil, deil, deil take ye." *Macgillivray.*

devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [Translating ML. *morsus diaboli* (L. *morsus*, a bite; *diaboli*, gen. of LL. *diabolus:* see *morsel* and *devil*), G. *Teufels-abbiss*—"so called," says the Ortus Sanitatis, on the authority of Oribasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (*a*) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (*b*) In the United States, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium luteum*, a liliaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (*c*) The button-snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pteroceras scorpio*, found in the Indian ocean.

devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceous plant *Fatsia horrida*.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot″n), *n.* A small tree, *Abroma augusta*, a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

devil-screecher (dev'l-skrē″chėr), *n.* Same as *deviling*, 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old pharmaceutical name of asafetida.

devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil*, *n.*, 9 (*d*).

Does it beseem thee to weave cloth *of devil's dust* instead of true wool? *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 239.

devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig.*

devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing'gėr), *n.* A starfish.

devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

devilship (dev'l-ship), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ship.*] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—**His devilship**, a ludicrous title of address, on type of *his lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Description of Honour.

devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ;* a rear-horse.

devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), *n.* **1.** The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia:* so called from its acrid poisonous milk.—**2.** The white milky juice of various other common plants.

devil's-shoestrings (dev'lz-shō'stringz), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Tephrosia Virginiana:* so called from its tough slender roots.

devil-tree (dev'l-trē), *n.* The *Alstonia scolaris*, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a large evergreen with soft white wood. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

deviltry (dev'l-tri), *n.*; pl. *deviltries* (-triz). [Irreg. for *devilry*, q. v.] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *deviltries*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xcv.

Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

devil-wood (dev'l-wůd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'l-wėr'ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'l-wėr'shi-pėr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshippers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 299.

devint, **devinet**, *n.* Old forms of *divine.*

devioscope (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *devius*, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *devioscope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *devius*, lying off the high road, out of the way, < *de*, off, away, + *via*, way. Cf. *deviate.*] **1.** Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*
And pursuing
Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Rush together at last. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [Rare.]

When a shoal
Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike
Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

=**Syn.** Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, raving, rambling, straying. See *irregular.*

deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hardwood tree. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 51.

deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Bailey*, 1727.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp. of *devirginare* (> F. *dévirginer*), deflower, < *de-* priv. + *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *devirginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *devirginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii., Arg.

devirgination† (dē-vėr-ji-nā'shon), *n.* [< *devirginate:* see *-ation.*] Deprivation of virginity.

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*.
Feltham, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *devise* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.
Barrow, Works, II. ii.

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone*, Com.

devisal (dē-vī'zal), *n.* [< *devise* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviscerate (dē-vis'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *viscera*, the internal organs: see *viscera.* Cf. *eviscerate.*] To eviscerate or disembowel.

devisceration (dē-vis-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deviscerate:* see *-ation.*] The operation of removing the viscera.

devise (dē-vīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising.* [Early mod. E. also *devize;* < ME. *devisen, derysen, divisen, devicen*, < OF. *deviser*, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F. *deviser* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *devisar* = It. *divisare*, divide, share, describe, think, < ML. as if **divisare*, < *divisa*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see *device.*]
I. *trans.* **1**†. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *devysed*, be Astronomeres, in 12 Signes; and every Signe is *devysed* in 30 Degrees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hathe aboven. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

2†. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholde I more *devise?*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 662.

I schalle *devise* 3ou sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, aftre it may best come to my mynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horseback, and rode toward the Citie, *deuising* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

3†. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forto reken al the arai in Rome that time,
Alle the men vpon mold ne migt hit *deuice*,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray;
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,
I will, if please you it discure, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . *deviseth* first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devisen* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. Ex. xxxv. 32.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 90.

5†. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 215.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands? *Hallam.*

=**Syn. 4.** To concoct, concert.

II. *intrans.* To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let na *devize* of ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devises* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (dē-vīz'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device;* in legal senses due to the verb *devise:* see *device, n., devise, v.*] **1**† (dē-vīs'). An obsolete spelling of *device.*—**2.** In *law:* (*a*) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

(*b*) A will or testament. (*c*) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *devise.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 124.

(*d*) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—**Executory devise**, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman; Brown and Hadley.*

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* [< *devise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

devisefult, **devisefully**†. Obsolete forms of *deviceful, devicefully.*

deviser (dē-vī'zėr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour onely and no *deuiser* of that which he wrate. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

devisor (dē-vī'zor), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

devitable† (dev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **devitabilis*, < *devitare*, avoid, < *de*, away, + *vitare*, shun, avoid. Cf. *evitable.*] Avoidable. *Bailey.*

devitalization (dē-vī'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *devitalize* + *-ation.*] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

devitalize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *vitalize.*] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 528.

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett. *The Nation*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.

devitation† (dev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *devitatio(n-)*, < *devitare*, pp. *devitatus*, avoid: see *deritable.*] A warning off; warning: the opposite of *invitation.*

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.

devitrification (dē-vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dévitrification;* as *devitrify* + *-ation.* See *-fication.*] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumur porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain.*) The term *devitrification* is much employed by lithologists in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. (See *lava* and *obsidian.*) It may be the result of cooling, during which crystalline products have developed themselves in the glass in greater or less perfection; or it may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The minute forms developed in the process of devitrification, which are

incipient crystals, or glass beginning to lose its unindividualized character, have received various names from lithologists, according to their shape and manner of grouping. See *microlith* and *globulite*.

devitrify (dē-vit′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [< F. *dévitrifier;* as *de-* priv. + *vitrify*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous conditiou of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

devive (dē-vīv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times." *Beale.*

devocalization (dē-vō″kal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *devocalize* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocalize (dē-vō′kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocate† (dev′ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *devocatus*, pp. of *devocare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
From them you *devocate*.
T. Preston, King Cambises.

devocation† (dev-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **devocatio(n-)*, < L. *devocare:* see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 97.

devoid† (dē-void′), *v. t.* [< ME. *devoiden*, make empty, leave, < OF. *desvoidier, desvuidier*, empty out, < *des-*, away, + *voidier, vuidier*, void, < *void, vuid, vuit*, empty, void: see *void*.] **1.** To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand,
And had her swithe *devoyde* hys land.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wont watz whyle *deuoyde* my wrange [wrong].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 15.

devoid (dē-void′), *a.* [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid*, *v.*); conformed to *void*, q. v.] **1**†. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place *devoid*. *Spenser*, F. Q.

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with *of:* as, *devoid of* understanding.

Her life was beastly and *devoid of* pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days *devoid of* happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 335.

=**Syn. 2.** *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

devoir (dev-wor′), *n.* [F., duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. *debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *dever*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vse their best *deuoire*,
In furdering eche honest harmelesse cause.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and *devoir*,
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for. *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.
Crabbe, Works, II. 39.

devolute† (dev′ō-lūt), *v. t.* [< L. *devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 329.

devolution (dev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *dévolution* = Sp. *devolucion* = Pg. *devolução* = It. *devoluzione*, < ML. *devolutio(n-)*, < L. *devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.
Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. *Brougham.*

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the *devolution* of the estate in the household. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 95.

3. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (*b*) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—**4.** The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its *devolution*, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.
Science, VII. 555.

Clause of devolution. See *clause*.

devolve (dē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= Sp. Pg. *devolver* = It. *devolvere*, < L. *devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*. Cf. *evolve, revolve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

He spake of virtue: . . .
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly thir own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to *devolve* all on a single Person. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are *devolved*, or which they have framed to themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now *devolved*
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . *devolved* into the rivers below.
Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson.*

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy *devolved* on Guicciardini.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal *devolved* on Emanuel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar *devolving* into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist. *Jon Bee*, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

devolvement (dē-volv′ment), *n.* [< *devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*

Devonian (de-vō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Devonia*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < AS. *Defenas, Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: W. *Dyfnaint*, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Eas'ly ambling down through the *Devonian* dales.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which term he substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire—lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonic (de-von′ik), *a.* Same as *Devonian*.

Devon kerseys. See *kersey*.

devonshire (dev′on-shēr), *v. t.* Same as *denshire*.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns.

devoration† (dev-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *devoratio(n-)*, < L. *devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their sauage beasts, beene occasione of the death and *devoration* of manie children.
Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devorst, *n.* An obsolete form of *divorce*.

devotary† (dē-vō′ta-ri), *n.* [< ML. *devotarius*, < L. *devotus*, devoted: see *devote*, *a.*, and *votary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory*, Works, p. 50.

devote (dē-vōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [< L. *devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.) of *devovere*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *vovere*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devow*.] **1.** To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No *devoted* thing, that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, . . . shall be sold or redeemed: every *devoted* thing is most holy unto the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is else *devoted*, I am but a shadow.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he *devotes* it. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

Hence—**2.** To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.
Rowe.

Allens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents *devoted*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 890.

Here I *devote* your senate! *Croly*, Catiline.

3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.

He hath *devoted* and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is *devoted* to the hopes of love.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies *devoted* to dress and study. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

They *devoted* themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

=**Syn.** *Devote, Dedicate, Consecrate, Hallow*, destine, set apart. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote, devout*, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 2) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act; to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and *devoted* it to a nobler service. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by; there, before him,
And underneath that *consecrated* roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

And, from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 592.

3. *Addict, Devote*, etc. See *addict*.

devote† (dē-vōt′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devote*, < OF. *devot*, F. *dévot* = Pr. *devot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *divoto*, < L. *devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote*, *v.* Doublet, *devout*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Devoted; devout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, vnto your highnes, as your perpetual and *devote* friends. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly *devote* to his service.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. *n.* A devotee.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vō′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *devote*, *v.*] **1.** Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her *devoted* head. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the *devoted* soil of the Netherlands.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the *devoted* spot in terror and despair.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a *devoted* friend; a *devoted* student of philosophy.

The most *devoted* champion. *Macaulay.*

devotedness (dē-vō′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

In human nature there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrious for self-sacrificing *devotedness*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 235.

devotee (dev-ọ̄-tē′), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ee*[1].] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its *devotees* and martyrs. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=**Syn.** Zealot, enthusiast.

devoteeism (dev-ọ̄-tē′izm), *n.* [< *devotee* + *-ism.*] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic *devoteeism* is the unhealthy development of religious introspection. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 477.

devotement (dē-vōt′mẹnt), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ment.*] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

devoter (dē-vō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—2†. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman.*

devoterer†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advoutrer.* Cf. *devotor*[2].] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the advouteress. *Becon*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion (dē-vō′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *devotioun, devocion, devocioun,* < OF. *devotion*, F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio* = Sp. *devocion* = Pg. *devoção* = It. *divozione*, < L. *devotio(n-)*, devotion, < *devotus*, pp. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote.*] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating: as, the *devotion* of one's means to a certain purpose; the *devotion* of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its *devotion* to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham*, George Ripley, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (*a*) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Neverthelesse to them that with *Devocion* behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a ffar ys grauntyd clene remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of *devotion*, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin.*

(*b*) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a *devotion* too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic *devotion* as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 457.

(*c*) Close attention or application in general: as, his *devotion* to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Their . . . tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 206.

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (*a*) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . .
That day and night said his *devotion*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 46.

Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

They returned again to our Lady Church, where was performed very long and tedious *devotion*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39.

(*b*) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other *Devotions* of the People, in a decent Basin. *Book of Common Prayer*, Holy Communion.

4†. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions* [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions*,
Tumbled together into one rude chaos.
Beau. and Fl.

5†. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys,
Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy *devotion*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his *devotion*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ¶ 97.

=**Syn.** 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—2 (*a*). *Piety, Godliness*, etc. (See *religion.*) (*b*). *Attachment, Affection*, etc. (see *love*), zeal, fidelity, constancy.

devotionair† (dē-vō-shọn-ãr′), *n.* [< F. as if **dévotionnaire*, < *dévotion*, devotion: see *devotion.*] A devotee. *Davies.*

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotionair* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 264.

devotional (dē-vō′shọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *devotion* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

=**Syn.** *Devout, Devotional.* See *devout.*

II.† *n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vō′shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *devotional* + *-ist.*] Same as *devotionist.* [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist.* *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

devotionally (dē-vō′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, *devotionally* inclined.

devotionist (dē-vō′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *devotion* + *-ist.*] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist.* [Rare.]

devotiousness† (dē-vō′shus-nes), *n.* [< **devotious* (not used) (< *devotion* + *-ous*) + *-ness.*] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond.*

devoto† (dē-vō′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *devotus*: see *devote* and *devout.*] A devotee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2.

devotor[1]† (dē-vō′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *devotor*, one who devotes, < L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote.*] One who reverences or worships; a devout person. *Beau. and Fl.*

devotor[2]†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter.*] An adulterer.

devour[1] (dē-vour′), *v.* [< ME. *devouren*, < OF. *devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir*, F. *dévorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *devorar* = It. *devorare*, < L. *devorare*, devour, < *de*, down, + *vorare*, consume, devour: see *voracious, vorant.*] I. *trans.* 1. To eat up entirely; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal
The children and *devour*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath *deroured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

They never adventured to know any thiag; nor euer did any thing but *devoure* the fruits of other mens labours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a *devouring* passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 3.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to *devour* a book; the usurers have *devoured* his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth *devoure*
The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight.
Spenser, Visions of Petrarch.

Which [the scribes] *devour* widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

I perceive these lords
At this encounter do so much admire,
That they *devoure* their reason; and scarce think
Their eyes do offices of truth. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Now speak of the Haven; rather *devouring* then encreased by a little river. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks *devour*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 6.

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.
Dryden.

With an unguarded look she now *devour'd*
My nearer Face. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Hence—5. To give delight to; charm; enchant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, *devouring.*
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

To devour the (or **one's**) **way, distance,** or **course,** to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

He seem'd in running to *devour the way*,
Staying no longer question.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Wat was woundily angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for *devouring his distance*, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 346.

The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, *devour the course*, hurrying along with unremitting velocity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

=**Syn.** 1. *Consume*, etc. See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* To consume. [Rare.]

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii. 3.

devour[2]†, *n.* See *dever.*

devourable (dē-vour′a-bl), *a.* [< *devour*[1] + *-able.* Cf. OF. *devorable, devourable*, devouring, voracious.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*. *Plutarch*, Morals, ii. 116 (Ord MS.).

devourer (dē-vour′ėr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa.*

devouress†, *n.* [ME. *devouresse;* < *devour*[1] + *-ess*, after equiv. OF. *devoreresse, devoureresse.*] A female devourer. *Wyclif.*

devouringly (dē-vour′ing-li), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

devourment (dē-vour′mẹnt), *n.* [< *devour* + *-ment.* Cf. OF. *devorement, devourement.*] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook
Time's sure *devouriment!*
R. W. Gilder, A Portrait of Servetus.

devout (dē-vout′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devout*, also *devote*, < OF. *devot, devoult*, F. *dévot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *devoto, divoto*, < L. *devotus*, devoted, pp. of *devovere*, vow, devote: see *devote*, *v.* and *a.* The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout.*] I. *a.* 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and *devout*. Luke ii. 25.

The Spaniard is very *devout* in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and *devout* in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

And holy hymns from which the life *devout*
Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out.
Whittier, On a Prayer-book.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy *devout* Sermon. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 863.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety. =**Syn.** 1. *Devout, Devotional*; prayerful, godly, saintly. *Devout* pertains especially to the internal, *devotional* to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A *devout* heart, a *devout* man, a *devout* look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a *devotional* attitude, a *devotional* book.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly *devout*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a *devotional* energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

II.† *n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 247.

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

devoutet, *adv.* [ME.; < *devout, a.*] Devoutly. *Chaucer.*

devoutful† (dē-vout′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *devout* + *-ful*, 1. A similar formation is *grateful.*] 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout. —2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

devoutless† (dē-vout'les), *a.* [< *devout* + *-less.*] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.]

devoutlessness† (dē-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoutly (dē-vout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *devoutly, devotly, -liche*; < *devout* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Devowtly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

devoutness (dē-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

devove† (dē-vōv'), *v. t.* [< L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote*, *v. t.*] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son, whom he *devoved*.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

devow† (dē-veu'), *v. t.* [< OF. *devouer*, F. *dévouer*, devote, give up, < L. *devotare*, freq. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*. The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] 1. To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry
And search of which your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devow'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dew[1] (dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, deaw*; < ME. *dew, deu, deaw*, < AS. *deáw* = OFries. *daw* = D. *dauw* = MLG. *dow, douwe, dawe, dau*, LG. *dau* = OHG. *tou, tau* (*touw-*), MHG. *tou* (*touw-*), G. *tau, thau* = Icel. *dögg* = Sw. *dagg*, dew, cf. *dugg*, drizzling rain, = Dan. *dug*, dew (ODan. *dugregn*, drizzling rain), = Goth. **daggwus* (?), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. *dag*[1], dew: see *dag*[1], *deg*.] 1. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.

They [in Peru] have large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourished with the *deaw*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 873.

Since *dew* is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet convened into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phænomena that shew the power of *dew* in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtile saline parts. *Boyle*, Hist. of Air, xi.

She . . . wash'd her hands with the *dew*[s] of heav'n,
That on sweet roses fall.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 296).

The *dews* of the evening most carefully shun,—
Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.
Chesterfield, Advice to a Lady in Autumn.

2. Something likened to dew: (*a*) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome imps that round me grew,
The *dews* of blessing heaviest fall
Where care falls too. *Jean Ingelow.*

(*b*) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion,
Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, i.

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . .
His face was rugged, and his hoarie hed
Dropped with brackish *deaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.]

dew[1] (dū), *v. t.* [< ME. *dewen*, < AS. *dcáwian* = OFries. *dawa* = D. *dauwen* = LG. *dauen* = OHG. *touwōn, towōn, towēn*, MHG. *touwen*, G. *tauen, thauen* = Icel. *döggva* = Sw. *dagga*, dew, cf. *dugga*, drizzle, = Dan. *dugge*, dew; from the noun. Cf. *bedew*.] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands *dewed* with wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

dew[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

dewan (dē-wân'), *n.* [Also written *deewan*, and more correctly *diwan, dīwān*, < Hind. *dīwān*, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, < Pers. *dīwān:* see *divan*.] In India: (*a*) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewan*. . . . The *Dewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(*b*) The chief financial minister of a state. (*c*) The prime minister of a native state. (*d*) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (*e*) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. *Yule and Burnell.*

dewani, dewanny (dē-wâ'ni), *n.* [< Hind. *dīwānī*, prop. adj., relating to a *dīwān;* as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a *dīwān:* see *dewan*.] The office of dewan.

dew-beater (dū'bē″tėr), *n.* 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57.

2. *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. *Halliwell.*

dewberry (dū'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dewberries* (-iz). [< *dew*[1] + *berry*[1]; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] 1. In England, the popular name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. In the United States, the popular name of *Rubus Canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant.

dew-besprent (dū'bē-sprent″), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*, and were in fold. *Milton*, Comus, l. 542.

dew-claw (dū'klâ), *n.* 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.

Left Fore Foot of a Terrier. *X*, dew-claw.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawed† (dū'klâd), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but *dew-clawd* Seperatists. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 11.

dew-cup (dū'kup), *n.* 1. The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Mackay.* Also *dew-drink*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

dew-drink (dū'dringk), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1.

dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* [= D. *dauwdropp-el* = G. *thautropfen* = Dan. *dugdraabe* = Sw. *daggdroppe*.] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

dewe[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*[1].

dewe[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

dewe[3]†, *v. t.* See *due*[2].

deweylite (dū'i-līt), *n.* [< Chester *Dewey*, an American scientist (1784–1867), + *-lite*.] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dū'fâl), *n.* [= Dan. *dugfald*.] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Noiseless as *dew-fall*, heed it well—
Thy Father's call of love!
Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewful†, *a.* See *dueful*.

dew-grass (dū'gras), *n.* The cocksfoot-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. [Eng.]

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* [< *dewy* + *-ness*.] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewitt† (dē-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *Dewitted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

dewlap (dū'lap), *n.* [< ME. *dewlap, dewlappe* (= Dan. *doglæp*); < *dew*[1] + *lap*[1] (= Dan. *læp*), a loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing: see *lap*[3].] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.
S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616.

4. *pl.* In *her.*, same as *wattles*.

dewlapped, dewlapt (dū'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . .
Crook-knee'd and *dew-lapp'd* like Thessalian bulls.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

dew-plant (dū'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *ice-plant*. —2. Same as *sundew*.

dew-point (dū'point), *n.* [= D. *dauwpunt* = Dan. *dugpunkt*.] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation*. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer*.

When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of saturation is gradually reached; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew: hence the temperature at which this occurs is called the *dew-point*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 57.

dew-retted (dū'ret″ed), *a.* Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dū'ret″ing), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening*.

dew-shoe (dū'shö), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dū'stōn), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dū'tri), *n.* [Cf. *Datura*.] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

dew-worm (dū'wėrm), *n.* The common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris.*

dewy (dū'i), *a.* [< ME. **dewy*, < AS. *dēawig* (= G. *tauig, thauig* = Sw. *daggig*), < *dēaw*, dew, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

Ere the hot sun count
His *dewy* rosary on the eglantine.
Keats, Isabella, st. 24.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a *dewy* splendour falls
On the little flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, *dewy* tears.

A *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground.
Milton, P. L., vii. 333.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton*, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to *dewy* eve,
A summer's day. *Milton*, P. L., i. 743.

But now the sun
With orient beams had chased the *dewy* night
From earth and heaven. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "*dewy* sleep ambrosial," *Cowper*, Iliad, ii.—6. In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexia (dek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand or side: see *dexter*.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dexiidæ*.

Dexiariæ (dek-si-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Dexiidæ*.

Dexiidæ (dek-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidæ*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiariæ*.

dexiotropic (dek″si-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand, + *τροπικός*, < *τρόπος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell; dextrotropous: opposed to *lævotropic*.

In Planorbis, which is *dexiotropic* . . . Instead of being lelotropic, the osphradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dextre* = Sp. *diestro* = Pg. It. *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. *δεξιτερός*, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix *-ter* = *-τερος*) < L. *dex-* = Gr. *δεξιός*, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. *daksha*, able, dexterous, strong (cf. *dakshina*, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. *taihswa*, right, *taihswo*, the right hand, = OHG. *zeso* (*zesw-*), right, = W. *deheu*, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, south (cf. *dcasil*), = OBulg. *desĭnŭ*, *destŭ*, right, *desĭnitsa*, the right hand, = Russ. *desnitsa*, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ *daksh*, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: as, the *dexter* side of a shield.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds-in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter chief**, in *her.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.* See *diagonal*.

II. *n.* In *her.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dextérité* = Pg. *dexteridade* = It. *destrità*, < L. *dexterita(t-)s*, < *dexter*, right, right-hand: see *dexter*.] 1. Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal *dexterity* of the whole historic period.
Science, V. 460.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. *Lancet.*

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their *dexterity* in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

The Tahitians have the *dexterity* of amphibious animals in the water. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much *Dexterity* as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little *dexterity* of conduct.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.

By his incomparable *dexterity*, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=**Syn.** 3. Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

dexterous, dextrous (deks'tę-rus, deks'trus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, ready (see *dexter*), + *-ous*.] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.] —2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Muzlings were stoln by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very *dextrous* thieves in our Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 529.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield.
Pope.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a *dexterous* manager.

The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very *dextrous* at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 176.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay.*

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: as, *dexterous* management.

Cnossus was also famous for its bows and arrows, and for a *dextrous* use of that sort of arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 256.

The *dexterous* use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

=**Syn.** *Expert*, *Skilful*, etc. (see *adroit*), nimble, brisk, agile.

dexterously, dextrously (deks'tę-rus-li, deks'trus-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them *dexterously*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

dexterousness, dextrousness (deks'tę-rus-nes, deks'trus-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dextrad (deks'trad), *adv.* [< L. *dexter* + *-ad*[3], toward: see *-ad*[3].] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dextral (deks'tral), *a.* [< ML. *dexteralis*, **dextralis*, on the right, < L. *dexter*, right: see *dexter*.] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In *conch.*, dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *dextral* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—2. Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine *dextrality*, there would be many more Scævolas than are delivered in story. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

dextrally (deks'tral-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indifferently either way—either *dextrally* or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.

dextran, dextrane (deks'trąn, -trān), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-an*, *-ane*.] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextrorotatory. It has the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

dextrer†, *n.* See *destrer*. *Chaucer.*

dextrine (deks'trin), *n.* [= F. *dextrine*, < L. *dexter*, right, + *-ine*[2].] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$, into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *gommeline*, *moist gum*, *starch-gum*, *British gum*, and *Alsace gum*.

dextrocardia (deks-trō-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side.

dextro-compound (deks'trō-kom″pound), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *compound*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

dextroglucose (deks'trō-glö″kōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right (see *dextrose*), + E. *glucose*.] Same as *dextrose*.

dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarization*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*. *Rodwell.*

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī'rus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*.] Gyrating or circling to the right.

dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō'tą-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *rotatory*.] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

dextrorsal (deks-trôr'sal), *a.* [< *dextrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *dextrorse*.

dextrorse (deks-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *dextrorsum*, uncontracted *dextrovorsum*, *-versum*, toward the right, < *dexter*, right, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vortere*, *vertere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*. Cf. *sinistrorse*.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. [In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnæus, Braun, the De Candolles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.]

dextrose (deks'trōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-ose*.] A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) belonging to the glucose group, which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily solvent in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., usually associated with levulose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Also called *dextroglucose*, *grape-sugar*, and *starch-sugar*.—**Birotatory dextrose**. See *birotation*.

dextrotropous (deks-trot'rō-pus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *-τροπος* (cf. *τροπή*, a turning), < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to *lævotropous*. Also *dextrotropic*.

dextrous, dextrously, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

dey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dey*, *deye*, *deie*, *daie*, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. *deigja*, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, = Norw. *deigja*, *deia*, *deie*, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in *bu-deigja*, a maid in charge of the cattle (*bu*, household, farmstead, live stock), *bakster-deigja*, a baker (*bakster*, baking), *rakster-deigja*, a maid employed in raking hay (*rakster*, raking), = ODan. *deje*, in comp. *mælkedeje*, milkmaid (*mælke*,

milk), *munkedeje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deiy*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *baksterdeigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the dey is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *dægga*, OSw. *dægja*, suckle, = Dan. *dægge*, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. ppr. "**diende*, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dug*[2]. Hence *dairy*, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

> She was as it were a maner *deye*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 26.
>
> There my father he is an auld cobler,
> My mother she is an auld *dey*.
> *Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

dey[2] (dā), *n.* [< F. *dey*, < Turk. *day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (*Redhouse*, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by deys, in place of their legitimate beys.

deye[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *die*[1].
deye[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dye*[2].
deyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dyer*.
deyhouse (dā'hous), *n.* [Also *dayhouse*; < *dey*[1] + *house*.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]
deymaid†, *n.* See *daymaid*.
deyne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.
deynous†, *a.* See *dainous*.
deynte†, **deyntee**†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*.
deys†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dais*.
dezincification (dē-zingk*ʸ*i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *zinc* + *-(i)fication*.] Separation of zinc from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.
dezymotize (dē-zī'mō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dezymotized*, ppr. *dezymotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *zymot(ic)* + *-ize*.] To free from disease-germs.
D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.
dft. A contraction (*a*) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (*b*) sometimes, of *defendant*.
D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
dha (dä), *n.* [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.
dhabb (dab), *n.* [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.
dhadium (dā'di-um), *n.* A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.
dhak (dâk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*, *dhākā*, or *dhākhā* (Anglo-Ind. *dawk*); also called *palāsa*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea frondosa*, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See *Butea*.
dhal (däl), *n.* Same as *dholl*.
dhalee (dal'ē), *n.* A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.
dhamnoo (dam'nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.
dhan (dan), *n.* [Hind. Beng. *dhān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.
dhar (dăr), *n.* [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.

The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhars*, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dharri (dar'i), *n.* [Hind. *dharī*, also *dharā*, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhuddah*.
dhauri (dâ'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.
dhobie, dhoby (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind. *dhobī*, a washerman, < *dhob*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie, dobee*.

In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

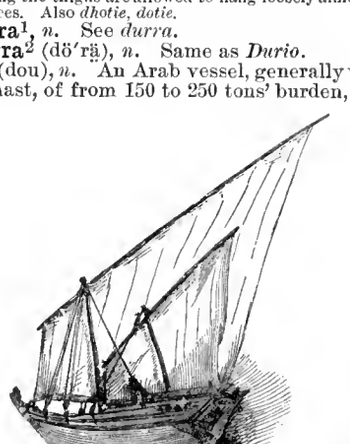
Dhobie's itch, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.
dhobieman, dhobyman (dō'bi-man), *n.*; pl. *dhobiemen, dhobymen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

[The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 110.

dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*

Dhole (*Canis dukkunensis*).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.
dholl (dōl), *n.* The East Indian name for *Cajanus Indicus*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal*.
dhoney, dhony, *n.* See *doni*.
dhotee, dhoty (dō'tē, -ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *dhotī*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie, dotie*.
dhourra[1], *n.* See *durra*.
Dhourra[2] (dö'rä), *n.* Same as *Durio*.
dhow (dou), *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-



Dhow.— From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled *dow*.
dhu (dö). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in *Dhu* Loch, black lake; Roderick *Dhu*, black Roderick (*Scott*, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dubh* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dubh linn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).
dhunchee (dun'chē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tall annual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, *Sesbania aculeata*. It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its bark, which are used as a coarse substitute for hemp.
dhurra, *n.* See *durra*.
dhurries (dur'iz), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India, usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; gaol-*dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 19.

Di. (*a*) The chemical symbol of the metal *didymium*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.
di-[1]. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *de-* have now also or only *di-*, as *divest*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *devise, device*, etc.
di-[2]. [L., etc., *dī-*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, combining form of *δίς*, adv., twice, doubly (= L. *bis*, *bi-* = Skt. *dvi-* = E. *twi-*, etc.), < *δύα* = E. *two*: see *bi-*[2], *twi-*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *bi-*[2] (which see), and meaning 'two-,' 'twofold,' 'double,' as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese *dioxid*, MnO_2, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.
di-[3]. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dia-* before a vowel. See *dia-*.
dia-. [L., etc., *dia-*, < Gr. *διά-*, prefix, *διά*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. **δϜιya*, < **δϜo*, *δύα* = E. *two*, connected with *δίς*, doubly, and L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], *dis-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.
diabantite (dī-a-ban'tīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *diabase* (altered as if Gr. *διαβάς* (*διαβαντ-*), 2d aor. part. of *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over: see *diabase*) + *-ite*[2].] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.
diabase (dī'a-bās), *n.* [< *dia-*, erroneously for *di-*[2], double, + *base*[2]. The form simulates Gr. *διάβασις*, a crossing over, < *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over, < *διά*, through, + *βαίνειν*, go: see *basis*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apatite or olivin, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name *viridite* is frequently applied, this being the substance which gives the mass the greenish color which it frequently has. Diabase is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and also under that of *trap*. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between *diabase* and *basalt* appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of them" (*Geikie*, 1885). See *greenstone*, *trap*, *diorite*, and *melaphyre*.
diabase-porphyrite (dī'a-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), *n.* See *porphyrite*.
diabasic (dī-a-bā'sik), *a.* [< *diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.

Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. *Science*, III. 762.

diabaterial (dī"a-bā-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαβατήρια* (sc. *ἱερά*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, cross over, < *διά*, across, + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]
diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβήτης*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, < *διαβαίνειν*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and douhtless frequently have an entirely different causation. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See *glucosuria*.) Diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

diabetic (dī-a-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diabetes* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to diabetes.—2. Affected with diabetes: as, a *diabetic* patient.—**Diabetic sugar**, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose*. See *glucose*.

II. *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, *diabetics* lose their craving for prohibited articles of food.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 571.

diabetical (dī-a-bet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diabetic*.

diablerie, diablery (dī-ä'blę-ri), *n.* [< F. *diablerie*, OF. *diablerie*, *deablerie* (= Pr. *diablia* = Sp. *diablura* = Pg. *diabrura* = It. *diavoleria*), devilry, sorcery, < *diable*, devil: see *devil*. Cf. *devilry*.] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry.—2. Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of *diablerie*.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some *diablerie*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (dī-ab'ō-lärk), *n.* [< Gr. διάβολος, devil, + ἀρχός, ruler, < ἄρχειν, rule.] The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch*. *J. Oxlee*, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

diabolarchy (dī-a-bol'är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. διάβολος, devil, + *-αρχία*, < ἄρχειν, rule.] The rule of the devil. *J. Oxlee.* [Rare.]

diabolic, diabolical (dī-a-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *diabolicus*, < Gr. διαβολικός, devilish, < διάβολος, devil: see *devil*.] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a *diabolic* plot; a *diabolical* temper.

Which, in other beasts observed,
Doubt might beget of *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 95.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

=Syn. See list under *devilish*.

diabolically (dī-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So *diabolically* absurd . . . as to denie that to be . . . vnlawfull vnto Christians, which they haue renounced . . . in their baptism. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii. (cho.).

diabolicalness (dī-a-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*.
J. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

diabolify (dī-a-bol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolified*, ppr. *diabolifying*. [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-fy.*] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 59.

diabolish (dī-ab'ō-lish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish*, < LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ish*[1]: see *devilish*.] Devilishly. [Humorous.]

A *diabolish* good word. *O. W. Holmes.*

diabolism (dī-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ism.*] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 238.

3. In *occultism*, black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

diabolize (dī-ab'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolized*, ppr. *diabolizing*. [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + E. *-ize.*] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of *diabolize* public life.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 249.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that *diabolized* my imagination — I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (dī-a-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [A contr. of **diabolology*, < Gr. διάβολος, the devil, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the *diabology* of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

Remember the theology and the *diabology* of the time.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 355.

diabolus (dī-ab'ō-lus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. διάβαλος, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and *diabolic*.] 1. In *occultism*, the spirit of evil personified; the devil.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of marsupials, containing the ursine dasyure or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*.

diabrotic (dī-a-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. διαβρωτικός, able to eat through, corrosive, < διαβιβρώσκειν (διαβρω-), eat through, < διά, through, + βιβρώσκειν (√ *βρω), eat: see *broma*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a *diabrotic* substance; *diabrotic* action.

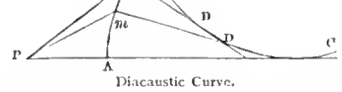
II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrosive.

Diabrotica (dī-a-brot'i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διαβρωτικός, being able to eat through: see *diabrotic*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* and subfamily *Galerucinæ*. They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiæ not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvæ are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidæ*, and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecimpunctata*, another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.

a, Striped Cucumber-beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), and *b*, *D. duodecimpunctata*, both natural size; *c*, larva of *D. vittata* (line shows natural size).

diacatholicon (dī″a-ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + καθολικός, universal: see *catholicon*.] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (dī-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. διά, through, + E. *caustic*, in math. sense.] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays *Pm*, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve AmB, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



Diacaustic Curve.

AB, refracting curve; P, radiant; *Pm*D, *Pm*D, rays refracted at *m*. CDDH, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

in a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve*, or *caustic by refraction*. *Brande and Cox.* See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* [In math. sense, from the adj. *diacaustic*, above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.] 1. In *med.*, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize a part.—2. A diacaustic curve. See I.

diacetin (dī-a-sē'tin), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *acet-ic* + *-in*[2].] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called *acetidin*.

diachenium (dī-a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *diachenia* (-ä). [NL., < *di-*[2] + *achenium*: see *achene*.] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene.

diachorial (dī-a-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. διαχωρεῖν, go through, < διά, through, + χωρεῖν, make room, go.] Passing through.

diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak'i-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *diachyla* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. διάχυλος, very juicy, < διά, through, + χυλός, juice: see *chyle*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

The common plaister called *diachylon*.
Boyle, Works, I. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon*. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

(*b*) Now, another name for *lead-plaster*.

diachyma (dī-ak'i-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διά, through, + χύμα, liquid, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *bot.*, the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacid (dī-as'id), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *acid.*] Capable of saturating two molecules of a monobasic acid: applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids.

diaclasis (dī-a-klā'sis), *n.* Refraction.

diacodium (dī-a-kō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *diacodion*, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, < Gr. διά κωδειῶν, from poppy-heads: διά, through; κώδεια, the head, esp. of a plant, a poppy-head.] In *med.*, a syrup made of poppies.

diacœlia (dī-a-sē'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. διά, through, between, + κοιλία, a hollow, < κοῖλος, hollow.] In *anat.*, the third or middle ventricle of the brain.

diaconal (dī-ak'ō-nal), *a.* [< ML. *diaconalis*, < LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] Pertaining to a deacon; of the nature of a deacon's duties: as, the *diaconal* office; *diaconal* ministrations.

diaconate[1] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *diaconus*, a deacon, + *-ate*[1].] Superintended or managed by deacons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diaconate* church. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 189.

diaconate[2] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [= F. *diaconat* = Sp. Pg. It. *diaconato*, < LL. *diaconatus*, the office of a deacon, < *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—2. A body of deacons.

diaconica (dī-a-kon'i-kä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. διακονικά, neut. pl. of διακονικός, < διάκονος, a deacon: see *deacon*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *ironica* and *synapte*. See *ironica* and *ectene*.

diaconicon, diaconicum (dī-a-kon'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *diaconica* (-kä). [< Gr. διακονικόν, neut. of διακονικός, < διάκονος, a deacon: see *diaconica*.] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side. It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *sceuophylacium*. The diaconicon and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *pastophoria*. See cut under *bema*.

On the opposite side of the bema was the *diaconicon* or sacristy. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 191.

diacope (dī-ak'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. διακοπή, a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), < διακόπτειν, cut in two, < διά, asunder, + κάπτειν, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *tmesis*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the opercuium notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 3 feet long. *Cuvier*, 1817.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—4. In *surg.*, a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

diacoustic (dī-a-kös'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, + ἀκουστικός, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic*, *diaphonical*.

diacoustics (dī-a-kös'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics*.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called *diaphonics*.

diacranterian (dī″a-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. διά, through, apart, + κραντῆρες, the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, < κραίνειν, accomplish, complete.] Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *syncranterian*. Also *dicranterian*.

diacrisiography (dī-a-kris-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. διάκρισις, separation (secretion) (< διακρίνειν, separate: see *diacritic*) + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the organs of secretion. *Dunglison.*

diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. διακριτικός, able to distinguish, separative, < διακρίνειν, distinguish, separate, < διά, between, + κρίνειν, separate, distinguish: see *critic*. Cf. *discern*, *discreet*, which are of similar formation.] **I.** *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. *n.* A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

diacritical (dī-a-krit'i-kal), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

diacritical mark, point, or sign.—**Diacritical mark, point,** or **sign,** a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign in order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, tone, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the transliteration of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunciation of words, as in the scheme of marking pronunciation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to *a* in the forms ä, â, ạ, are diacritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter **u** (*u*) is written thus, ŭ, to distinguish it from **n** (*n*); and the dot over the *i*, formerly used also over *y*, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages.

From "*ı*," in the Icelandick alphabet, "v" is distinguished only by a *diacritical point*.
Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

Any system of *diacritical marks* which aims at being universal must necessarily be either cumbrous, incomplete, or inconsistent. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I., Pref.

diact (dī'akt), *a.* A contracted form of *diactine.*

diactinal (dī-ak'ti-nạl), *a.* [< *diactine* + *-al.*] Same as *diactine.*

diactine (dī-ak'tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] Having two rays; sharp-pointed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the monaxon, biradiate, or rhabdus type. *W. J. Sollas.*

diactinic (dī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray: see *actinic.*] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

diadelph (dī'ạ-delf), *n.* [< NL. **diadelphus:* see *diadelphous.*] In *bot.*, a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.

Diadelphia (dī-ạ-del'fi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diadelphus:* see *diadelphous.*] The name given by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera.

diadelphian (dī-ạ-del'fi-ạn), *a.* [< NL. *Diadelphia*, q. v.] Same as *diadelphous.*

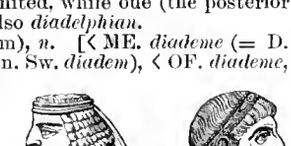
diadelphic (dī-ạ-del'fik), *a.* [As *diadelph-ous* + *-ic.*] Being one of a group of two.

diadelphite (dī-ạ-del'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*2.] A manganese arseniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar minerals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite.*

diadelphous (dī-ạ-del'fus), *a.* [< NL. **diadelphus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having stamens united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being equal or unequal; grouped together in two sets: as, *diadelphous* stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also *diadelphian.*


Diadelphous Stamens of *Indigofera tinctoria.*

diadem (dī'ạ-dem), *n.* [< ME. *diademe* (= D. *diadeem* = G. Dan. Sw. *diadem*), < OF. *diademe*, F. *diadème* = Sp. Pg. It. *diadema*, < L. *diadēma*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, a band or fillet, < *διαδέειν*, bind round, < *διά*, through, + *δεῖν*, bind, tie.]


1. Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Diadem of Constantine. (From ancient coins.)

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind, so as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed *diadem.* *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 108.

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights
To him who wears the regal *diadem.*
Milton, P. R., ii. 461.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a *diadem* of snow. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.

What more can I expect while David lives?
All but his kingly *diadem* he gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

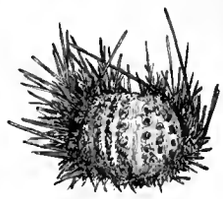
4. In *her.*, one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown, and support the mound or globe at the top.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, a certain monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus.*

diadem (dī'ạ-dem), *v. t.* [< ME. *diademen*, in pp. used as adj., after L. *diadematus*, diademed; from the noun.] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

And Dauid shal be *diademyd*, and daunten alle oure enemyes. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 444.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 232.

Diadema (dī-ạ-dē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *diadema*, a diadem: see *diadem.*] **1.** A genus of *Crustacea. Schumacher*, 1817. —**2.** The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Diadematidæ. D. mexicanus* and *D. setosum* are examples. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.—**3.** A genus of nymphalid butterflies. *Boisduval*, 1832.—**4.** A genus of *Mollusca. Pease*, 1868.


Diadema setosum.

diadematid (dī-ạ-dem'ạ-tid), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Diadematidæ.*

Diadematidæ (dī″ạ-de-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadema*(*t*-) + *-idæ.*] A family of desmostichous or regular sea-urchins, order *Endocyclica*, represented by the genus *Diadema*, having a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile verticillate spines, crenulate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome.

diademed (dī'ạ-demd), *p. a.* [< *diadem* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.

diadem-spider (dī'ạ-dem-spī″dėr), *n.* A name of *Epeira diadema*, the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under *cross-spider.*

diadexis (dī-ạ-dek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδεξις*, a taking from, succession, relief, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, take from, succeed to, < *διά*, through, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, receive.] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former in both its nature and its seat. *Dunglison.*

Diadochi (dī-ad'ọ̄-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδοχοι*, pl. of *διάδοχος*, a successor, prop. adj., succeeding, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, succeed to, receive from another: see *diadexis.*] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have been led to settle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the *diadochi* on the inhabitants of the cities they founded.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

Diadochian (dī-ạ-dō'ki-ạn), *a.* [< *Diadochi* + *-ian.*] Relating to the Diadochi.

Near the marble steps were various remains belonging to a monument of small dimensions and lavish *Diadochian* ornamentation.
J. T. Clarke, Rep. of Assos Expedition, 1881, p. 40.

diadochite (dī-ad'ọ̄-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάδοχος*, a successor (see *Diadochi*) (in allusion to its relation to the arseniate pittieite or iron sinter), + *-ite*2.] A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sulphate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yellowish-brown color and resinous luster.

Diadophis (dī-ad'ọ̄-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *διάδ(ημα)*, a band or fillet, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] A genus of *Colubridæ*, having the head distinct, the body slender with smooth scales, the postabdominal scutella bifid, the subcaudals all divided, the cephalic plates normal, with a well-developed loral, 2 postorbitals, 2 anteorbitals, and 2 nasals, between which latter is the nostril. The best-known species is *D. punctatus*, the ring-necked snake, found in many parts of the United States, a very common and pretty snake, quite harmless, of small size, and dark-green color above and yellowish below, with a yellowish ring round the neck. There are several others.

diadrom† (dī'ạ-drom), *n.* [< Gr. *διαδρομή*, *διάδρομος*, a running through, < *διαδραμεῖν*, run through, < *διά*, through, + *δραμεῖν*, run, second aor. associated with *τρέχειν*, run.] **1.** A course or passing.—**2.** A vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot [is] one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

diæresis, *n.* See *dieresis.*

diæretic, *a.* See *dieretic.*

diageotropic (dī-ạ-jē-ọ̄-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning (< *τρέπειν*, turn), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, growing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.

diageotropism (dī″ạ-jē-ot'rọ̄-pizm), *n.* [As *diageotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, transverse geotropism; a turning in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. *Darwin.*

diaglyph (dī'ạ-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγλύφειν*, carve through, carve in intaglio, < *διά*, through, + *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph.*] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

diaglyphic (dī-ạ-glif'ik), *a.* [< *diaglyph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (dī-ag-nōs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosed*, ppr. *diagnosing.* [< *diagnos-is.*] In *pathol.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, to determine the diagnosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symptoms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate.

diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diagnoses* (-sēz). [= F. *diagnose* = Sp. Pg. *diagnosis* = It. *diagnosi*, < NL. *diagnosis*, < Gr. *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing, < *διαγιγνώσκειν*, distinguish, discern, < *διά*, between, + *γιγνώσκειν* (√ **γνω*), know, = E. *know*1, q. v. Cf. *gnosis, gnostic*, etc.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the recognition of a disease from its symptoms; the determination of the nature of a diseased condition. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent definition. In this sense *diagnosis* is nearly synonymous with *definition*: both differ from *description* in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but *definition* may include points equally applicable to some other object, the particular combination of points given making it a *diagnosis.* —**Differential diagnosis,** the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history.

diagnost (dī'ag-nost), *n.* [< *diagnost-ic.*] One who diagnoses.

diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diagnostique* = Sp. *diagnóstico* = Pg. It. *diagnostico*, < Gr. *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish, < *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing: see *diagnosis.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constituting a ground of discrimination.

The great *diagnostic* point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always articulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 171.

II. *n.* **1.** In *pathol.*, a symptom of value in diagnosis. Diagnostics are of two kinds: the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic*, which distinguish a certain disease from all others.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or characterization.

diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosticated*, ppr. *diagnosticating.* [< *diagnastic* + *-ate*2.] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species or disease from another; diagnose.

Woman as well as man can sell goods, plan buildings, make statues, resolve nebulæ, discover elements, *diagnosticate* diseases, construct philosophies, write epics.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 229.

diagnostician (dī″ag-nos-tish'ạn), *n.* [< *diagnostic* + *-ian.*] One skilled in diagnosis.

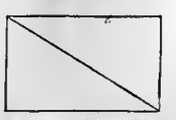
The injured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a *diagnostician* and a doctor on a minute scale.
Mind in Nature, I. 51.

diagnostics (dī-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagnostic:* see *-ics.*] That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease; symptomatology.

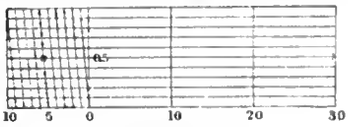
But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

diagometer (dī-ạ-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διάγειν*, conduct (< *διά*, through, + *ἄγειν*, lead), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of electroscope, consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized needle for an indicator, used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies. It was first employed by Rousseau to detect adulterations in olive-oil, which is said to have less conducting power than other fixed oils.

diagonal (dī-ag'ọ̄-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *diagonal* = It. *diagonale* = D. *diagonaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *diagonal*, < L. *diagonalis*, < Gr. *διαγών-ιος*, from angle to angle, diagonal, < *διά*, through, across, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, extending, as a line, from


Diagonal of a Rectangle.

one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.—**2.** Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—**3.** Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal* cloth.—**Diagonal bellows,** in *organ-building*, a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from *horizontal bellows*.—**Diagonal bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Diagonal brace** or **diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Diagonal cloth,** a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(*a*) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (*b*) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—**Diagonal couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diagonal plane,** in *bot.*, any vertical plane bisecting a flower which is not an anteroposterior plane or at right angles to that plane.—**Diagonal point** of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—**Diagonal scale,** a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10—one inch—is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$, etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off $\frac{11}{100}$, $\frac{12}{100}$, etc.—**Diagonal triangle,** a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. *n.* **1.** A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—**2.** Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange *diagonal*,
And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Specifically—**3.** In *chess, checkers*, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*[1].—**4.** Same as *diagonal cloth*, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—**Dexter diagonal,** in *math.*, a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—**Principal diagonal,** that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant*, 3.

diagonal-built (dī-ag′ō-nal-bilt), *a.* Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (dī-ag′ō-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk *diagonally*, and cross those stitches with others.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

diagonial† (dī-a-gō′ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγώνι-ος* + E. *-al:* see *diagonal*.] Diagonal; diametrical: as, "*diagonial* contraries," *Milton*.

diagram (dī′a-gram), *n.* [< F. *diagramme*, < L. *diagramma*, a scale, the gamut, in music, < Gr. *διάγραμμα*(τ-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διά*, across, through, + *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*[2], *graphic*.] **1.** In *geom.*, a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden*.

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his Elements of Chemistry, . . . published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, vii. 3.

A *diagram* is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.
Clerk Maxwell, Encyc. Brit., VII. 149.

3. In *old music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—**Acceleration-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Configuration-diagram,** a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan, show the forms of different bodies.—**Contrast-diagram,** a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—**Displacement-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Force-diagram,** a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—**Frame-diagram,** a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—**Funicular diagram,** a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the sides of a funicular polygon or polygons. Also called *stress-diagram*.—**Indicator-diagram,** the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. The diagram is a curve having rectangular coördinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The area of the diagram measures the total work performed by the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in British thermal units. (See *indicator*.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card*.—**Metrical diagram,** a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement.—**Newton's diagram,** a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—**Reciprocal diagrams,** two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—**Resultant diagram,** a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—**Stereoscopic diagrams,** a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—**Stress-diagram.** Same as *funicular diagram*.—**Velocity-diagram,** a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting *velocity* for *acceleration*. (See also *color-diagram*.)

diagram (dī′a-gram), *v. t.* [< *diagram*, *n.*] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

They are matters which refuse to be . . . *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle*.

diagramically (dī-a-gram′i-kal-i), *adv.* A shortened form of *diagrammatically*. [Rare.]

The folds of her skirts hanging *diagramically* and stiffly.
Philadelphia Times, April 18, 1885.

diagrammatic (dī″a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διαγραμματικός*, < *διάγραμμα*(τ-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain *diagrammatic* contrast of the figures. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram.

diagrammatically (dī″a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

diagrammatize (dī-a-gram′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized*, ppr. *diagrammatizing*. [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*(τ-), a diagram, + E. *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *διαγραμμίζειν*, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatise*.

It can be *diagrammatized* as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Mind*, IX. 18.

diagrammeter (dī-a-gram′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*, diagram, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, 5 seconds long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule. *E. D.*

diagraph (dī′a-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] **1.** An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight*.

diagraphic, diagraphical (dī-a-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic*.] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict.*

diagraphics (dī-a-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagraphic:* see *-ics*.] The art of design or drawing.

diagrydiate (dī-a-grid′i-āt), *n.* [< *diagrydium* + *-ate*[1].] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (dī-a-grid′i-um), *n.* [NL. ML., also *diagridium*, < LL. *diagrydium*, < Gr. *διαγρίδιον*, the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia*.] An old commercial name for scammony.

diagyios (dī-a-jī′i-os), *a.* [LL. *diagyios* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. *διάγυιος* (Aristides Quintilianus) for *δίγυιος*, of two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *γυῖον*, limb, member.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic.—**Pæon diagyios,** the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semeia or divisions (⏑ – | –), as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (– | – | ⏑), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epibatus* and *pæon*.

diaheliotropic (dī-a-hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, transversely, + E. *heliotropic*, q. v.] In *bot.*, turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are *diaheliotropic*.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *diaheliotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

As all leaves and cotyledons are continually circumnutating, there can hardly be a doubt that *diaheliotropism* results from modified circumnutation.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

dial (dī′al), *n.* [< ME. *dial*, *dyal*, a dial, < ML. *dialis*, daily (ef. *dialv*, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < L. *dies*, a day: see *deity*. From L. *dies* come also *diary, diurnal, journal, journey*, etc.; cf. *diet*[2].] **1.** An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial;* for portable dials, see *ring-dial, poke-dial*, and *solarium*.

Read on this *dial*, how the shades devour
My short liv'd winter's day.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

The sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.
Glanville.

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a *dial*.
P. J. Bailey, Festus: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—**3**†. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakspere may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a *dial* from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock;
Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7.

Then my *dial* goes not true. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the *dial* of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—**5.** In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—**6.** The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—**7**†. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

W' are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .
As (Signior Flauio) to thy witty trinll,
For first inuenting of the Sea-mans *Diall*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

8. In *mining*, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.]—**9.** A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dot to which the gem is directly fixed.—**Azimuth dial.** See *azimuth*.—**Catoptric dial.** See *catoptric*.—**Center of a dial.** See *center*[1].—**Cylindrical dial,** a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—**Declining dial,** a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner*.—**Direct dial,** a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—**East dial,** a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—**Equatorial dial.** Same as *equinoctial dial*.—**Equinoctial dial,** a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—**Erect dial,** a dial whose plane is vertical.—**Fixed dial,** a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hour-

angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial**, a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclining dial, inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial.** See *meridian*.—**Night** or **nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphid of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line can be let fall to a point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a spot of light thrown upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

dial (dī′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [< *dial*, *n.*] **1.** To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.
Talfourd.

2. In *mining*, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.]

dial-bird (dī′al-bėrd), *n.* [< *dial*, an accom. E. form of its native name *dahil*, q. v., + *bird*1.] A bird of the genus *Copsichus;* a magpie-robin.

The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahil or dayal (*Copsichus saularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copsichus*.

dialect (dī′a-lekt), *n.* [< F. *dialecte* = Sp. Pg. *dialecto* = It. *dialetto* = G. *dialect* = D. Dan. Sw. *dialekt*, < L. *dialectos* or *dialectus*, < Gr. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. *διαλέγειν*, distinguish, choose between, < *διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, choose, speak. Cf. *dialogue*, from the same source.] **1.** Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred *Dialect!* in thee the names
Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames
In brief abridgements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

His style is a *dialect* between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Gerioanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek—Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on—the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen; his tongue became simply one of the local *dialects* of English. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—**4†.** Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise caalled *dialect* (for thei are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the trueth from every falshod. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1553).

Æolic dialect, Attic dialect, common dialect, creole dialect, etc. See the adjectives.—**Doric dialect.** See *Doric*, *n.*—**Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.=**Syn. 1** to **3.** *Idiom*, *Diction*, etc. (see *language*), tongue, phraseology.

dialect† (dī′a-lekt), *v. t.* [< *dialect*, *n.*] To make dialectal.

By corruption of speech they false *dialect* and misse-sound it. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

dialectal (dī-a-lek′tal), *a.* [< *dialect*, *n.*, + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold'; the *dialectal* varieties of Italian.

dialectally (dī-a-lek′tal-i), *adv.* In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (dī-a-lek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation, < *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, < *dialect* + *-ic*): see *dialect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

Dialectic Methodists. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* [= F. *dialectique* = Sp. *dialéctica* = Pg. *dialectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialektik*, < L. *dialectica*, < Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] **1.** Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Elenchi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *syllogistic*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconcilement in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. *Kant*, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*.

dialectical (dī-a-lek′ti-kal), *a.* **1.** Same as *dialectic*, I.

A *dialectical* syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the *dialectical* brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with *dialectical* gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only.
Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

Dialectical disputation, syllogism, etc. See the nouns.

dialectically (dī-a-lek′ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak.
H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

dialectician (dī″a-lek-tish′an), *n.* [= F. *dialecticien;* as *dialectic* + *-ian.*] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (dī-a-lek′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dialectic* + *-ism.*] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

dialectics (dī-a-lek′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *dialectic:* see *-ics.*] Same as *dialectic*, 2.

dialectologer (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-er*1.] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologers*.
Quoted by *J. A. H. Murray*, in 8th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

dialectological (dī-a-lek-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a *dialectological* introduction.

dialectologist (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-ist.*] A dialectologer.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

dialectology (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διάλεκτος*, a dialect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486.

dialector† (dī′a-lek-tor), *n.* [Irreg. (as if L.) < *dialect.*] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. *Imp. Dict.*

dialer, dialler (dī′al-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who uses a dial. See *dial*, 8.

dialing, dialling (dī′al-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dial*, *v.*] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 285.

Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sun-dials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 153.

Dialing lines or **scale,** graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialing sphere,** an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

over one another upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

dialist (dī′a-list), *n.* [< *dial* + *-ist.*] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.
J. Moxon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (dī-al′a-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαλλαγή*, interchange, a change, difference, < *διαλλάσσειν*, interchange, change, make different, < *διά*, between, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—2. A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

diallel† (dī′a-lel), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another, < *διά*, through, + *ἀλλήλων*, gen. pl., of one another. See *parallel.*] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel.
E. Phillips, 1706.

diallelon (dī-a-lē′lon), *n.*; pl. *diallela* (-lä). [< Gr. *διάλληλον*, neut. of *διάλληλος*: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of *dialleton*, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

diallelous (dī-a-lē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus (dī-a-lē′lus), *n.*; pl. *dialleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another; *διάλληλος τρόπος*, argument in a circle: see *diallel.*] In *logic*, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . *diallelus.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialer, dialing.*

dial-lock (dī′al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

diallogite, *n.* See *dialogite.*

diallyl (dī-al′il), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *allyl.*] See *allyl.*

dialogic, dialogical (dī-a-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dialogique* = Pg. It. *dialogico*, < Gr. *διαλογικός*, < *διάλογος*, discourse: see *dialogue.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton.*—**Dialogic method**, the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

dialogically (dī-a-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith.*

dialogism (dī-al′ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *dialogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dialogismo*, < LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *διαλογισμός*, consideration, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse: see *dialogize.*] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (*b*) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

dialogist (dī-al′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *dialogiste* = Sp. *dialoguista* = Pg. It. *dialogista*, < LL. *dialogista*, < Gr. **διαλογιστής*, a converser, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, converse: see *dialogize.*] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with candour.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, Pref.

dialogistic, dialogistical (dī′a-lō-jis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dialogist* + *-ic, -ical.*] Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

dialogistically (dī′a-lō-jis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*. *Bp. Richardson*, Observations on Old Test., p. 449.

dialogite (dī-al′ō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διαλογή*, doubt, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *diallogite.* Also called *rhodochrosite.*

dialogize (dī-al′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dialogized*, ppr. *dialogizing.* [= F. *dialogiser* = Sp. *dialogizar* = Pg. *dialogisar* = It. *dialogizzare*, < Gr. *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse, < *διάλογος*, a conversation, *διαλογή*, a conversation, enumeration: see *dialogue.*] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled *dialogise.* *Richardson.*

dialogue (dī′a-log), *n.* [< ME. **dialoge*, miswritten *dialoke*, = D. *dialoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialog*, < F. *dialogue* = Sp. *diálogo* = Pg. It. *dialogo*, < L. *dialogus*, < Gr. *διάλογος*, also *διαλογή*, a conversation, dialogue, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, converse: see *dialect.*] 1. A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away
The night; then down to short repose they lay.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically—2. A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion—(*a*) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adopted the form of *dialogue*, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.
Macaulay, History.

(*b*) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

dialogue (dī′a-log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dialogued*, ppr. *dialoguing.* [< *dialogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Var. Serv. How dost, fool?
Apem. Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?
Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

II. *trans.* To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say,
Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 132.

Dialonian (dī-a-lō′ni-an), *n.* [< *Dial* (see def.) + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know those who can tell them what the *Dialonians* feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer.
Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate (dī′al-plāt), *n.* 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (dī′al-rē-zis′tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

dial-telegraph (dī′al-tel′e-gräf), *n.* A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

dial-wheel (dī′al-hwēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called *minute-wheel.*

dial-work (dī′al-wėrk), *n.* The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

dialycarpous (dī′a-li-kär′pus), *a.* [< NL. **dialycarpus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as *apocarpous.*

Dialypetalæ (dī′a-li-pet′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dialypetalus*: see *dialypetalous.*] In *bot.*, same as *Polypetalæ.*

dialypetalous (dī′a-li-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dialypetalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, same as *polypetalous.*

dialyphyllous (dī′a-li-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. **dialyphyllus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialysable, *a.* See *dialyzable.*

dialysate (dī-al′i-sāt), *n.* [< *dialysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, the product removed from a solution by dialysis.

dialyse, *v. t.* See *dialyze.*

dialysepalous (dī′a-li-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **dialysepalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

dialyser, *n.* See *dialyzer.*

dialysis (dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [LL., a separation (rhet.), < Gr. *διάλυσις*, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, < *διαλύειν*, separate, dissolve, < *διά*, apart, + *λύειν*, loose, dissolve. Cf. *analysis, paralysis.*] 1. In *gram.*: (*a*) Division of one syllable into two; dieresis. (*b*) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *j* and *v* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *u* respectively.—2. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (*b*) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called *dialyton.*—3. In *anat.*, separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—4. In *med.*, loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.—5. In *chem.*, the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid bodies will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float in a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. Thus, gruel or broth containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, while scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use—arsenic, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, lead acetate, morphia, and salts of strychnine, etc.—are crystalloids, the toxicologist is by this process furnished with an easy mode of detecting their presence, if they are in a form readily soluble in water.

6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects. *Walker*, 1850.

dialytic (dī-a-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < *διάλυτος*, dissolved, verbal adj. of *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—2. In *med.*, unloosing; unbraeing, as the fibers; relaxing.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination**, in *math.*, a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknowns, until a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope**, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1827, and constructed by Ploessl.

dialyton (dī-al′i-ton), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *διάλυτον*, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. *διάλυτος*, dissolved, separated: see *dialytic.*] In *rhet.*, same as *dialysis*, 2 (*b*).

dialyzable (dī-a-lī′za-bl), *a.* [< *dialyze* + *-able.*] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled *dialysable.*

dialyze (dī′a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialyzed*, ppr. *dialyzing.* [< *dialysis*, like *analyze* < *analysis*, after verbs in *-ize, -ise.*] In *chem.*, to separate by dialysis. Also spelled *dialyse.*—**Dialyzed iron**, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chlorid and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 226.

dialyzer (dī′a-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *dialyze* + *-er*[1].] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled *dialyser.*

diamagnet (dī′a-mag-net), *n.* [As *diamagnetic*, after *magnet.*] A diamagnetic substance.

diamagnetic (dī′a-mag-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diamagnétique*, < Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet: see *magnet, magnetic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism.

II. *n.* A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See *diamagnetism*, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 17.

diamagnetically (dī″a-mag-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals [having one axis of figure] take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (dī-a-mag'net-izm), *n.* [= F. *diamagnétisme;* as *diamagnet-ic* + *-ism.*] 1. The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 21.

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 241.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (dī-a-mag″net-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (dī-a-mag-ne-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond.*

diamantiferous (dī″a-man-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), -bearing, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

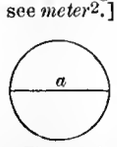
Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobro.
Nature, XXX. 188.

diamantine† (dī-a-man'tin), *a.* [< F. *diamantin* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, adamantine: see *adamantine* and *diamond.*] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, aboue all reach of ours,
He dwels immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

diamesogamous (dī″a-me-sog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *μέσος*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

diameter (dī-am'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *diametre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *diámetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *διάμετρος*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διαμετρεῖν*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[2].] 1. In *geom.*, a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general—(*a*) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (*b*) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem: If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the *n*th order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.



a, Diameter of a Circle.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter;* a ball three inches in *diameter.* In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth.
Raleigh.

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *apparent.*—**Biparietal diameter.** See *biparietal.*—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate.*—**Ideal diameter,** an ideal chord through the center. See *ideal.*—**In diameter**†, diametrically.

He fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfe *in diameter.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *final diameter.* Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

diametral (dī-am'e-tral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametrale* = D. *diametraal* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. **diametralis*, < L. *diametros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*
One to another, and so much opposed,
As if I can but hold them all together, . . .
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 41.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (*a*) A number equal to $\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{2})^n$, where n is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (*b*) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—**Diametral planes,** in *crystal.*, those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism.*

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrally (dī-am'e-tral-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

diametric (dī-a-met'rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical.* [Rare.]

diametrical (dī-a-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαμετρικός*, < *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne.*

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical* direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition,** an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical opposition* to the profession of his whole life.
Macaulay.

diametrically (dī-a-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *Diametrically* opposite. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 17.

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

diamine (dī'am-in), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *am(monia)* + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Diamines are *primary, secondary,* or *tertiary,* according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

diamond (dī'a-mond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *diamaunde, dyamand, diamaunt, diamant* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant, diemant,* G. *diamant, demant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant,* < OF. (and F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes, diamentum,* MGr. *διαμάντε,* after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), (1) adamant, (2) the diamond: see *adamant.* The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia-,* < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diafano* = F. *diaphane,* < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous.*] I. *n.* 1†. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton.*

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3½; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron. Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the *first water* when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth $100, one of two carats would be held at $300, and one of ten at $11,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant.* (See cuts under *brilliant.*) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all other diamantiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material (gravel and sand), or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See *bort.*

Thei ben so harde, that no man may pellysche hem: and men clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and Hamese in another Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card. —4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball.*—7. In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon, n.*—8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (*a*) Same as *bort*, 2. (*b*) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—**Bristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds,** quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond cut diamond,** the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond,** a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond.** See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 381.

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond.*
Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rough diamond, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant.*

II. *a.* 1. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton,** a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diamond-cut glass.** See *glass.*—**Diamond drill.** See *drill.*—**Diamond edition,** an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond fret.** See *fret*[3].—**Diamond linen,** a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—**Diamond-molded glass.** See *glass.*—**Diamond netting.** See *netting.*—**Diamond pencil,** a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake,** *Crotalus adamanteus.*

diamond (dī'a-mond), *v. t.* [< *diamond, n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 241.

diamond-back (dī'a-mond-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (dī'a-mond-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle,** *Malaclemmys palustris*, a tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ.* The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the summer, and pent up in yards or "corrals," to be reserved for the winter months.

diamond-beetle (dī′a-mond-bē″tl), *n.* A splendid South American beetle, *Entimus imperialis*, of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Diamond-beetle (*Entimus imperialis*), natural size.

diamond-bird (dī′a-mond-bėrd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus:* so called from the marking of the plumage.

diamond-breaker (dī′a-mond-brā″kėr), *n.* A seal-engravers' instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

diamond-cutter (dī′a-mond-kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

diamond-cutting (dī′a-mond-kut″ing), *n.* One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellac in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (dī′a-mond-drȧft), *n.* In *weaving*, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

diamond-dust (dī′a-mond-dust), *n.* Same as *diamond-powder*.

diamonded (dī′a-mon-ded), *a.* [< *diamond* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all *diamonded* with dew.

> When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many *diamonded* pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

> Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller*, Profane State, p. 368.

diamond-gage (dī′a-mond-gāj), *n.* A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

diamond-knot (dī′a-mond-not), *n.* An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

diamond-mortar (dī′a-mond-môr″tär), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond-plaice (dī′a-mond-plās), *n.* A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*.

diamond-plate (dī′a-mond-plāt), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after designs are cut on them.

diamond-point (dī′a-mond-point), *n.* A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines.—**Diamond-point chisel.** See *chisel*[2].

diamond-powder (dī′a-mond-pou″dėr), *n.* A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust*.

diamond-setter (dī′a-mond-set″ėr), *n.* One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

diamond-shaped (dī′a-mond-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.

diamond-snake (dī′a-mond-snāk), *n.* **1.** A large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration.—**2.** A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

diamond-spar (dī′a-mond-spär), *n.* Another name for *corundum*.

diamond-truck (dī′a-mond-truk), *n.* A cartruck the sides frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

diamond-weevil (dī′a-mond-wē″vl), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Entimus*, as *E. imperialis*. See *diamond-beetle*.

diamond-wheel (dī′a-mond-hwēl), *n.* In *gem-cutting:* (*a*) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (*b*) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *skiva*.

diamond-work (dī′a-mond-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, a method of laying stones so that the joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

diamorphosis (dī-a-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, a forming, shaping, < *διαμορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *διά*, through, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *dimorphism*. [Rare.]

> On the *Diamorphosis* of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 240.

diamotosis (dī″a-mō-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαμότωσις*, < *διαματᾶν*, put lint into a wound, < *διά*, through, + *ματός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana (dī-an′ą or dī-ā′nä), *n.* [L., in OL. also *Jana* (and rarely *Deiana*), fem. corresponding to *Janus*, q. v.; from same root as *Dioris* = *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Dis*, and other names of deities: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] The alchemical name of silver.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana:* so called from a fancied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (*b*) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidæ;* the young state of *Luvarus* (which see). *Risso*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte* and *Gory*, 1837. (*d*) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin*, 1878.—**Diana of the Ephesians,** or **Ephesian Artemis,** an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.

Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).

Diana of the Ephesians.—From statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

dianatic (dī-a-nat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διανάειν*, flow through, percolate, < *διά*, through, + *νάειν*, flow.] Reasoning logically and progressively from one subject to another. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diancistra (dī-an-sis′trą), *n.*; pl. *diancistræ* (-trē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀγκιστρον*, pl. *ἀγκιστρα*, hook.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

diander (dī-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **diandrus:* see *diandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (dī-an′dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diandrus*, having two stamens: see *diandrous*.] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free and distinct.

diandrian (dī-an′dri-an), *a.* [As *diandr-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *diandrous*.

diandrous (dī-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **diandrus*, having two stamens, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diandria*.

Diandrous Flower of *Veronica officinalis*.

Dianidæ (dī-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diana*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luvaridæ*. Also *Dianides*. *Risso*, 1826.

dianite (dī′a-nīt), *n.* [< *dian-ium* (see def.) (< *Diana*) + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium*.

dianodal (dī-a-nō′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node* and *nodal*.] In *math.*, passing through a node.—**Dianodal center,** a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers.—**Dianodal curve,** a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 18th order.—**Dianodal surface,** a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

dianoetic (dī″a-nō-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, < *διανοητός*, verbal adj. of *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, < *διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, thought.] **I.** *a.* Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

> I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

dianoialogy (dī″a-noi-al′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for the analogically reg. **dianœology*, < Gr. *διάνοια*, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, purpose: see *dianoetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dianome (dī′a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

a. China Pink (*Dianthus Chinensis*). *b*. Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Dianthus (dī-an′thus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *δῖος*, divine, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; but perhaps < Gr. *διανθής*, double-flowering, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A large herbaceous genus of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from other related genera by a calyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragranee and beauty of their flowers. From the clove-pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*[1].) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.

diapase† (dī′a-pās), *n.* Same as *diapason*.

And make a tunefull *Diapase* of pleasures.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

diapasm† (dī′a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *diapasme*, < Gr. *διάπασμα*, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, < *διαπάσσειν*, sprinkle, < *διά*, through, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

diapason (dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapasão*, < L. *diapason*, an octave, < Gr. *διαπασῶν*, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, *ἡ διὰ πασῶν*, an abbrev. of the phrase *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, a concord through all the tones—that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: *διά*, prep., through; *πασῶν*, gen. pl. fem. of *πᾶς*, all; *χορδῶν*, gen. pl. of *χορδή*, a string; *συμφωνία*, symphony: see *dia-*, *pant-*, *chord*, *symphony*.] In *music*: (*a*) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 103.

(*b*) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerfull Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows,
With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows;
Teaching the fragrant Forrests, day by day,
The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly lay.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687, l. 15.

(*c*) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, A Solemn Music, l. 23.

(*d*) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See *pitch*. (3) A tuning-fork. (*e*) In organ-building, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *double open diapason*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *piccolo*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*.—**Diapason diapente**, or **diapason cum diapente**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth.—**Diapason diatessaron**, or **diapason cum diatessaron**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh.—**Diapason ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth.—**Diapason normal**, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*.—**Diapason semi-ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth.—**Out of diapason**, out of tune.

diaped (dī′a-ped), *n.* In *math.*, a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

diapedesis (dī″a-pē-dē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπήδησις*, a leapiug through, an oozing through the tissues, < *διαπηδᾶν*, leap through, ooze through, < *διά*, through, + *πηδᾶν*, leap, spriug.] The oozing of the blood-cerpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without visible rupture.

diapedetic (dī″a-pē-det′ik), *a.* [< *diapedesis* (*-det-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

Diapensiaceæ (dī-a-pen-si-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapensia* (Linnæus), the typical genus (< Gr. *διὰ πέντε*, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + *-aceæ*.] A small order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceæ*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution. *Diapensia*, of 2 species, alpine or aretic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and Tibet, and *Pyxidanthera*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.


Diapensia Lapponica.

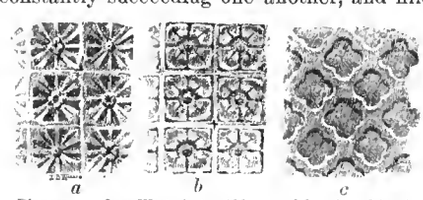
diapente (dī-a-pen′tē), *n.* [< L. *diapente*, < Gr. *διὰπεντε*, for *ἡ διὰ πέντε*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): *διά*, prep., through; *πέντε* = E. *five*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fifth.—2. In *phar.*, a composition of five ingredients; an old electuary consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine.—**Diapason diapente.** See *diapason*.

diaper (dī′a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyaper*, *diapery*, < OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre* (cf. ML. *diasprus*, *diaspra*), a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; a particular use of OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre* = Sp. *diáspero*, *diaspro* = Pg. *diaspro* = It. *diaspro*, jasper, < L. *iaspi(d-)s*, jasper: see *jasper*, which is thus a doublet of *diaper*.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*, 1 (*d*). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In *dieper*, in damaske, or in lyne.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence—3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeediug one another, and filled


Diapers.—*a*, from Westminster Abbey, and *b*, *c*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces. 4. In *her.*, same as *diapering*.—5†. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout.—**Bird's-eye diaper**, a kind of toweling.

diaper (dī′a-pėr), *v.* [ME. only in pp. *diapred*, *dyapred*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered* silk.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,
For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolored mead.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 51.

Down-droop'd in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To draw or work in diaper, or as part of a diaper; introduce in a diapered pattern or fabric.

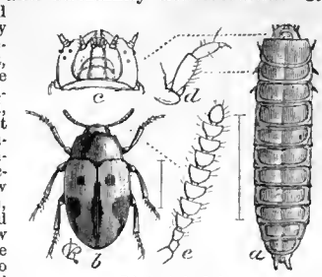
A cope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.
Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 33.

II. *intrans.* To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.
Peacham, Drawing.

diapering (dī′a-pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diaper*, *v.*] 1. (*a*) A diaper pattern. (*b*) A surface covered with diaper ornament.—2. In *her.*, the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

Diaperis (dī-a-pē′ris), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *διαπείρειν*, drive through, perforate, < *διά*, through, + *πείρειν*, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ* and subfamily *Tenebrioninæ*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live, in the larva and imago states, in fungi growing on old logs. *D. hydni* (Fabricius), of the eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.


Diaperis hydni.
a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, under side of head of larva; *d*, leg of same; *e*, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

diapery†, *n.* See *diaper*.

diaphanal† (dī-af′a-nal), *a.* [As *diaphan-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanal* glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues. *B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

diaphane (dī′a-fān), *n.* [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff.—2. In *anat.*, a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

diaphaneity (dī″a-fa-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *diaphanéité*, irreg. < Gr. *διαφάνεια*, transparency, < *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidness.

It [the garnet] varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 81.

diaphanic† (dī-a-fan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *-ic*.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

diaphanometer (dī″a-fā-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.—2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

diaphanotype (dī-a-fan′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a streng duplicate print.

diaphanous (dī-af′a-nus), *a.* [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diafan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diaphano* = It. *diafano*) < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, < *διαφαίνειν*, show through, < *διά*, through, + *φαίνειν*, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *fantom* = *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows! *Walt Whitman.*

diaphanously (dī-af′a-nus-li), *adv.* Transparently.

diaphanousness (dī-af′a-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (dī-af-ē-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δία*, through, + *ἀφή*, touch, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurements of the

tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison.*

diaphonic, diaphonical (dī-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sonse of 'sounding through or across,' < *διά*, through, across, + *φωνή*, a sound.] Same as *diacoustic.*

diaphonics (dī-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diaphonic*: see *-ics.*] Same as *diacoustics.*

diaphony (dī-af'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφωνία*, dissonance, discord, < *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant: see *diaphonic.* Cf. *symphony.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance: distinguished from *symphony.*—2. In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum.*

diaphoresis (dī″a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., perspiration, < Gr. *διαφόρησις*, a carrying off, perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < *διά*, through, + *φορεῖν*, carry, freq. of *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis.* *Parr*, Med. Dict. (Ord MS.).

diaphoretic (dī″a-fō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαφορητικός*, promoting perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, throw off by perspiration: see *diaphoresis.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic antimony. See *antimony.*

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

diaphoretical (dī″a-fō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic.*

diaphorite (dī-af'ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφορος*, different (< *διαφέρειν*, differ: see *differ*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* [< F. *diaphragme* = Sp. *diafragma* = Pg. *diaphragma* = It. *diafragma*, < LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < *διαφραγνύναι*, separate by a barrier, barricade, < *διά*, between, + *φραγνύναι*, equiv. to the more common *φράσσειν*, fence, inclose, = L. *farcire*, stuff, whence ult. E. *farce* and *force*[3], q. v.] 1. A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—2. In *mech.*: (*a*) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (*b*) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the museulomembranous partition which separates the thoraeic from the abdominal eavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margins of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *esophageal*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygous vein; and the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensery ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concave-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relaxation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in defecation and in parturition, and its spasmodic action is concerned in hiccough and sneezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the apteryx.

Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.
E, esophagus; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Ao*, aorta.

4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Selaginella* and its allies, a layer separating the prothallium from the eavity of the macrospore; in *Characeæ*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oögonium.—5. In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the eavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—**Alæ of the diaphragm.** See *ala.*—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See *crus.*—**Iris diaphragm**, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of small shutters.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm**, the internal and external arcuate ligamentous border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See def. 3.—**Revolving diaphragm**, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and pivoted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm**, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is disposed.

diaphragmal (dī-a-frag'mal), *a.* [< *diaphragm* (LL. *diaphragma*) + *-al.*] 1. Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two eavities; septal.—2. Same as *diaphragmatic.*

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (dī″a-frag-mal'ji-ą, -ji), *n.* [NL. *diaphragmalgia*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmatic (dī″a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *diaphragma*(*t*-), diaphragm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmal.*—**Diaphragmatic foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Diaphragmatic ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Diaphragmatic gout.** Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

diaphragmatitis (dī-a-frag-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < LL. *diaphragma*(*t*-), diaphragm, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis.*

diaphragmatocele (dī″a-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφραγμα*(*τ*-), diaphragm, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

diaphragmodynia (dī-a-frag-mō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphyses, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis.*

diaphysial (dī-a-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diaphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

diaphysis (dī-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάφυσις*, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < *διαφύεσθαι*, grow through, of buds, < *διά*, through, + *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *physic*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence; a form of prolification.—2. In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

diaplasis (dī-ap'lą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάπλασις*, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < *διαπλάσσειν*, form, mold, set a limb, < *διά*, through, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunglison.*

diaplastic (dī-a-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **διάπλαστος*, verbal adj. of *διαπλάσσειν*, form (see *diaplasis*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasis: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

diaplex (dī'a-pleks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus.*

diaplexal (dī-a-plek'sal), *a.* [< *diaplex* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

diaplexus (dī-a-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *plexus*: see *plexus.*] The choroid plexus of the diaecelia or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex.*

diapnoe† (dī-ap'nō-ē), *n.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < *διαπνεῖν*, blow through, < *διά*, through, + *πνεῖν*, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diapnoic (dī-ap-nō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diapnoïque*; as *diapnoe* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

diapnotic (dī-ap-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, passage, outlet, perspiration (see *diapnoe*), + *-otic.*] Promoting gentle perspiration.

diapophyses, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis.*

diapophysial (dī″a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysial* process; the *diapophysial* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Jour.*

diapophysis (dī-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*: pl. *diapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀπόφυσις*, outgrowth: see *apophysis.*] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its fellow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsad or neurad one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleurapophysis. In cervical vertebræ the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleurapophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebrarterial foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such formations. See cuts under *atlas*, *cervical*, and *dorsal.*

diaporesis (dī″a-pō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαπόρησις*, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < *διαπορεῖν*, doubt, be at a loss, < *διά*, through, apart, + *ἀπορεῖν*, be at a loss: see *aporia.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacænosis.*

Diapria (dī-ap'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diapriinæ.*

Diapriinæ (dī-ap-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ.* They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibiæ, antennæ inserted above the month, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

diapryt, *a.* [< F. *diapré*, diapered, pp. of *diaprer*, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see *diaper*, *v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade,
Were built in Six Daies: and the Scav'nth was made
The sacred Sabbath.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

diapyesis (dī″a-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπύησις*, suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate: see *diapyetic.*] Suppuration. *Dunglison.*

diapyetic (dī″a-pī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαπυητικός*, promoting suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate, < *διά*, through, + *πύον*, pus.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

diapyle (dī'a-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *πύλη*, gate, entrance.] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

diarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *diarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. as if **διαρχία*, < **διαρχος*, only in pl. *διαρχοι*, lit. two rulers, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *dinarchy.*

diarhodon† (dī-ar'ō-don), *n.* [ML. **diarhodon*, **diarrhodon*, also *diarhodinus*, < Gr. *διάρροδος*, compounded of roses, < *διά*, between, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

diarial (dī-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-al.*] Same as *diarian.*

diarian (dī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper.

diarist (dī'a-rist), *n.* [< *diary* + *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a *diarist* pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarists*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (dī'a-rīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *diarized*, ppr. *diarizing*. [< *diary* + *-ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarizing*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

diarrhea, diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'ä), *n.* [= F. *diarrhée* = Sp. *diarrea* = Pg. *diarrhea* = It. *diarrea* = D. *diarrhoea* = G. *diarrhöe* = Dan. Sw. *diarrhe*, < LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. *διάρροια*, diarrhea, lit. a flowing through, < *διαρρεῖν*, flow through, < *διά*, through, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhœal (dī-a-rē'al), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhea; having the character of or characterizing diarrhea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from *diarrhoeal* diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer. *Science*, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrhœic (dī-a-rē'ik), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhea: as, a *diarrheic* flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhœtic (dī-a-ret'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-t-ic.*] Same as *diarrheic*.

diarthrodial (dī-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *diarthrosis*, after *arthrodial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis: as, a *diarthrodial* articulation; *diarthrodial* movement.

diarthromere (dī-är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *arthromere*, q. v.] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. *Coues*, 1868.

diarthromeric (dī-är-thrō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *diarthromere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate. *Coues*.

diarthrosis (dī-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάρθρωσις*, division by joints, articulation, < *διαρθροῦν*, divide by joints, < *διά*, between, + *ἁρθροῦν*, join, articulate, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cyclarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis*. Also called *abarthrosis*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.

diary (dī'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), < *dies*, day: see II.] **I.†** *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a *diary* fever. *Bacon.*

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *diario*, < L. *diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of **diarius*, adj., < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*. The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin.] 1. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a *diary* of the weather; a traveler's *diary*.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it. *Bacon*, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' *diary*.

This is my *diary*,
Wherein I note my actions of the day.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

diasceuast, *n.* See *diaskeuast*.

diaschisma (dī-a-skiz'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάσχισμα*, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, < *διασχίζειν*, cleave, sever, < *διά*, asunder, + *σχίζειν*, cut, separate: see *schism*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—2. In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, *b*), represented by the ratio 2048 : 2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D♭♭. A diaschisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

diascordium (dī-a-skôr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *diascordia* (-ä). [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *σκόρδιον*, a certain plant: see *scordium*.] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element. *Dunglison.*

With their syrups, and their julaps, and *diascordium*, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-'um's powder. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

diasia (dī-ā'si-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διάσια*, pl., < *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arthesterion (beginning of March).

diaskeuasis (dī-a-skū'a-sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. **διασκεύασις*, < *διασκευάζειν*, revise: see *diaskeuast*.] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Vyâsa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian *diaskeuasis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (dī-a-skū'ast), *n.* [< Gr. *διασκευαστής*, a reviser, an interpolater, < *διασκευάζειν*, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, < *διά*, through, + *σκευάζειν*, make ready, prepare, < *σκεῦος*, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diasceuast*.

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaskeuast* in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems. *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer, II. 83.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a *diasceuast*: that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 181.

Diaspinæ (dī-as-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diaspis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Coccidæ*, typified by the genus *Diaspis*; the scale-lice. Also written *Diaspina*.

Named *Diaspina* from its principal genus, Diaspis. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 214.

Diaspis (dī-as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

diaspora (dī-as'pō-rä), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, < *διασπείρειν*, scatter, sow abroad, < *διά*, throughout, + *σπείρειν*, scatter, sew.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diaspora* differed in important points from that in Palestine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 760.

diaspore (dī'a-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering: see *diaspora*.] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

diaspret, *n.* [< ML. *diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper*, *jasper*.] Same as *jasper*.

Great atones like to Corneolaes, Granats, Agats, *Diaspry*, Calcidonij, Hematists, and some kinde of naturall Diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 216.

diaspron† (dī-as'prọn), *n.* [ML., var. of *diasprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper*.] Same as *diaper*.

diastaltic (dī-a-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διασταλτικός*, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, distinguish, < *διά*, apart, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

diastase (dī'a-stās), *n.* [< F. *diastase*, diastase, lit. separation (see def.), < Gr. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastasis*.] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150°, transforming it first into dextrin and then into sugar.

diastasis (dī-as'tā-sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάστασις*, a separation, < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διιστάναι*, separate, cause to stand apart, < *διά*, apart, + *στῆναι*, pres. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, = E. *sta-nd*.] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastatic (dī-a-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαστατικός*, separative (cf. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastase*), < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διιστάναι*, separate: see *diastasis*.] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a *diastatic* ferment.

diastatically (dī-a-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the *diastatically* acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (dī'a-stem), *n.* [< LL. *diastema*, interval: see *diastema*.] Same as *diastema*, 2.

diastema (dī-a-stē'mä), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-ma-tä). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, < Gr. *διάστημα*, an interval, difference, < *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being all of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some other mammals, as in the genera *Tarsius* and *Anoplotherium*.

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem*.

diaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the caryocinetic figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei. See *aster* and *caryocinesis*. Also *dyaster*.

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

diastimeter (dī-a-stim'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. **diastasimeter*, < Gr. *διάστασις*, distance, interval (< *διιστάναι*, *διαστῆναι*, stand apart), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances. *E. H. Knight.*

diastole (dī-as'tọ-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαστολή*, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic*.] 1. The normal rhythmical dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other blood-vessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular *diastole*; ventricular *diastole*. The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and specifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with systele.—3. In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but originally semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms ὅ,τι and ὅ,τε, 'whatever, which,' from the particles ὅτι, 'that,' and ὅτε, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *hypodiastole*. See *hyphen*.

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

Ire negabamūs et tecta ignota subire.
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 250.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *t* and *r*: as,

Callidus ut soleät humeris portare viator.
Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* [< *diastole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

diastoly† (dī-as'tō-li), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole.*

Diastopora (dī-a-stop'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., for **Diastatopora*, < Gr. *διάστατος*, split up, divided (< *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis*), + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporidæ.*

Diastoporidæ (dī-as-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

diastyle (dī'a-stīl), *a.* [< L. *diastylos*, < Gr. *διάστυλος*, having the columns wide apart (whence *διαστύλιον*, the space between columns), < *διά*, apart, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under *intercolumniation.*

Diastylidæ (dī-a-stil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastylis* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous thoracostracous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable anneetent forms related on the one

Diastylis quadrispinosa.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea.* They are *Thoracostraca* or *Podophthalmia* with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizopod type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis;* these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

Diastylis (dī-as'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάστυλος*: see *diastyle.*] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidæ.*

diasyrm (dī'a-sirm), *n.* [< Gr. *διασυρμός*, disparagement, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, < *διασύρειν*, disparage, ridicule, tear in pieces, < *διά*, apart, + *σύρειν*, drag, draw.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

diatessaron (dī-a-tes'a-rou), *n.* [L., < Gr. *διατεσσάρων*, for *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason, diapente*): *τεσσάρων*, gen. pl. fem. of *τέσσαρες* = E. *four:* see *tessara* and *four.*] **1.** In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fourth.—**2.** [Gr. *τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων* (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the conference of a *Diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

3. In *old phar.*, an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—**Diapason diatessaron.** See *diapason.*

diathermal (dī-a-thėr'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *-al.* Cf. *diathermanous.*] Same as *diathermanous.*

diathermance, diathermancy (dī-a-thėr'-mans, -man-si), *n.* [< *diatherman-ous* + *-ce, -cy*, after Gr. *θέρμανσις*, heating, < *θερμαίνειν*, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermaneity (dī-a-thėr-ma-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *diathermanéité;* as *diatherman-ous* + *-e-ity.*] Same as *diathermance.*

diathermanism (dī-a-thėr'ma-nizm), *n.* [As *diatherman-ous* + *-ism.*] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (dī-a-thėr'ma-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διαθερμαίνειν* (*διαθερμαν-*), warm through, < *διά*, through, + *θερμαίνειν*, warm, heat, < *θερμός*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as crystalline pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *absorption.* Also *diathermal, diathermic, diathermous.*

diathermic (dī-a-thėr'mik), *a.* [As *diatherm-al* + *-ic.*] Same as *diathermanous.*

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue: others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more *diathermic* than the former. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 8.

diathermometer (dī'a-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermous (dī-a-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat.] Same as *diathermanous.*

The *diathermous* forenoon atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix. p. 390.

diathesis (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάθεσις*, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < *διατιθέναι*, arrange, dispose, place separately, < *διά*, apart, + *τιθέναι*, place, put. Cf. *thesis.*] **1.** In *med.*, a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis.*

She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and æsthetic graces.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis.*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fail in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather.
The Century, XXV. 675.

diathetic (dī-a-thet'ik), *a.* [< *diathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

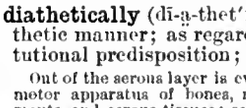
diathetically (dī-a-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and *diathetically.*
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī'a-tīt), *n.* [< *diat(om)* + *-ite*[2].] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

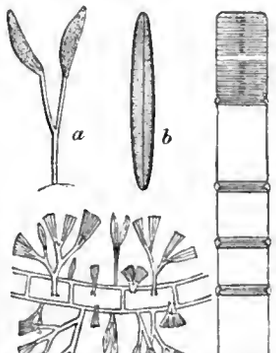
diatom (dī'a-tom), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceæ.*—**Diatom prism.** See *prism.*

Diatoma (dī-at'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of *διατέμνειν*, cut through, < *διά*, through, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *bot.*, a genus of *Diatomaceæ*, in which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.



Diatoma, magnified.

Diatomaceæ (dī'a-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatoma* + *-aceæ.*] An order of microscopic unicellular algæ, much resembling the *Desmidiaceæ*, from which they are distinguished by a silicification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyl. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place, as in the desmids, in two ways, by division and by sexual conjugation. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the siliceous remains of *Diatomaceæ* occur in various localities, as at Bilin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Also called *Bacillariaceæ.*



Diatomaceæ, magnified.

a, young individuals of *Cocconema lanceolatum*; *b*, longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Striatella interrupta*, showing striæ; *c*, *Gomphonema hyalinum*, attached to a filament of *Conferva*; *d*, *Striatella interrupta*: many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

diatomacean (dī'a-tō-mā'sē-an), *n.* [< *diatomace-ous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Diatomaceæ.*

diatomaceous (dī'a-tō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Diatomaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceæ.*

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-coloured deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 232.

diatomic (dī-a-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄτομος*, atom, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomic* radical: specifically applied to hydrates which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are *diatomic*, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds.
J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī'a-tō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomin, diatomine (dī-at'ō-min), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algæ, obscuring the chlorophyl. Also called *phycoxanthine.*

diatomist (dī-at'ō-mist), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceæ.*

diatomite (dī-at'ō-mīt), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ite*[2].] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (dī-a-tom'ō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatomous (dī-at'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of *διατέμνειν*, cut through: see *Diatoma.*] In *mineral.*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. It. *diatonico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. Sw. *diatonisk*), < LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. *διατονικόν*, also simply *διάτονον* (sc. *γένος*, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of *διάτονος*, extending through, < *διατείνειν*, stretch through, extend, < *διά*, through, + *τείνειν*, stretch. > *tonic*, tone: see *tone.*] **1.** In *Gr. music*, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic.* See *tetrachord.* —**2.** In *modern music*, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—**Diatonic instruments**, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—**Diatonic melody**, a melody without modulation.—**Diatonic modulation**, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation.*—**Diatonic progression**, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—**Diatonic scale**, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale.*

diatonically (dī-a-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatonous (dī-at'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάτονος*, extending through: see *diatonic.*] Extending from front to back: in *masonry*, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

diatribat, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read yr learned *Diatriba* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

diatribe (dī'a-trīb), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatriba;* = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatribe* = It. *diatriba*, < ML. *diatriba*, a disputation (L. *diatriba*, a school), < Gr. *διατριβή*, a wearing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, < *διατρίβειν*, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, < *διά*, through, + *τρίβειν*, rub: see *trite.*] **1.** A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

Specifically—**2.** A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.

Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.
M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent *diatribe*, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (dī′a-trī-bist), *n.* [< *diatribe* + *-ist.*] One who writes or utters diatribes.

Diatryma (dī-a-trī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *τρῦμη*, a hole, < *τρύειν*, bore, pierce.] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which see). The type-species is *D. gigantea*. *Cope.*

diauli, *n.* Plural of *diaulos.*

diaulos (dī-â′los), *n.*; pl. *diauli* (-lī). [< L. *diaulos*, a double course, < Gr. *δίαυλος*, a double pipe or channel, a double course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] **1.** An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris.*—**2.** In *anc. Greek games*, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *diaulos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (dolichos).
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

diaxon (dī-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] **I.** *a.* Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under *diaxonia.*

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with two axes.

diaxonia (dī-ak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *diaxon* + *-ia.*] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

When one of the rays of this triact spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the Triaxonia.
Von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

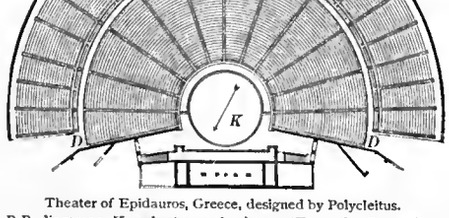
diazeuctic (dī-a-zūk′tik), *a.* [Also improp. *diazeutic*; < Gr. *διαζευκτικός*, disjunctive, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin (cf. *τὸ διεζευγμένον σίστημα*, the disjunct system of music), < *διά*, apart, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *disjunct, join, zeugma*, etc.] Disjunct: in *anc. Gr. music*, applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone, and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazeutic (dī-a-zū′tik), *a.* Improper form of *diazeuctic.*

diazeuxis (dī-a-zūk′sis), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, disjunction, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin: see *diazeuctic.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazo-. [< *di-*[2] + *azo(te).*] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group consisting of phenyl (C_6H_5) united with a radical consisting of two nitrogen atoms.

diazoma (dī-a-zō′mä), *n.*; pl. *diazomata* (-ma-tä). [L., < Gr. *διάζωμα*, a girdle, partition, lobby, < *διαζωννύναι*, gird round, < *διά*, through, + *ζωννύναι*, gird: see *zone.*] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, a passage usually dividing the auditorium longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theaters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called *præcinctio.*



Theater of Epidauros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus.
D D, diazoma; *K*, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceedings (Πρακτικά) for 1883 of the Archæological Society of Athens.)

dib[1] (dib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dibbed*, ppr. *dibbing.* [Early mod. E. *dibbe*; < ME. *dibben*, a var. of *dippen*, dip: see *dip, v.* Cf. *dab*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To dip.

And Jesus blisced thaim on an,
And bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle
And ber tille bern best in halle.
Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. *intrans.* To dip; specifically, in *angling*, to dibble.

In *dibbing* for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible towards the fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 107, note.

dib[1] (dib), *n.* [< *dib*[1], *v.*; var. of *dip*, *n.*] **1.** A dip.—**2.** A depression in the ground.—**3.** A valley. [Prov. Eng.]

dib[2] (dib), *n.* [A var. of *dub*[3].] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The *dibs* were full; the roads foul.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

dib[3] (dib), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] **1.** One of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See *astragalus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chackstones, jackstones.* In Scotland called *chuckies, chucks*, or *chuckie-stanes*, and played with pebbles.

3. *pl.* Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket:
Make nunky surrender his *dibs.*
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. *dīp, dwīp*, < Skt. *dvīpa*, island.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, Seren*dib* (an old name of Ceylon), Mal*dives*, Lacca*dives*.

Dibamidæ (dī-bam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Dibamus.* They have the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no columella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

Dibamus (dī-bā′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίβαμος*, poet. for **δίβημος*, on two legs, < *δι-*, two-, + *βῆμα*, a step, pace: see *bema.*] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidæ.*

dibasic (dī-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic.*] Same as *bibasic.*

dibatis (di-bā′tis), *n.* [An artificial word.] In *logic*, same as *dimaris.*

dibber (dib′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *dib*[1] for *dip* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *dibble*[1].] **1.** An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—**2.** An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end . . . is called a *dibber*, for making holes.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *n.* [< ME. *dibbille, debylle, *dibel*; appar. < *dib*[1], dip, + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] A pointed tool, often merely a short, stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man's advice, youth, . . . bend thy sword into a pruning-hook, and make a *dibble* of thy dagger.
Scott, Abbot, xxviii.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [< *dibble*[1], *n.*] To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

An' he's brought fouth o' foreign leeks,
An' *dibblet* them in his yairdie.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.
Cowper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in—
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests, and the soft-strewn snow
Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

dibble[2] (dib′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [Freq. of *dib*[1] for *dip*.] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler.

Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's doing. He answers . . . "*Dibbling* for chub." . . . All the villagers *dibble*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, v.

dibbler (dib′lėr), *n.* One who dibbles, or an instrument for dibbling.

dibbling (dib′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dibble*[2], *v.*] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be suffered to touch the water in *dibbling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

dib-hole (dib′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pumping or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called *sump* in Cornwall and in the United States, and *lodge* in various coal-mining districts of England.

diblastula (dī-blas′tụ-lä), *n.*; pl. *diblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the *Enterozoa* first develop. *E. R. Lankester.*

dibothrian (dī-both′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, a pit.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dibothriidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dibothriidæ*; a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera *Dibothrium* and *Bothriocephalus.* The broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is a dibothrian.

Dibothriidæ (dī-both-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibothrium* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head: a synonym of *Bothriocephalidæ.*

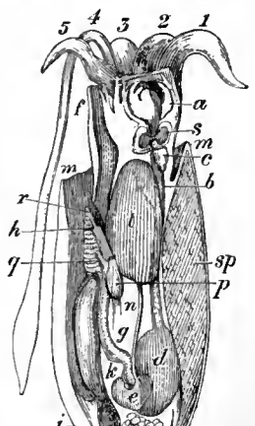
Dibothrium (dī-both′ri-nm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family *Dibothriidæ.*

dibrach, dibrachys (dī′brak, -is), *n.* [< LL. *dibrachys*, < LGr. *δίβραχυς* (= LL. *bibrevis*), of two short syllables, < *δι-* (= L. *bi-*), two-, + *βραχύς* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

dibranch (dī′brangk), *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata.*

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod *Dibranch.*
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

Dibranchiata (dī-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dibranchiatus*: see *dibranchiate.*] An order of acetabuliferous cephalopods, containing the decapod and octopod *Cephalopoda.* It is one of the prime divisions of *Cephalopoda* (the other being *Tetrabranchiata*), having two gills in the mantle-cavity, from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers, a complete infundibulum or funnel, and usually an ink-bag, with, or more frequently without, a shell. (See cut under *ink-bag.*) All the living cephalopods, excepting the pearly nautilns, belong to the *Dibranchiata*, such as cuttlefishes, squids, calamaries, etc., together with the paper-nautilus. (See cuts under *argonaut* and *Argonautidæ.*) Belemnites are fossil forms of the order. The order is generally divided into two suborders, *Octopoda* or *Octocera*, and *Decapoda* or *Decacera.* Also called *Cryptodibranchiata.* See also cuts under *belemnite* and *cuttlefish.*



Female Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), illustrating anatomy of *Dibranchiata.*
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the produced and modified margins of the foot, constituting the so-called arms or brachia; *a*, buccal mass, with lips, jaws, and tongue; *b*, esophagus; *c*, salivary gland; *d*, stomach; *e*, pyloric cæcum; *f*, infundibulum; *g*, intestine; *h*, anus; *i*, ink-bag; *k*, place of systemic heart; *l*, liver; *m*, *m*, mantle; *n*, left hepatic duct; *o*, ovary; *p*, oviduct; *q*, ooe of the apertures by which the water-chambers communicate with the exterior; *r*, one of the branchiæ; *s*, esophageal ganglia; *sp*, the cuttlebone or sepiost.

dibranchiate (dī-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dibranchiatus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having two gills; specifically, in cephalopods, pertaining to the *Dibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*; a dibranch.

dibs (dibz), *n.* [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.

dibstone (dib′stōn), *n.* **1.** A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs.—**2.** *pl.* Same as *dib*[3], 2.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones.*
Locke.

dicacious (di-kā′shus), *a.* [< L. *dicax* (*dicaci-*), talking sharply or satirically, witty (< *dicere*, say: see *diction*), + E. *-ous.*] Satirical; pert; saucy. *Imp. Dict.*

dicacity† (di-kas′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *dicacita(t-)s*, raillery, wit, < *dicax* (*dicaci-*), witty: see *di-*

cacious.] Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness. *Cockeram*, 1632.

Lucilius . . . had a scornful name given him by the military *dicacity* of his own company.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, I. 8.

Dicæidæ (dī-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicæum* + *-idæ*.] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicæum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidæ*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

dicæology (dī-sē-ol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< LL. *dicæologia*, < Gr. *δικαιολογία*, a plea in defense, < *δίκαιος*, right, just, neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, a right, a just claim (< *δίκη*, justice), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.

Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicæum hirundinaceum*).

Dicæum (dī-sē'um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] An extensive genus of Indian and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ* and subfamily *Drepaninæ*; a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuate bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microchelidon*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Diceum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

dicarbonate (dī-kär'bǫ-nāt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *carbonate*[1].] In *chem.*, same as *bicarbonate*.

dicarpellary (dī-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *carpel(l)* + *-ary*[1].] In *bot.*, composed of two carpels.

dicast (dī'kast), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being *ὁ κριτής*: see *critic*), < *δικάζειν*, judge, < *δίκη*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the thesmothetes served as president of the court. Also *dikast*.

dicastery (dī-kas'te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, < *δικάζειν*, judge: see *dicast*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicatalectic (dī-kat-ạ-lek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δικατάληκτος* (Hephæstion), < *δι-*, two-, double, + *καταληκτός*, catalectic, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

$$-\smile\smile|-\smile\smile|-|-\smile\smile|-\smile\smile|-.$$

See *catalectic* and *procatalectic*.

dicatalexis (dī-kat-ạ-lek'sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικαταλῆξία* — Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληξις*, catalexis: see *catalexis*.] In *pros.*, concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dīs), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dice*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyse*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die: see *die*[3].] 1. The plural of *die*[3]. — 2. A game with dice. See *die*[3].

dice (dīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diced*, ppr. *dicing*. [< ME. *dycen*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, < *dyce*, *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play with dice.

Againe they *dice* as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming fall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To cut into cubes or squares. — 2. To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment). — 3. To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally — that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another. — **To dice away**, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrift, that will *dice away* his skin,
Rather than want to stake at ordinaries.
Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

dice-box (dīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dīs'kōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (dī-sel'āt), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (< *δι-*, two-, + *κέλλειν*, drive, urge), + *-ate*[1].] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (dī-sen'trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκεντρος*, with two stings or points, < *δι-*, two-, + *κέντρον*, a point, sting, spur: see *center*[1].] A genus of delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Fumariaceæ*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The squirrel-corn,

Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).

D. Canadensis, and Dutchman's-breeches, *D. Cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *D. spectabilis*, a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra*.

dicephalous (dī-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicapitate.

dice-play† (dīs'plā), *n.* The game of dice.

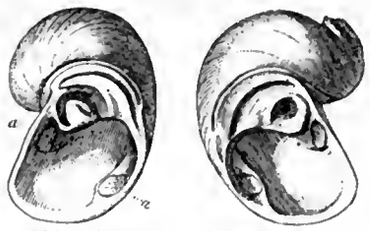
Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

dice-player (dīs'plā″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diceplayer*; < *dice* + *player*.] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (dī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyser*, *dysar*, < *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Diceras (dis'ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] 1. A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, ocenrring in the Oölite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras arietinum*.
a, *a*, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidæ*: named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805. — 2. A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerion (dī-ser'i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δικέριον*, < Gr. *δίκερως*, two-horned (*δίκερας*, a double horn), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *triceriou*.

dicerous (dis'ę-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερως* (*δικερωτ-*, *δικερω-*), also *δίκερας* (*δίκερατ-*), two-horned (cf. *Dicerurus*), < *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, horn. Cf. *bicorn*.] In *entom.*, having a pair of developed antennæ.

dicht. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for *d' it* (do it).

Much good *dicht* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Dichætæ (dī-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidæ* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies — two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichætæ*, Tetrachætæ, and Hexachætæ, respectively.
Packard, Zool. Class., p. 123.

dichætous (dī-kē'tus), *a.* [As *Dichætæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichætæ*.

dichas (dī'kas), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* (*διχαδ-*), the half, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Philetærian) 7 inches, English measure.

dichasia, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

dichasial (dī-kā'si-ạl), *a.* [< *dichasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a dichasium.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 124.

dichasium (dī-kā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *δίχασις*, division: see *dichastasis*.] In *bot.*, a cyme having two main axes.

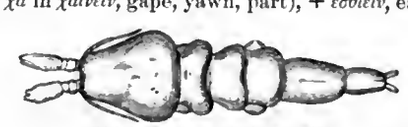
dichastasis (dī-kas'tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for **dichasis*, < Gr. *δίχασις*, division, half, < *διχάειν*, *διχάζειν*, divide, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

dichastic (dī-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχασις*, division; cf. *dichastasis*.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ditch*.

Dichelesthiidæ (dī″kē-les-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichelesthium* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dichelesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelestiidæ*.

Dichelesthium (dī-kē-les'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *δίχηλος*, also *δίχαλος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (neut. *δίχηλον*, forceps; < *δι-*, two-, + *χηλή*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, noteh, etc., orig. anything parted, < √ **χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, part), + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.]



Dichelesthium sturionis, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dichelesthiidæ*. Also written *Dichelestium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichitonida (dī-ki-ton'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χιτών*, tunic (chiton), + *-ida*.] A group of tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts, equivalent to the order *Ascidioida*.

dichlamydeous (dī-klā-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (dī-klō′rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid.*

dichloro-methane (dī-klō″rō-mē′thān), *n.* [< *dichlor(id)* + *methane.*] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho-. [< Gr. *διχο-*, combining form of *δίχα*, in two, apart, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice, two-: see *di-*[2].] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' 'in pairs.'

Dichobune (dī-kō-bū′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βουνός*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.] 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunidæ:* so called from their bunodont molars.—2 (dī′kō-būn). [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunidæ.*

Dichobunidæ (dī-kō-bū′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichobune* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the body somewhat leporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheridæ.* The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The dentition is of the pattern called bunodont. The leading genera are *Dichobune* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene.

dichogamic (dī-kō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *dichogamy* + *-ic.*] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (dī-kog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 259.

dichogamy (dī-kog′a-mi), *n.* [As *dichogam-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.*, a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

Dicholophidæ (dī-kō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicholophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus:* a synonym of *Cariamidæ* (which see). *J. J. Kaup*, 1850.

Dicholophus (dī-kol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (dī′kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, neut. of *δίχορδος*, two-stringed, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορδή*, string: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] 1. An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichoree (dī-kō′rē), *n.* Same as *dichorcus.*

dichoreus (dī-kō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *dichorei* (-ī). [L., also, later, *dichorius*, < Gr. *διχόρειος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορεῖος*, choreus.] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *ditrochee* (which see).

dichotomal (dī-kot′ō-mal), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomic (dī-kō-tom′ik), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *dichotomous.*—**Dichotomic synoptical table.** Same as *dichotomous key* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (dī-kō-tom′i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously.*

dichotomise, *v.* See *dichotomize.*

dichotomist† (dī-kot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *dichotomy* + *-ist.*] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies.
Bacon, On Learning, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (dī-kot″ō-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dichotomize* + *-ation.*] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (dī-kot′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dichotomized*, ppr. *dichotomizing.* [< Gr. *διχοτομεῖν*, cut in two (*διχότομος*, adj., cut in two), + *-ize:* see *dichotomous.*] **I.** *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in Dracunculus has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tends more or less to *dichotomise*). *Nature*, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise.*

dichotomous (dī-kot′ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *dichotomos*, < Gr. *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two, proparoxytone *διχότομος*, cut in two, divided equally, < *δίχα*, in two, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure *dichotomous* division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under *dichotomy.*

It is in this manner that the *dichotomous* character is given to the entire stipes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 294.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the *dichotomous* division of a deer's antlers; the *dichotomous* foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the *dichotomous* hairs of a squirrel's tail. (*c*) In *classification*, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomic.*—**Dichotomous key** or **table,** in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

dichotomously (dī-kot′ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically.*

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide *dichotomously*, as they do in Mammalia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 267.

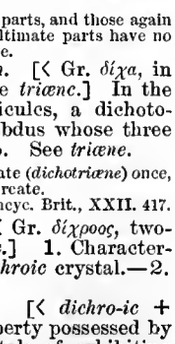
dichotomy (dī-kot′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *dichotomies* (-miz). [< Gr. *διχοτομία*, a cutting in two, < *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two: see *dichotomous.*] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) In *logic*, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical *dichotomies* accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 75.

(*b*) In *astron.*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. (*c*) In *bot.*, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial.* If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is *helicoid;* if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid.*—**Argument from dichotomy,** one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and magnitude. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum.* Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.


Dichotomy.
Inflorescence of *Valerianella dentata.*

dichotriæne (dī-kō-trī′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *triænc.*] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *triæne.*

The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (*dichotriæne*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

dichroic (dī-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ic.*] 1. Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—2. Same as *dichromatic.*

dichroism (dī′krō-izm), *n.* [< *dichro-ic* + *-ism.*] In *optics:* (*a*) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism.* (*b*) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (dī-krō-is′tik), *a.* [< *dichro-ism* + *-istic.*] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous.*

dichroite (dī′krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*[2].] Iolite (which see): so called from its variation in color.

Dichromanassa (dī″krō-ma-nas′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *νᾶσσα*, Doric form of *νῆσσα*, *νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas.*] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egreta, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored.

dichromate (dī-krō′māt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *chromate.*] Same as *bichromate.*

dichromatic (dī-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color: see *chromatic.* Cf. *dichromic.*] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic.*

dichromatism (dī-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< *dichromat-ic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration: in *zoöl.*, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrism, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation.*

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting *dichromatism*, or permanent normal difference in color. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 656.

dichromic (dī-krō′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chrome*, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 63.

dichronous (dī′krō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *dichronus*, < Gr. *δίχρονος*, having two times or quantities, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin *anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters α, ι, υ, which may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (ε and ο always short, η and ω always long). (*b*) Consisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic.*

dichroous (dī′krō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, *δίχρονς*, *δίχρως*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color.] 1. Same as *dichromatic.*—2. Same as *dichroistic.*

dichroscope (dī′krō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (dī-krō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *dichroscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichtings, *n. pl.* See *dightings.*

dicing (dī′sing), *n.* [< ME. *dysyng*, verbal n. of *dysen, dycen*, dice: see *dice, v.*] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

dicing-house (dī′sing-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 472. (*Latham.*)

dick[1] (dik), *n.* [Var. of *dike* and of *ditch.*] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dick[2] (dik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *dek*, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *deken*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *deck*, *n.*, of which *dick* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dick*. Hence dim. *dicky*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

dick-dunnock (dik'dun″ok), *n.* [< *dick* (see *dicky-bird*) + *dunnock*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.*

dickens (dik'enz), *n.* [Prob. ult. connected with LG. *duks*, *düker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce; all prob. fanciful variations of *deuce*, LG. *düs* (see *deuce*[1]), the E. *dickens* simulating *Dickon*, *Diccon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *dicky*[1]), whence the surnames *Dickens*, *Dickonson*, *Diccounson*, *Diekenson*, *Diekinson*, etc.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this pretty weathercock?
Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what *the dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

What *a dickins* does he mean by a trivial Sum?
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

To play the dickens. Same as *to play the deuce* (which see, under *deuce*[1]).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who *play the dickens* with the telegraph lines. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

dicker[1] (dik'ėr), *n.* [= Sc. *daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = LG. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decore*, *decara*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakere*, *dacre*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery *dyker*, j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *v.* [Prob. < *dicker*[1], with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicker* and to swap.
Cooper, Oak Openings.

After years of *dickering*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *n.* [< *dicker*[2], *v.*] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Selfish thrift and party held the scales
For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales.
Whittier, The Panorama.

dickey, *n.* See *dicky*[2].

dickinsonite (dik'in-son-īt), *n.* [After the Rev. William *Dickinson*.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson*, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dickson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dick's son*, *Dick* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *dicky*[1].] A genus of ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sorus consists of an elevated globular receptacle bearing the sporangia, and inclosed by the cup-shaped indusium. The latter is open at the top, and partly adherent at the outer side to a reflexed toothlet of the frond. The number of species known is over 40, and about half of them are tree-ferns. An Australian species, *Dicksonia antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. Most of the species are confined to tropical America and Polynesia; but a few occur in the southern parts of the north temperate zone, and one, *D. pilosiuscula*, is common in eastern North America, and extends as far north as Canada.

Dicksoniites (dik-sō-ni-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-ites*.] The name of a genus of fossil ferns proposed by Sterzel, including species previously referred by authors to *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, and other genera, from which this genus has been separated in accordance with certain marked peculiarities in its fructification. It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous in various localities in Europe.

dicky[1] (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies* (-iz). [E. dial., also called *dick-ass*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dick*, dim. *Dicky*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ass*, of similar origin. The name *Dick*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard* Cœur de Lion. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *rihhi*, *richi*, powerful, rich; *harti*, in comp. *-hart*, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dickens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

dicky[2], **dickey** (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies*, *dickeys* (-iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dick*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A child's bib.—3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 4. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my buzzum, and even fractures my *dickey*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches, iii. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvi.

dicky-bird (dik'i-bėrd), *n.* [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 41.

diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *diclesia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

diclinic, diclinate (dī-klin'ik, dī'kli-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνειν*, incline (see *clinic*, *incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate*[1].] In *crystal.*, having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *diclinous*.

diclinism (dī'kli-nism), *n.* [< *diclin-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the state of being diclinous.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 231.

diclinous[1] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [As *diclin-ic* + *-ous*.] In *crystal.*, same as *diclinic*.

diclinous[2] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνη*, a bed, < *κλίνειν*, recline. Cf. *diclinic*.] In *bot.*, having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often *diclinous*: that is, they are either monœcious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dioecious with their sexes on distinct plants. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 408.

dicoccous (dī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicœlous (dī-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicœlous. *R. Owen.* (*b*) Having two cavities, in general; biocular.

dicola, *n.* Plural of *dicolon*.

dicolic (dī-kō'lik), *a.* [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *pros.*, consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *colon*[1].

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 85.

2. In *rhet.*, consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

dicolon (dī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *dicola* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *δίκωλος*, having two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *δικόνδυλος*, double-knuckled, < *δι-*, double-, + *κόνδυλος*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylian*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a *dicondylian* skull.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

Dicoryne (dī-kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidæ*. *D. conferta* is an example.

Dicorynidæ (dī-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, the generative zoöids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zoöids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zooids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

dicotyledon (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.*; pl. *dicotyledons* (-dọnz) or *dicotyledones* (-dọ-nēz). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτυληδών*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons. Dicotyledons form a natural class of the phænogamous series of plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by external growth, they are also known as *exogens*. The gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are usually included as a subclass, but by some recent botanists they are ranked as a distinct class. According to the more usual arrangement, the angiospermous dicotyledons are divided by the characters of the perianth into *Polypetalæ*, *Gamopetalæ*, and *Apetalæ* or *Monochlamydeæ*. These are subdivided into 164 orders. Several modifications of this system have been adopted, especially by continental European botanists, the most important of which is the distribution of the apetalous orders among the two other divisions. The total number of species of dicotyledonous plants now known is about 80,000, included under about 6,000 genera. See *exogen*.

dicotyledonous (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

Dicotyles (dī-kot'i-lēz), *n.* [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δικότυλος*, having two hollows, < *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyle*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dycotyles* (intended for **Dyscotyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. labiatus*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Notophorus*. See *peccary*.

Dicotylidæ (dī-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idæ*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dicotyliform swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*.

dicotyliform (dī-kō-til'i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

Dicotyliformia (dī-kō-til-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + L. *forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply decurved, not twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

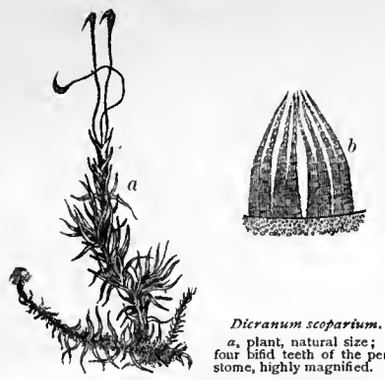
Dicranobranchia (dī-krā-nō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are subsessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Fissurellidæ*, or keyhole-limpets.

Dicranoceros (dī-krā-nos'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

dicranoid (dī-krā'noid), *a.* [< *Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

dicranterian (dī-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *diacranterian*.

Dicranum (dī-krā'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are large, and have spreading or secund



Dicranum scoparium.
a, plant, natural size; *b*, four bifid teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

dicrotal (dī-krō′tal), *a.* Same as *dicrotic.*

dicrotic (dī-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating, < *δι-*, two-, double, + *κρότος*, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—**Dicrotic notch**, the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram.*—**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** (*a*) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (*b*) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik′rō-tizm), *n.* [< *dicrot-ic* + *-ism.*] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly septic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LII. 401.

dicrotous (dik′rō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating: see *dicrotic.*] Dicrotic.

Dicruridæ (dī-krö′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongo-shrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissæ, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridæ* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicrurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Dissemurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptia*, and *Melænornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicruridæ* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidæ*. *Edoliidæ* or *Edolianæ* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo.*

Dicrurinæ (dī-krö-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-inæ.*] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridæ*, and containing all the family excepting *Ireninæ*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

Dicrurus (dī-krö′rus), *n.* [NL., lit. fork-tailed, < Gr. *δίκρος*, shorter form of *δίκρους*, contr. of *δίκροος*, forked (equiv. to *δίκραιος*, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of *δικέραιος*, two-horned, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεραία*, a horn, point, < *κέρας*, a horn; cf. *dicerous*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridæ;* the drongos proper. The finga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocercus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhuchanga* or *Buchanga*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. musicus*. A section with the tail most deeply forficate is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo.*

dict (dikt), *n.* [ME. *dicte;* < L. *dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum.*] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the old *dict* was true after all?
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

dicta, *n.* Plural of *dictum.*

dictament† (dik-tā′men), *n.* [< LL. ML. *dictamen*, < L. *dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate.*] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own *dictamen*, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

dictament† (dik′ta-ment), *n.* [< ML. **dictamentum*, < L. *dictare*, dictate. see *dictate.* Cf. *dictamen.*] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnum (dik-tam′num), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

dictamnus (dik-tam′nus), *n.* [L., also *dictamnum*, < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, *δίκταμνον*, also *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicte and Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. *dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

dictanum† (dik-tā′num), *n.* Dictamnus; dittany.

The Hart, beeing perced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb *Dictanum*, and is healed.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

dictate (dik′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating.* [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> It. *dettare*, *dittare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dictar* = F. *dicter*, > D. *dicteren* = G. *dictiren* = Dan. *diktere* = Sw. *diktera*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience *dictates* truthfulness and fair dealing; to *dictate* a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will *dictate* unto me what is for my own good and benefit.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was *dictated* to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity *dictated* the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is *dictated* by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was *dictated* by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to *dictate* a letter to a clerk.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*

=**Syn.** 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require.

II. *intrans.* To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman *dictates* before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 80.

From the compulsory saintship and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments *dictated*, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilderness of periwig. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 393.

dictate (dik′tāt), *n.* [= D. *dictaat* = G. *dictat* = Dan. *diktat*, a dictate, = OF. *dicte*, *dite*, m., a dictation, F. *dictée*, f., dictation (see *ditty*), = Sp. Pg. *dictado* = It. *dittato*, *dettato*, < L. *dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare:* see *dictate*, *v.* Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < L. *dictare.*] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even *dictates.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the *dictates* of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the *dictates* of right Reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

This is an obvious *dictate* of our common sense.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 97.

It was, or it seemed, the *dictate* of trade to keep the negro down. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3†. Dictation. [Rare.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Philippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's *dictate* of the epistle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

4†. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary *dictates* proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 25.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition,

dictation (dik-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dictatio(n-)*, < L. *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's *dictation.*

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his *dictation* brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the *dictation* of the other. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** Injunction, prescription, direction.

dictator (dik-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *dictateur* = Sp. Pg. *dictador* = It. *dettatore*, *dittatore* = D. G. *dictator* = Dan. Sw. *diktator* = Gr. *δικτάτωρ*, < L. *dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a parish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a *Dictator.*
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman *Dictator*, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprise
To him, their great *dictator.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 113.

The great *dictator* of fashions. *Pope.*

dictatorial (dik-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *dictatorial;* as *dictatory* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *Irving.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.* *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and *dictatorial* tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 210.

=**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial.*

dictatorially (dik-tā-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made *dictatorially*, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō′ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous *dictatorialness.*
George Eliot, in Cross, III. 212.

dictatorian† (dik-tā-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *dictatory* + *-an.*] Dictatorial.

A *dictatorian* power, more accommodate to the first production of things. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 347.

dictatorship (dik-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.*
Sir H. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

dictatory† (dik′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictatorio*, < L. *dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator.*] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

dictatress (dik-tā′tres), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ess.*] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

dictatrix (dik-tā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *dictator:* see *dictator.*] Same as *dictatress.*

dictature† (dik-tā′tūr), *n.* [= F. *dictature* = Sp. Pg. *dictadura* = It. *dettatura*, *dittatura* = D. *dictatuur* = G. *dictatur* = Dan. Sw. *diktatur*, < L. *dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, *dictate.*] Dictatorship.

Some spake what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his *dictature*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

dictery† (dik'tẹ-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *dicterio*, < L. *dicterium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *δεικτήριον*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *δεικτός*, verbal adj. of *δεικνύναι*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a sceff.

I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

diction (dik'shọn), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction*, *dision* = Sp. *diccion* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *dizione* = D. *dictie* = G. *diction* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, < L. *dictio*(*n*-), a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, LL. also a word (whence ML. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), < *dīcĕre*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dĭcāre*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *δεικ-νύναι*, show, point out, = Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *zihan*, MHG. *zîhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse (whence OHG. *zeigōn*, MHG. G. *zeigen*, point out), = AS. *téon* (orig. **tīhan*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tācan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dicĕre* and *dicāre* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dicĕre*, E. *dict*, *edict*, *verdict*, *dictum*, *ditto*, etc., *diction*, *dictionary*, *condition*, *addict*, *contradict*, *interdict*, *predict*, *addiction*, *contradiction*, *indiction*, *prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison*, *malediction* = *malison*, *valediction*, etc.; from the freq. *dictāre*, E. *dictate*, *ditty*, *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, etc.; from *dĭcāre*, E. *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *preach*, *predicament*, etc., *index*, *judge*, *judicate*, *adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *δεικνύναι*, E. *deictic*, *apodictic*, *apodixis*, etc.] **1.** Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable *diction*, the language of Shakspeare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 105.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical *diction* of England—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *diction*, and Milton by his style. *Lowell*, Fielding.

2†. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn.** *Diction*, *Phraseology*, *Style*. *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phraseology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phraseology*; but it also necessarily involves diction to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and *diction*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"] . . . still supplies a very convenient *phraseology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute. *D. Stewart*, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

Dialect, *Idiom*, etc. See *language*.

dictionarian (dik-shọ-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dictionary* + *-an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson*. [Rare.]

dictionary (dik'shọn-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *dictionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionær*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *dizionario*, < ML. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, < LL. *dictio*(*n*-), a word: see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary*, *lexicon*, and *word-book*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English *dictionary*; a Greek and Latin *dictionary*; a French-English or an English-French *dictionary*. In the original and most usual sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical *dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.
But the best words? O, Sir, the *dictionary*.
Pope, Donne Versified, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of *dictionaries* is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Glossary*, *Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning.
J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tä). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicĕre*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] **1.** A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M. Arnold*.

In spite of Dr. Johnson's *dictum*, poetry is not prose, and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by invading its province.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the *dicta* embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us for speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such a *dictum* false conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

2. In *law*, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger*.—**3.** In *logic*, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The *dictum* is that God be good, the mode, necessary.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle.—**Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.—**Dictum simpliciter**. See *simpliciter*.—**Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects. =**Syn. 1.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

Dictyocysta (dik″ti-ọ-sis'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidæ*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassis* and *D. elegans* are examples. *Ehrenberg*.

Dictyocystidæ (dik″ti-ọ-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyocysta* + *-idæ*.] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oval collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. *Haeckel*, 1873.

dictyogen (dik'ti-ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Dioscoriaceæ* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceæ*.

dictyogenous (dik-ti-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyograptus (dik″ti-ọ-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* is "one of the most characteristic fossils of the primordial zone of Scandinavia" (*Geikie*), and is found in many localities in the shales of the Niagara group, from Rochester to the Niagara river.

dictyonal (dik'ti-ọ-nal), *a.* [As *dictyon-ine* + *-al*.] Same as *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik″ti-ọ-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] See *Dictyograptus*.

Dictyonina (dik″ti-ọ-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-ina*[2].] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Farreidæ*, *Euretidæ*, *Mellitionidæ*, *Coscinoporidæ*, *Tretodictyidæ*, and *Meandrospongidæ* compose the suborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonal*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-of'ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Dictyophoridæ*. *Gerniar*, 1833.

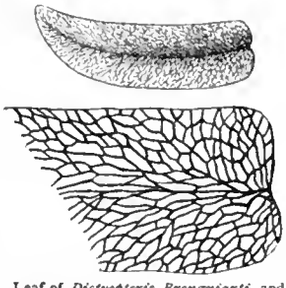
Dictyophoridæ (dik″ti-ọ-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyophora* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinæ*. Also *Dictyophoridæ*.

Dictyophyllum (dik″ti-ọ-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lindley and Hutton, remarkable for its double system of nervation, consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another system of smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. Hence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicotyledons have, probably by mistake, been referred to this genus. Some authors are at present inclined to regard *Dictyophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the description of fragments of doubtful character considered as belonging to the ferns. See *Idiophyllum* and *Phyllites*.

Dictyophyton (dik-ti-of'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fossils of obscure affinities, which have been compared with algæ of the family *Dictyoteæ*. It is also considered as being closely related to, or identical with, the genus *Uphantenia* of Vanuxem. The latter genus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronds, made up of ligulate, radiating, and concentric bands or striæ, which have the appearance of being interwoven like basketwork. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked externally by cross striæ which divide the surface into rectangular spaces, and sometimes covered with long tubercles arranged in vertical and transverse rows. These latter forms are those which Hall included under the generic name of *Dictyophyton*. They are found in the Chemung group (Devonian) in New York, and in the Waverly group (Lower Carboniferous) of Ohio.

Dictyoptera (dik-ti-op'tẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattidæ* or *Blattina*, elevated to the rank of an order. *Leach*; *Burmeister*.

Dictyopteris (dik-ti-op'tẹ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] The name given by Gutbier to a genus of fossil ferns closely resembling *Neuropteris*, but differing from that genus by its reticulate nervation. It is abundant in the coal-measures of Europe and the United States.



Leaf of *Dictyopteris Brongniarti*, and portion of same on larger scale. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

Dictyopyge (dik″ti-ọ-pī'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πυγή*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin. *Lyell*, 1847.

Dictyotaceæ (dik″ti-ọ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed (< *δίκτυον*, a net), + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-brown algæ with expanded membranous fronds. In their reproductive characters they are intermediate between the *Florideæ* on the one hand and the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ* on the other.

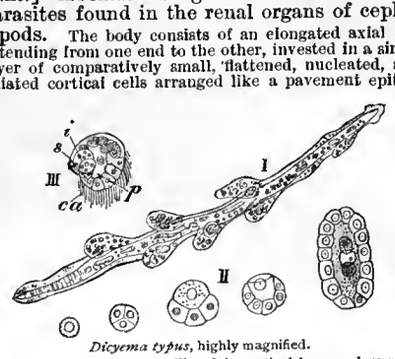
Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-ō'tẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed, + *-eæ*. See *Dictyotaceæ*.] Same as *Dictyotaceæ*.

dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood occurring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.

The leaf-scars of dictyoxylon are subpentagonal in form, broader than they are long, and have a slight groove at the upper end.

dicyan, dicyanogen (dī-sī'an, dī-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *cyan(ogen)*.] See *cyanogen*.

Dicyema (dis-i-ē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύημα*, an embryo, a fetus, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithe-



Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

I. Adult, showing large papillæ of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusoriform embryo: *p*, the urn; *ca*, its capsule; *s*, its lid; *i*, multinucleate cells in its interior.

lium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or parapolar cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusoriform, whence the name. Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematogena*, the others *Rhombogena*.

Dicyemida (dis-i-em'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-ida*.] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyema*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dicyemida*.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog (= E. *hound*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidæ*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.

Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

dicynodont (dī-sin'-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia:* as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*.

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the chelonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *dicynodonts*.
Owen, Anat., I. 161.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dicynodon(t-)*: see *Dicynodon*.] **1.** An order of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a synonym of *Anomodontia*. There are two genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, including lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebræ, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, lacertilian in most of its characters, but with chelonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia:* same as *Dicynodontidæ*.

dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*.

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*.

dicynodontid (dī-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontidæ*.

Dicynodontidæ (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicynodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon*.

Dicystidæ (dī-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύστις*, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gregarinidæ*.

Dicystidea (dī-sis-tid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (see *Dicystidæ*) + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystidea*.

did (did). Preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

didactic (di-dak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didáctico* = Pg. *didactico* (cf. D. *didactisch*, a., *didactiek*, n., = G. *didactisch*, a., *didaktik*, n., = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, a.), < Gr. *διδακτικός*, apt at teaching, < *διδακτός*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach (for **δι-δακ-σκειν*?), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*), cf. *disc-ere*, learn (see *disciple*); cf. Gr. aor. inf. *δαῆναι*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *δέδαε*, he taught, perf. *δεδάηκα*, also *δέδαα*, I know; cf. Zend √ *dā*, know.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton*.

didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *didactic* + *-al*.] Same as *didactic*. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a didactic manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*.
Bp. Andrews, Ans. to Cardinal Perron, p. 50.

didactician (did-ak-tish'an), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ian*.] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes didactically.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ism*.] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be didactic in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his disciples. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 413.

didacticity (did-ak-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being didactic; didacticism. *Hare*. [Rare.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic:* see *-ics*.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactive (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [< *didact-ic* + *-ive*.] Didactic. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactive* hypocrisy. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διδάκτυλος*, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, < *δι-*, two-, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *bidactyl*.

II. *n.* An animal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *didactyl*.

didapper (did'ap-ėr), *n.* [Also *diedapper*, *didopper* (also in restored forms *divedapper*, *divedopper*), < ME. **didopper*, *dydoppar*, the same, with suffix of agent *-er*[1], as the older **divedoppe*, *devedoppe*, *dyvedap*, used by Wyclif (as *dippere*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); < AS. *dūfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), < *dūfan*, dive, + *doppettan*, dop, dip: see *dive*, *dop*, *dopper*, *dip*, *dipper*, *dabchick*.] **1.** The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podiciпes* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*. — **2.** One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podicipes*.

didascalar (di-das'ka-lär), *a.* [As *didascal-ic* + *-ar*.] Same as *didascalic*. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

didascalic (did-as-kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascalico* = Pg. It. *didascalico*, < Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, of or for teaching, < *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] Didactic; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Didascalic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

didder (did'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *dither*, < ME. *dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), < ME. *daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *didder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *dadhra* (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter*[2] = *teeter*, and *totter*, q. v. See *diddle*[1] and *daddle*.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood*.

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose *diddering* and shivering his chaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 20.

diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst*.

diddle[1] (did'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes *-er* and *-le* being interchangeable. Cf. *daddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder*.] To toddle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kiss?
Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

Lang may your elbuck jink an' *diddle*.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

diddle[2] (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps < *diddle*[1], though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian*, *bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 3.

diddler (did'lėr), *n.* [< *diddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

didet. A Middle English form of *did*. See *do*[1].

didecahedral (dī-dek-ą-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *decahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahedral or five-sided bases.

didelph (dī'delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* a marsupial.

Didelphia (dī-del'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb. Cf. *Didelphys*.] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implacental mammals; one of the three subclasses of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*. They have no placenta, and the womb double, whence the name — that is, the uterine dilatations of the oviducta continue through life distinct from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginæ, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming, with the termination of the rectum, a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for some time hanging to the nipples. The acrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the acrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds. The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the Australian region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitudes, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

didelphian, didelphic (dī-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia*.

didelphid (dī-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* especially, one of the *Didelphyidæ*.

Didelphidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidæ*.

didelphoid (dī-del'foid), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-oid*.] Double, as the uterus in the subclass *Didelphia*.

Didelphyidæ, Didelphidæ (dī-del-fī'i-dē, dī-del'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didelphys* + *-idæ*.] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pedimanous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an apposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 2, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironectes*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

Didelphys (dī-del'fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus formerly covered nearly or quite all the marsupials. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironectes*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphyidæ*, *opossum*.

Didemnidæ (dī-dem'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didemnum* + *-idæ*.] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

Didemnum (dī-dem'num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (?) *δέμνιον*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Dididæ (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

didine (dī'din), *a.* [⟨ NL. *didinus*, ⟨ *Didus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Dididæ*; being or resembling a dodo.

didn't (did'nt). A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* [ME. *dido*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. *Διδώ*.] **1†.** An old story.

"This is a *Dido*," quath this doctour, "a disours tale!"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—**To cut a dido**, to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, showin' their teeth, and *cuttin' didoes* at a private concert.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (dī-dō"dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *dodecahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-ėr), *n.* Same as *didapper*.

didrachm (dī'dram), *n.* [⟨ *didrachma*, q. v.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachmæ. See *drachma*.

Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachms*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 6.

Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachms* averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Bœotia and Peloponnesus.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (dī-drak'mą), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδραχμον*, a double drachm, ⟨ *δι-*, two, + *δραχμή*, a drachm: see *drachm*.] Same as *didrachm*.

didrachmon (dī-drak'mon), *n.* Same as *didrachm*.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

diducement† (di-dūs'ment), *n.* [⟨ **diduce* (⟨ L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw; cf. *deduce*) + *-ment*.] A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

diduction† (dī-duk'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *diductio*(*n-*), ⟨ *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement*.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Those [strings] that within the bladder drew so as to hinder the *diduction* of its side. *Boyle*, Works, I. 165.

diductively† (dī-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By diduction or separation; inferentially.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our dayes which is not either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

Didunculidæ (dī-dung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculinæ (dī-dung-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculus (di-dung'kų-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculinæ* of the family *Columbidæ*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidæ*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.

Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, and is likely to become extinct. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo*.] The typical genus of *Dididæ*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1650. See *dodo*.

Didymic comma. See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

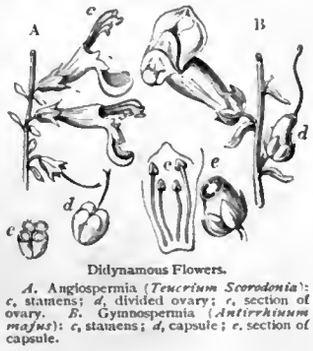
didymium (dī-dim'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymous*.] **1.** Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations indicate that didymium is not an element, but a mixture of several different elements.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

didymous (did'i-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *δίο*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-μος*.] **1.** In *bot.*, twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, twain; paired: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—**Didymous wing-cell**, in *entom.*, a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

didynam (did'i-nam), *n.* A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] The fourteenth class in the Linnean vegetable system, including plants with four stamens in unequal pairs. It was divided by Linnæus into two orders: *Gymnospermia*, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which he mistook for naked seeds; and *Angiospermia*, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceæ*, etc.



Didynamous Flowers.

A, Angiospermia (*Teucrium Scorodonia*): *c*, stamens; *d*, divided ovary; *e*, section of ovary. *B*, Gymnospermia (*Antirrhinum majus*): *c*, stamens; *d*, capsule; *e*, section of capsule.

didynamian, didynamic (did-i-nā'mi-an, -nam'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Same as *didynamous*.

didynamous (dī-din'a-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. **didynamus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power. Cf. *Didynamia*.] In *bot.*, in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Labiatæ*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the class *Didynamia*.

didynamy (dī-din'a-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. **didynamia*, ⟨ **didynamus*: see *didynamous*.] In *bot.*, the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

die[1] (dī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); ⟨ ME. *dien*, *dyen*, *deien*, *deyen*, *deghen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *sweltan* (see *swelt*) or *steorfan* (see *starve*); but the derived forms *déad*, dead, and *déath*, death, occur), ⟨ Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*) = Goth. **diwan* (strong verb, pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwanei*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *dāya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dö* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *touwen*, die (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), ⟨ Teut. √ **dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, q. v. Cf. OBulg. *daviti* = Bohem. *daviti* = Russ. *davitĭ*, choke, = Lith. *dovĭti*, plague, vex.] **1.** To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die of* smallpox, or *by* violence; to *die for* one's country.

There *dyede* Seynte Johne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Tombe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Christ *died for* our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

And what we call to *die*, is not to appear
Or be the thing that formerly we were.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 392.

"Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

Every individual eventually *dies from* inability to withstand some environing action.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

2. To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—**3.** To sink; faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.
1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence—**4.** To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in me.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator*.

Nothing *died* in him
Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

For 'tis much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind *dyes* wholly *away*, or at least shifts about again to the South. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 6.

So gently shuts the eye of day;
So *dies* a wave along the shore.
Mrs. Barbauld, Death of the Virtuous.

There, waves that, hardly weltering, *die away*,
Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sung.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died out* two or three times, and were replaced by new ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die to* sin.—**7.** To languish with affection or love.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler*.

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or greatly: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]—

9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.
Hakewill, Apology.

To die away. (*a*) See def. 5. (*b*) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies away*,
And melts in visions of eternal day.
Pope, Eloïsa to Abelard, l. 221.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 186.

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game*.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (*a*) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (*b*†) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, . . . after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

To die in harness, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness*. *Dr. Richardson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.

To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince [William of Orange], "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin — I will *die in the last ditch*."
Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the paint, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to *die in the peyne*. *Holinshed*, Chron. (ed. 1577).

To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.

To die out. See def. 5.—**To die the death** (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of ye tree of knowledge of good and bad ae that thou eate not: for euen ye same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *dye ye deth*. Gen. ii. 17 (1551).

Either to *die the death*, or to abjure
For ever the society of men.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Die, Expire, Decease, Perish.* To *die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die;* it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affectation. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die*.
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late *deceas'd* in beggary.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.
W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

die[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dye*[1].

die[3] (dī), *n.*; pl., in the 1st sense, *dice* (dīs); in the remaining senses, *dies* (dīz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dys*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be **dee*, < ME. *dee*, a die, < OF. *de*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. Pg. It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *dadus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die*[3] is a doublet of *date*[1], *datum*, and *dado:* see *date*[1].] **1.** A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.

Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*
Before a cunning gamester.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or *dice*,
Or to a tavern fine?
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both *dice* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2†. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser*, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

4. In *arch.*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado*.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the *die* — in moulding Sheridan.
Byron, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In *metal-working*, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.—**8.** A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.—**Bit-brace die.** See *bit-brace*.—**Counter die,** an upper die or stamp.—**Loaded dice,** dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.—**The die is cast,** the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—**The whole box and dice,** the whole number of persons or things. [Slang.]

die[3] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [< *die*[3], *n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole." *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

die-away (dī'a-wā'), *a.* [Adj. use of phrase *die away*. See *die*[1], 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix.

Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (dēb), *n.* A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

die-back (dī'bak), *n.* A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantations of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top. *Fallows.*

diecian (dī-ē'shan), *a.* Same as *diœcious*.

diecious, dieciously, etc. See *diœcious*, etc.

diedo (dē-ā'dō), *n.* A Spanish long measure, the 16th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch.

diedral (dī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *dihedral*.

Dieffenbachia (dē-fen-bak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (dī-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διήγησις*, narration, < *διηγεῖσθαι*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *διά*, through, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (dī'hōl″dėr), *n.* A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

dielectric (dī-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< *di-* for Gr. *διά*, through, + *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.—**Dielectric after-working,** a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption*. See *residual*.—**Dielectric capacity.** Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. *n.* A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el'i-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] Same as *Dicentra*.

Diemenia (dē-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named from Van *Diemen's* Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. *D. reticularia* is an example.

Diemenia reticularia.

dien (dī'en), *n.* An abbreviation of *diencephalon*.

diencephal (dī-en-sef'-al), *n.* Same as *diencephalon*. See extract under *encephal*.

diencephala, *n.* Plural of *diencephalon*.

diencephalic (dī″en-se-fal'ik or dī-en-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *diencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *deutencephalic*.

diencephalon (dī-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *diencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*, the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *deutencephalon* and *thalamencephalon*. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacœlia. Also *diencephal*.

dier[1] (dī'ėr), *n.* One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

Aur. I should be dead
Before you were laid out!
Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty *dier!*
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me; "I used to think I never should die." *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 839.

dier[2], *n.* See *dyer*.

dieresis, diæresis (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *diérèse* = Sp. *diéresis* = Pg. *dieresis* = It. *dieresi*, < LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, a division, distinction, separation, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, apart, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] **1.** The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distraction*, 8.—**2.** The sign (¨) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The dieresis is used most frequently over *e* preceded by *a* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs *æ* and *œ*. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over ι and υ beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-

thong (*aɪ, eɪ, oɪ, vɪ, av, ev, ov*), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the dieresis to mark the full pronunciation of the letters *-ed*, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, *praisèd*), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more common. A similar sign consisting of dots is used merely as a diacritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, *ä, ö, ü*). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlaut. See *umlaut*.

3. In *pros.*, the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included under, cesura (which see).—**4.** In *pathol.*, a solution of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.

dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαρετικός*, divisive, separative, < *διαίρετος*, divided, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide: see *dieresis*.] In *med.*, having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'ä), *n.* [NL.; named from M. *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A shrubby genus of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including 7 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolla and a two-celled capsule. The genus includes the bush-honeysuckle, *D. trifida*, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and the *D. Japonica* of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of *Weigela*.

Diervilla Japonica.

dies fausti (dī'ēz fâs'-tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *fausti*, masc. pl. of *faustus* for **favostus*, favorable, fortunate, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with *dies infausti*, inauspicious or unlucky days.

die-sinker (dī'sing″kėr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

die-sinking (dī'sing″king), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

diësis (dī'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *dièse*, formerly *diésis*, = Sp. *diesi* = Pg. It. *diesis*, < L. *diesis*, < Gr. *δίεσις*, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; < *διᾶναι*, send through, let through, < *διά*, through, + *ἰέναι*, send.] **1.** In *Gr. music*, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by the ratio 256 : 243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the *chromatic* and the *enharmonic diesis*. **2.** In *modern music*, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128 : 125. Also called the *modern enharmonic diesis*.—**3.** In *printing*, the mark ‡, commonly called *double dagger*. See *dagger*[1].

dies nefasti (dī'ēz nē-fas'tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *nefasti*, pl. of *nefastus*, not lawful, < *ne-*, not, + *fastus*, allowing judgment to be pronounced, *fasti*, pl., a court-day: see *fasti*.] In *Rom. law*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days. See *feriæ*.

dies non (dī'ēz non). [L., abbr. of *dies non juridicus*, not a court day: *dies*, a day; *non*, not; *juridicus*, of a court, juridical: see *dial*, *non-*, and *juridical*.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day.

die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting. It is made in various forms.

Die-stock.

diet[1] (dī'et), *n.* [< ME. *diete*, < OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dieta* = D. *diëet* = G. *diät* = Dan. *diæt* = Sw. *diet* = Pol. *dyet* = Russ. *dieta*, < L. *diæta*, LL. and ML. also *dicta*, and sometimes *sæta*, *zeta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, < Gr. *δίαιτα*, manner of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, diet, also a dwelling, perhaps < **διάεσθαι*, supposed orig. form of *ζάεσθαι*, contr. *ζῆν*, live, perhaps = Skt. √ *jīv* = Zend √ *jī*, live, akin to L. *vivus* = E. *quick*, living: see *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, etc.] **1.** Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of *diet*.

> He saw she wold not mend,
> Nor that she wold be quiet,
> Neither for stroakes nor locking up,
> Nor yet for want of *dyet*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).
>
> This bread and water hath our *diet* been.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

I will suffer one to keep me in *diet*, another in apparel, another in physic, another to pay my house-rent.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 1.

Good broth with good keeping do much now and then; Good *diet* with wisdom best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetic regimen; dietary.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health.

3†. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. Jer. lii. 34.

I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663.

4†. Allowance for expenses of living.

The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his *diets*, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to sell his lands in England to keep himself abroad.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

=**Syn. 1.** Subsistence, fare, provision.—**2.** Regimen.

diet[1] (dī'et), *v.* [< ME. *dieten* (cf. Gr. *διαιτᾶν*, v.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

> Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
> Thine Eye's, but *diet* them with sparkling joy.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 76.

2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.

> 1*st Lord.* We shall not then have his company to-night.
> 2*d Lord.* Not till after midnight; for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To eat; feed.

> Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 46.
>
> Inbred worm,
> That *diets* on the brave in battle fall'n.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, xxiv.

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to *diet* in an attack of dyspepsia.

diet[2] (dī'et), *n.* [< OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Sp. Pg. It. *dieta*, < ML. *dieta*, *diæta*, a public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as *dieta*, *diæta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. *dies*, a day: see *dial*. Cf. D. *rijksdag* = G. *reichstag* = Dan. *rigsdag* = Sw. *riksdag*, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; *tag*, etc., = E. *day*.] **1.** A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The *Diet* or *Reichstag* of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the estates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets* of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet* of Augsburg, 1530. The Diet sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a *diet* of examination; a *diet* of visitation. [Scotch.]—**3†.** An excursion; a journey.

Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith eftir him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Desertion of the diet. See *desertion*.—**Diet of compearance**, in *Scots law*, the day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.—**To desert the diet.** See *desert*[1].

dietal (dī'e-tal), *a.* [< *diet*[2] + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

> Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dietal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both powers. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 568.

dietarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *dietary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a dieting or to a dietary.

II. *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **diætarius*, adj. (used as noun, a valet), < *diæta*, diet, etc.: see *diet*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.
Disraeli, Coningsby.

II. *n.*; pl. *dietaries* (-riz). **1.** A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

To be ruild bi this *diatorie* [read *dietarie*] do thi diligence, For it techith good diete & good gouernaunce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-meat *dietary*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 397.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-book† (dī'et-bůk), *n.* A diary; a journal.

It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.
Epistle of a Christian Brother (1624), p. 25.

diet-bread (dī'et-bred), *n.* **1.** A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.—**2.** A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.

diet-drink (dī'et-dringk), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught resembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla.

dieter (dī'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who diets.—**2.** One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And sane'd our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her *dieter*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dietetic (dī-ē-tet'ik), *a.* [= F. *diététique* = Sp. *dietético* = Pg. It. *dietetico* (cf. D. *diëetetisch* = G. *diätetisch* = Dan. *diætetisk* = Sw. *dietetisk*), < LL. *diæteticus*, < Gr. *διαιτητικός*, of or for diet, < *διαιτᾶν*, follow a certain diet, < *δίαιτα*, diet: see *diet*[1], *n.*] Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, Pref.

dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietetic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietetic*.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I have seen palates, otherwise not uninstructed in *dietetical* elegancies, sup it up with avidity.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

dietetically (dī-ē-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dietetical manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dietetics (dī-ē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dietetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *diætetiee*, < Gr. *διαιτητική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), dieteties.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes!
H. Spencer, Education, p. 28.

dietetist (dī-ē-tet'ist), *n.* [= F. *diététiste* = Pg. *dietetista*; as *dietet-ic* + *-ist*.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison.*

dietic (dī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ic*. Cf. *dietetic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. *n.* A course of diet. [Rare.]

Gentle *dietics* or healing applications.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 397.

dietical (dī-et'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietic*.

The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical.
Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 237.

dietine (dī'e-tin), *n.* [< F. *diétine*, dim. of *diète*, diet: see *diet*[2].] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the reports of their actions.

Ladislaus . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *dietines;* they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions; its diets and *dietines* were hotbeds of intrigue. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 523.

dieting (dī'e-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diet*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *dieting* with antiquity day after day.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *dieting* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (dī'e-tist), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ist.*] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

dietitian (dī-e-tish'an), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-itian* for *-ician.*] Same as *dietist. Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

diet-kitchen (dī'et-kich"en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

dietrichite (dē'trich-īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Dietrich* (1748–93).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

Dieu et mon droit (diè ā môn drwo). [F.: *Dieu*, < L. *deus*, a god; *et*, < L. *et*, and; *mon*, < L. *meus*, mine, < *me*, me; *droit*, < ML. *directum*, right: see *deity*, *me*, *direct*, *adroit.*] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

dieu-garde†, *n.* [F. *Dieu garde*, God keep or save (you); as a noun, "*un dieu-gard*, a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu*, God; *garder*, keep, save, guard: see *deity* and *guard.*] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your familie, so in your studies to attend, as your least beeke may be his *dieugarde*. *Florio*, It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 278.

diew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

die-work (dī'wėrk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

diezeugmenon (dī-e-zūg'me-non), *n.* [Gr. *διεζευγμένον*: see *diazeuctic.*] In *Gr. music*, the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

dif-. **1.** The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f.* See *dis-.*—**2**†. A form of *de-* before *f.* See *de-.*

diffamet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defame.*

diffamed (di-fāmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffame*, *v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *defamed.* (*b*) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *diffarreatio(n-)*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *farreatio(n-)*, for the more common L. *confarreatio(n-)*, the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreation.*] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreation.*

diffence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defense.*

diffend†, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend.*

differ (dif'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *differen* = F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *differire*, < L. *differre*, carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]; cf. Gr. *διαφέρειν*, carry apart, differ (> *διάφορος*, different, > ult. E. *adiaphorous*, etc., *diaphorite*), < *διά*, through, apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer*[2], a doublet of *differ.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from:* as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* cunning.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory.
1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much *differ from* one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, Men *differ* more widely *from* one another than they do *from* the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, *from* the highest, as the latter does *from* Man.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England *differs from* the elder.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with:* as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differs from* other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him. *Canning.*

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to *differ from* his father. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with.*

We'll never *differ with* a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

To differ by the whole of being, in *logic*, to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue.
=**Syn. 1.** To vary.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differs* me and thee. *Cowley.*

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See *defer*[2].

differ (dif'ėr), *n.* [< *differ*, *v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
An' shudder at the niffer [exchange];
But cast a moment's fair regard
What mak'a the mighty *differ.*
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

difference (dif'e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *difference*, < OF. *difference*, F. *différence* = Sp. *diferencia* = Pg. *differença* = It. (obs.) *differenzia*, *differenza*, < L. *differentia*, difference, < *differen(t-)s*, ppr., different: see *different.*] **1.** The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in *difference.*
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek.
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the *differences* of good and evil. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this *difference* should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.
Byrom, Feuds between Händel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde, when the question is asked, What maner of thing it is, as when we saie: What maner of thing is man? We must aunswere: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must aunswere by his Genus, or generall woorde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what maner of thing a Beast is? We maie saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is moste propre to every thing, is naturally and substancially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

Iach. What was the *difference?*
French. I think 'twas a contention in public.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,
He should perceive you raging; he did hear
You were at *difference* now, which hasten'd him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *difference* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a *difference* I have had with Julia. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

5†. An evidence or a mark of distinction.

An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent *differences.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

We make some things necessary, some things accessary and appendent only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that *difference.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a *difference* between the unclean and the clean.
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.*: (*a*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (*b*) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ. The *second difference*, Δ^2, is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So *third*, *fourth*, etc., *difference.* The following table is an example:

n	n^3	Δn^3	$\Delta^2 n^3$	$\Delta^3 n^3$
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6.
4	64	61	30	
5	125	91		
6	216			

8. In *her.*, a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is *cadency;* another is the *baston.*

You must wear your rue with a *difference.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—**10**†. A part or division.

There bee of times three *differences:* the first from the creation of man to the Flood or Deluge, . . . the second from the Flood to the first Olympias, etc.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

[*Difference* is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually *between* or *among*, or *from*, but sometimes also *to* (after the formula *different to*: see remarks under *different*).

What serious *difference* is there in this behavior [of plants] *to* that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other?
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

Accidental difference, in *logic*, a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference**, in *metaph.*, one concerning what actually takes place.—**Ascensional difference**†. See *ascensional.*—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Descensional difference**†. See *descensional.*—**Difference of potentials**, or **potential difference**, in *elect.*, the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential.*—**Difference-tone.** See *tone.*—**Equation of differences.** See *equation.*—**First difference.** (*a*) In *logic*, the most fundamental difference. (*b*) In *math.*, the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences.* *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 53.

Inverse difference, in *math.*, the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences**, differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal (differentials). See *equation.*—**Numerical difference.** (*a*) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (*b*) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual*, *individuant*, or *singular difference.*—**Partial difference**, in *math.*, the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*, a character which, added to the genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential*, *divisive*, *completive*, or *constitutive difference.*—**To make a difference**, to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that *makes a* great *difference;* it *makes* no *difference* what you say.

If he miss the mark, it *makes* no *difference* whether he have taken aim too high or too low.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Difference*, *Distinction*, *Diversity*, *Dissimilarity*, *Disparity*, *Disagreement*, *Variance*, *Discrimination*, contrariety, dissimilitude, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *difference* and *distinction* apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment.*) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Difference* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the *distinction* between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity*, by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense *difference* between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social *distinctions* which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

The extent of country and *diversity* of interests, character, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 312.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre. *Cheyne.*

The *disparity* between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 44.

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, Attributes, xiv.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.
Madison, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not sinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and *discriminations* of what is good and what is evil.
Sharp, Sermons, III. xvi.

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

difference (dif'e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *differenced*, ppr. *differencing*. [< *difference*, *n.* Cf. *differentiate*, *v.*] 1. To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differenced* by their garlands only.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

He that would be *differenced* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 634.

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he *differenced* it from the case of estovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Ventris* (1695).

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differenced* his father's coat by a label.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 687.

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif'e-rens-en'jin), *n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

difference-equation (dif'e-rens-ē-kwā'zhon), *n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

differencing (dif'e-ren-sing), *n.* In *her.*, the distinction between shields made by one or more differences. See *difference*, *n.*, 8.

different (dif'e-rent), *a.* [< F. *différent* = Sp. *diferente* = Pg. It. *differente*, < L. *differen(t-)s*, ppr. of *differre*, differ: see *differ*, *v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* Things. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 108.

Things terrestrial wear a *diff'rent* hue,
As youth or age persuades; and neither true.
Cowper, Hope.

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different from* each other; he is very *different from* his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *to* instead of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 83.

An amazement which was very *different to* that look of sentimental wonder. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, p. 182.]

= **Syn.** *Different*, *Distinct*, *Separate*, *Several*. These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* bands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive *distinct* images very close together? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 115.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at *several* times with two *several* men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

differentia (dif-e-ren'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *differentiæ* (-ē). [L., difference: see *difference*, *n.*] 1. In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately*, Logic, I. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also called *distinctio*.

differentiable (dif-e-ren'shi-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **differentiabilis*, < **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

differentiæ, *n.* Plural of *differentia*.

differential (dif-e-ren'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *différentiel* = Sp. *diferencial* = Pg. *differencial* = It. *differenziale*, < NL. *differentialis* (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—**Differential block, calculus, capacity.** See the nouns.—**Differential characters**, in *zool.*, the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—**Differential coefficient.** See *coefficient*.—**Differential coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Differential derivative.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential diagnosis.** See *diagnosis*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty*.—**Differential equation, feed,** etc. See the nouns.—**Differential gear**, in *mech.*, a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—**Differential invariant**, a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—**Differential motion**, a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that any velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—**Differential piston**, a single piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—**Differential pulley.** See *pulley*.—**Differential pump**, a steam-pump whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apportioned to the load upon the pump.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential resolvent**, a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Differential scale.** See *scale*.—**Differential screw.** See *screw*.—**Differential thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Differential tone.** See *tone*.—**Differential winding**, a method of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. Equal currents passing through these coils in opposite directions produce no magnetic field in the center of the coil.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*: (*a*) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (*b*†) A logarithmic tangent.—2. In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological *differentials*.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—**Total differential**, a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

differentially (dif-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider,—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif-e-ren'shi-ant), *n.* [< NL. **differentian(t-)s*, ppr. of **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a\frac{d}{db} + 2b\frac{d}{dc} + 3c\frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.})\,D = 0,$$

where a, b, c, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where D is the differentiant.—**Monomial differentiant**, a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to $a = 1$) may be expressed as a permutation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent quantic, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [< NL. **differentiatus*, pp. of **differentiare* (> It. *differenziare* = Sp. *diferenciar* = Pg. *differenciar* = F. *différencier*, *différentier*), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail.
A. R. Wallace.

Specifically—2. In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—4. In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. *intrans.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *n.* [< NL. **differentiatum*, neut. of **differentiatus*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *differentiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive university. *Huxley.*

Specifically—2. Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 259.

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. —**Direct differentiation,** differentiation by an elementary procedure.—**Explicit differentiation,** the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable.—**Implicit differentiation,** the opposite of *explicit differentiation.*—**Partial differentiation,** finding a partial differential.—**Total differentiation,** finding a total differential.

differentiator (dif-ę-ren'shi-ā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differential†, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

differently (dif'ę-rent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

differentness (dif'ę-rent-nes), *n.* The state of being different. *Bailey*, 1727.

differing (dif'ę-ring), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*] **1.** Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Wine. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Wise nature by variety does please;
Clothe *differing* passions in a *differing* dress.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting.

His *differing* fury. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The *differing* titles of the red and white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 152.

differingly (dif'ę-ring-li), *adv.* In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

difficile† (di-fis'il), *a.* [< F. *difficile* = Pr. *difícil* = Sp. *difícil* = Pg. *difficil* = It. *difficile*, < L. *difficilis*, in older form *difficul*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult.*] **1.** Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounte of Quarentena, where our Lorde fasted .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghte: it is an hyghe hyll and *diffycyll* to ascende. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 53.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

difficileness† (di-fis'il-nes), *n.* Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon*, Goodness.

difficilitate†, *v. t.* [< L. as if **difficilita(t-)s* for *difficultа(t-)s*, difficulty. Cf. *difficultate.*] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficilitateth* this duty [charity]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 4.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficulty*, q. v.; the proper adj. (after L.) is *difficile*, q. v.] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically —(*a*) Hard as to doing or effecting; wanting facility of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

(*b*) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolese peasant had watched his foe. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

(*c*) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice,
Or nothing more than still to contradict.
Milton, P. R., iv. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less *difficult* admirer. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want?
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 142.

(*d*) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly *difficult* of miracles for feare of being impos'd upon.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

(*e*) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. =**Syn.** *Difficult, Hard, Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *v. t.* [< F. *difficulter*, make difficult, < *difficulté*, difficulty: see *difficulty.* In E. as if < *difficult*, *a.*] **1**†. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace.
Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 484 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old.
George Bush, The Resurrection, p. 51.

difficultate† (dif'i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [< *difficult* + *-ate*2.] To render difficult.

Difficulter. To *difficultate*, or difficilitate; to make difficult or uneasie. *Cotgrave.*

difficultly (dif'i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding.*

difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulties* (-tiz). [< ME. *difficultee*, < OF. *difficulte*, F. *difficulté* = Pr. *difficultat* = Sp. *dificultad* = Pg. *difficuldade* = It. *difficultà*, < L. *difficulta(t-)s*, < *difficul*, older form of *difficilis*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficult.*] **1.** Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility:* as, a work of labor and *difficulty.*

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficulty* and danger, but without loss.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. *Rowe.*

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulties.*

Why do I make a *difficulty* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficulty*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diminations affirmed that any sicke bodie should die, the sicke man makes no *difficultie* to kill his owne sonne, though he had no other. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

Men should consider that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

It seems, then, that *difficulties* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

=**Syn. 1.** Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. —**2.** *Obstruction, Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. —**3.** Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

diffide† (di-fīd'), *v. i.* [= It. *diffidare*, < L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *fides*, faith: see *faith, fidelity.* See also *defy, diffident*, and cf. *affy, confide.*] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way.
Horn. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 533.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), *n.* [= Sp. *difidencia* = Pg. *diffidencia* = It. *diffidenza, diffidenzia*, < L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffident(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident.* See also *defiance.*] **1.** Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton*, S. A., l. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence.* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *Irving.*

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from its personal observation. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 138.

=**Syn. 2.** *Modesty, Shyness*, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *a.* [= Sp. *difidente* = Pg. It. *diffidente*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide.* See also *defiant.*] **1.** Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 562.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident.*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. *Poe*, Tales, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

The *diffident* accost each other with a certain coy respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 83.

=**Syn. 2.** Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish.

diffidently (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

diffidentness (dif'i-dent-nes), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

diffind† (di-find'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *findere*, cleave, split, = E. *bite*, q. v.] To cleave in two. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffine†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define.*

To *diffyne*
Al here sentence.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 529.

diffinish†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *definish.*

diffinition†, *n.* A former variant of *definition.*

diffinitive†, *a.* A former variant of *definitive.*

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 537.

diffission† (di-fish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *diffissio(n-)*, breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind.*] The act of cleaving asunder. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffixed† (di-fikst'), *a.* [< ML. as if **diffixus*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix.*] Loosened; unfastened. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffiate† (di-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *difflatus*, pp. of *diffiare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *flare* = E. *blow*1.] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

diffiation† (di-flā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **difflatio(n-)*, < *difflare:* see *difflate.*] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffluan (dif'lö-an), *n.* [< L. *diffluere*, flow away, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Also spelled *difluan.*

diffluence (dif'lö-ens), *n.* [= F. *diffluence* = Pg. *diffluencia;* as *diffluen(t)* + *-ce.*] **1**†. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to *consistence.* Also *diffluency.* —**2.** In *zoöl.*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

diffluency† (dif'lö-en-si), *n.* [< *diffluen(t)* + *-cy.*] Same as *diffluence*, 1.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air; whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

diffluent (dif'lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *diffluent* = Pg. *diffluente*, < L. *diffluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffluere* (> Sp. *difluir*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffluent* and structureless mass. *A. Gray*, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

Difflugia (di-flö'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *diffług-* (as in pp. *diffluxus*) of *diffluere*, flow apart: see *diffluent*.] A genus of ordinary amœbiform rhizopods, of the order *Amœboidea* and family *Arcellidæ*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an example.

difform (dif'ôrm), *a.* [< F. *difforme*, OF. *desforme* = Sp. Pg. *disforme* = It. *difforme*, < ML. **difformis*, var. of L. *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed.—2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

difformed (di-fôrmd'), *a.* Same as *difform*.

difformity (di-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tiz). [< F. *difformité* = Sp. *disformidad* = Pg. *disformidade* = It. *difformità*, < ML. *difformita(t-)s*, var. of L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity: see *difform* and *deformity*.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

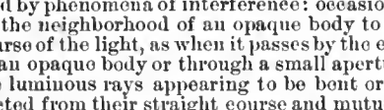
Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke*, Ans. to Sixth Letter.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [= F. *diffracter*, < L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, break in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *frangere* = E. *break*: see *fraction* and *break*.] To break into parts; specifically, in *optics*, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

diffract (di-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *lichenology*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

diffracted (di-frak'ted), *a.* [< *diffract* + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, bending in opposite directions: as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *diffracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if **diffractio(n-)*, < *diffringere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] 1. In *optics*, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See *interference*.



Diffraction Bands.

Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra*. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their true order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 95.

This *diffraction* grating is merely a system of close, equidistant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 73.

Hence—2. In *acoustics*, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light.—**Diffraction circles.** See *circle*.

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffractif*; as *diffract* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively*.

W. B. Carpenter, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffranchiset, diffranchisement† (di-fran'chiz or -chiz, di-fran'chiz-ment or -chiz-ment). Same as *disfranchise, disfranchisement*.

diffrangibility (di-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffrangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being diffrangible; the degree of diffraction.

The refrangibility of a ray and its *diffrangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 98.

diffrangible (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< L. **diffrangere*, assumed for *diffringere*, break (see *diffract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *diffugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring. *Thackeray*, Round about the Christmas Tree.

diffusate (di-fū'sāt), *n.* [< *diffuse* + *-ate*[1].] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from dialysis.

diffuse (di-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing*. [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of prenotion. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass *diffuses*
False portraitures. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

All around
A general Sigh *diffus'd* a mournful Sound.
Congreve, Iliad.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good,
A central warmth *diffusing* bliss.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

=**Syn. 2.** To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. *intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fūs'), *a.* [< ME. **diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *difuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England.

Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed*. (*b*) In *bot.*, spreading widely and loosely. (*c*) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, in *entom.*, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 165.

3†. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The toun-clerk of the seid cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no jugement in the Baillies name of the same cite for the tyme beynge, in or vppon eny *diffuse* matier bifore them, w'out the aduise of the Recorder of the same cite for the tyme beynge. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

Johnn Lydgate
Wryteth after an hyer rate;
It is *dyffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mynd.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 806.

Diffuse ganglion. See *ganglion*.=**Syn. 2.** Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, dilated, spun out.

diffused (di-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species—those which range widely, are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most numerous in individuals—which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . .
His sea-girt island prison did but show.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

2†. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unprepp'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 118.

3†. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . .
To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court,
(As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*,
So painted, pied, and full of rainbow strains,
As never yet, either by time or place,
Was made the food to my distasted sense.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4. In *zoöl.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.—2†. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusedly*;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii.

So *defusedlie* written that letters stood for whole words. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland, xxii.

3. In *zoöl.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described. *T. Edwards*, Canons of Criticism, xxii.

diffusely (di-fūs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Widely; extensively.

Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,
Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies.
Rowe, Lucan, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . tellith more *diffuseli* how man ateth [ascendeth] up to God, from Adam to the Trinite (Luke iii. 23–38). *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 391.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. *Blair*, Lectures, xviii.

3. In *entom.*, thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 594.

diffuser (di-fū'zėr), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in *physics*, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermo-electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, ii.

diffusibility (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive salts. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1853, p. 178.

diffusible (di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive.—**Diffusible stimulants.** See *stimulant*.

diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig.*

diffusile† (di-fū'sil), *a.* [< L. *diffusilis*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *diffusiometer*.

diffusiometer (di-fū-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio(n-)*, diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

diffusion (di-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *diffusion* = Pr. *diffusio* = Sp. *difusion* = Pg. *diffusão* = It. *diffusione*, < L. *diffusio*(*n*-), < *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (*a*) The gradual and spontaneous molecular mixing of two fluids which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external force and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the molecules of the two fluids. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. See *diffusion of gases* and *diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of *diffusion* is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. Respiration itself, but for the process of *diffusion*, would fail in its appointed end.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(*b*) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of *diffusion* would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(*c*) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the *diffusion* of knowledge. *Emerson*, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great *diffusion* of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(*d*†) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abregge
Diffusioun of speche. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—**Diffusion circles**, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus.—**Diffusion of electricity and magnetism**, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This *diffusion* and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—**Diffusion of gases**, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusiometer*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—**Diffusion of heat.** (*a*) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (*b*) Conduction of heat.—**Diffusion of liquids**, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dialysis*.—**Diffusion of taxes**, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition.—**Diffusion tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.=**Syn.** Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

diffusion-osmose (di-fū′zhọn-oz″mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

diffusion-volume (di-fū′zhọn-vol″ūm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

diffusive (di-fū′siv), *a.* [= F. *diffusif* = Sp. *difusivo* = Pg. It. *diffusivo*, < L. as if **diffusivus*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade,
Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the *diffusive* good.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 263.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more *diffusive* character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 21.

I seem to star and flower
To feel thee some *diffusive* power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxx.

diffusively (di-fū′siv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

diffusiveness (di-fū′siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the *diffusiveness* of odors.—2. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent *diffusiveness* Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example.
Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusive* + *-ity*.] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The *diffusivity* of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū′zọr), *n.* See *diffuser*.

dig (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dug* or *digged*, ppr. *digging*. [< ME. *diggen*, *dyggen* (once *deggen*, for a rime) (pret. *diggede*, *digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence?) from earlier *dikien*, usually *diken* or assibilated *dichen*, dig, < AS. *dīcian*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), < *dīc*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dug*, for earlier *digged*, like *stuck* for *sticked*, is modern.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to *dig* to the bottom of something.

Thei wente to the tresour, as Merlin hem taught, in the foreste, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the tresour that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 376.

I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

The scripture says, Adam *digged*; Could he *dig* without arms? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours per diem.
Harvard Register, 1827–28, p. 363.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and *dug out*. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to *dig up* the ground; to *dig out* a choked tunnel.

Who *digs* hills because they do aspire,
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to *dig* a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to *dig* one's way out.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 27.

I believe more Men do *dig* their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to *dig* a garden with a spade; a hog *digs* the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delueres *digged* [var. *dikeden* (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 109.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he *dug* himself out of prison.

Look you, th' athversary . . . is *digged* himself four yards under the countermines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *dig* potatoes; to *dig* or *dig out* ore; to *dig up* old records; to *dig out* a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata *dyggen* him [John the Baptist] *up*, and let brennen [burn] his Bones.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 167.

As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrians and Sidonians, which are *digged out* and found daily.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: followed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground.—**To dig down**, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they *digged down* a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.

To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to *dig in* manure.—**To dig over**, to examine or search by digging: as, he *dug over* the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), *n.* [< *dig*, *v.*] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism.—2. A diligent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. *Collegian*, p. 231.

digallic (dī-gal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *gallic*[2].] Used only in the following phrase.—**Digallic acid.** Same as *tannic acid* (which see, under *tannic*).

digamist (dig′a-mist), *n.* [< *digamy* + *-ist*.] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *bigamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (dī-gam′ä), *n.* [< L. *digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammos*, < Gr. δίγαμμα, also δίγαμμον, δίγαμμος, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); < δι-, two-, twice, + γάμμα, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English *w*. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

digammated (dī-gam′ā-ted), *a.* [< *digamma* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous *digammated* Iliad—or rather Vilviad—of Homer. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 56.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the *digammated* cross, a phallic symbol.

digamous (dig′a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *digamus*, < Gr. δίγαμος, married a second time, < δι-, two-, + γάμος, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—2. In *bot.*, same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

digamy (dig′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διγαμία*, < δίγαμος: see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as "a decent adultery." *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digastric (dī-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *digastrique* = Pg. It. *digastrico*, < NL. *digastricus*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + γαστήρ, belly.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *digastric* muscles. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric.—**Digastric fossa.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (*b*) The digastric groove.—**Digastric groove**, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Digastric muscle.** See *muscle*.—**Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its generalized condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis menti. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

digastricus (dī-gas′tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *digastrici* (-sī). [NL.: see *digastric*.] In *anat.*, the digastric muscle.

digby (dig′bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

Digenea[1] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **digeneus*, < Gr. διγενής, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, related to *Niltava*. *D. superciliaris* of India is an example. *Hodgson*, 1844.

Digenea[2] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[1].] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenea*.

digeneous (dī-jen′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[2].] Having the characters of the *Digenea*; pertaining to the *Digenea*: as, a *digeneous* fluke.

digenesis (dī-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digenetic (dī-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *digenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digenesis.

digenous (dij'e-nus), *a.* [< ML. *digenus*, of two kinds, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes, < *δι-*, two-, + *γένος*, kind, sex: see *genus*.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digenous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 97.

digerent† (dij'e-rent), *a.* [< L. *digeren(t-)s*, ppr. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Digesting. *Bailey.*

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [< ME. *digest*, only as pp., < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* (> It. *digerire* = Sp. Pg. *digerir* = F. *digérer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. equiv. *disgest*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 317.

A series of an emperor's coins is his life, *digested* into annals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to *digest* the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

3†. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray.
Mir. for Mags., p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert.*

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Treat . . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to *digest* the third fly, but died in the attempt. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.

Hence—**6.** To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Second Sunday in [Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to be then *digested* when th' events
Expound their truth. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, . . .
I shall *digest* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.

The fifthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 tymes distillid in hors dounge centynuely *digest*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—**10**†. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—**11.** To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. **2.** To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—**4.** To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digesteth*, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat.
Brome, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—**4**†. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—**5.** To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (dī'jest), *n.* [< ME. *digest* = F. *digeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *digesto*, < LL. *digestum*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] **1.** A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 146.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the *digest*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from the Decretum. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.

=Syn. **1.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation† (dī-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey*, 1727.

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede.*

digester (di-jes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which digests. (*a*) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

(*b*) One who digests food. (*c*) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (*d*) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcases unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digestar*.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *digestible*, < OF. *digestible*, F. *digestible* = Sp. *digestible* = Pg. *digestivel* = It. *digestibile*, < LL. *digestibilis*, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 220.

digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Digestibility.

digestion (di-jes'tyon), *n.* [< ME. *digestioun*, < OF. *digestion*, F. *digestion* = Pr. *digestio* = Sp. *digestion* = Pg. *digestão* = It. *digestione*, < L. *digestio(n-)*, digestion, arrangement, < *digerere*, pp. *digestus*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **1**†. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole *digestion* of the world
Is now returning. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsionizing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsionizing of the fats.

Hence—**3.** The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin appitide;
Cleer eir & walking makith good *digestioun*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South*, Sermons.

Something seriously the matter this time with his *digestion*; dyspepsia in good earnest now. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (*b*) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—**5.** In *chem.*: (*a*) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (*b*) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (*d*).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—**8.** The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

digestive (di-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *digestive*, n.; = F. *digestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *digestivo*, < LL. *digestivus*, digestive, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *biol.*: (*a*) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the *digestive* tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (see cut under *alimentary*); a *digestive* act or process. (*b*) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a *digestive* animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a *digestive* medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cl.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (*d*).—**4.** Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
His future rule is into method brought.
Dryden, Astræa Redux.

5†. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I acle of medicyns comfortatyues[,] *digestyues*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2†. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins.*

digestor (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

digesture† (di-jes'tūr), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*. *Apothegms of King James* (1669).

diggable (dig'a-bl), *a.* [< *dig* + *-able*.] That may be dug.

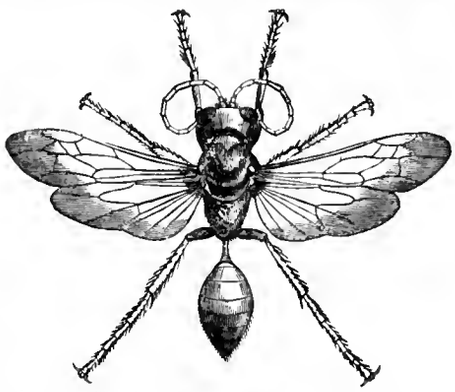
digger (dig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diggere*; < *dig* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *diker*, *ditcher*.] **1.** A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—**2.** [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians.*

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-*diggers*, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.
Abbé Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossores.* See *Fossores* and *digger-wasp.*

digger-wasp (dig'ėr-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scoliidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, and *Sphegidæ*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvæ feed after hatching. *Sphex ichneumonea* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion cæruleum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammophila pictipennis* with cutworms. See also cut under *Ammophila.*

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dig*, *v.*] 1. The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry.*

2†. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvering.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and *diggings* so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.).

3†. *pl.* That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable *diggings* of an open mine.
Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.

4. *pl.* A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—5. *pl.* Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these *diggings.* [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these *diggings?*
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

dight (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dight.* [< ME. *dighten*, *dihten*, *digten* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), < AS. *dihtan* (pret. *dihte*, pp. *ge-diht*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = D. *dichten* = OHG. *dihtōn*, MHG. G. *dichten*, invent, write verses, = Icel. *dikta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. *dikta*, feign, fable, = Dan. *digte*, invent, romance, write verses, < L. *dictare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] 1†. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Thise were *digt* on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the sidbordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2†. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she had he shoulde *him dighte.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . .
'Gan *dight themselves* t' express their inward woe
With doleful lays unto the tune addreat.
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3†. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,
"For I in dule am *dight.*"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

4†. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wil him *dizt,*
And we aalle giue the dome ful rizt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thi beates *dight*
A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende,
And make hem faire, yf thai the fyre attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to *dight* for him
Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 41.

(*a*) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob *dight* a mease of meete. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the slender smoke,
Where yeomen *dight* the woodland cheer.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

(*b*) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and his peple were armed, and redy *dight*, they com to the baill of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely *dyghte.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire *dight.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely *dighted?*
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. i.

How, in Sir William's armour *dight*,
Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,
He took on him the single fight.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(*a*) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (*b*) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to *dight* one's nose; to *dight* away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,
It was o' the holland sae fine,
And aye she *dighted* her father's bloody wounds,
That were redder than the wine.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lasses, *dight* your een,
For some o' you ha'e tint [lost] a frien'.
Burns, Elegy on the Year 1788.

(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to *dight* corn. [In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dicht, and sometimes spelled *dicht*) and North. Eng.]—**To dight one's doublet**, to give one a sound drubbing. [Scotch.]

dight† (dīt), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,
And I wat it sang fu' *dight.*
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

dighter (dīch'tėr), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dightings (dīch'tingz), *n. pl.* [< *dight*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dichtings.*

For had my father sought the world round,
Till he the very *dightings* o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.
Ross, Helenore, p. 35.

dightly (dīt'li), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*, + *-ly*2.] Handsomely: as, "houses *dightly* furnished," *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 27.

digit (dij'it), *n.* [< L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. **decetos* = Gr. *δάκτ-υλ-ος*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. *dactyl*, q. v.), prob. akin to *δέχεσθαι*, dial. *δέκεσθαι*, take, catch, receive; cf. E. *finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. *toe*, q. v. The Teut. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] 1. A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoölogy the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index *digit*, the forefinger; the middle *digit*, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand.* In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm: a measure of length. The Roman digit was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth.*—3. In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—4. One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure onely is named a *digit;* and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are onely *digits* and all the *digits* that are.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit† (dij'it), *v. t.* [< *digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the L. phrase *digito monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a "That is he."
Feltham, Resolves, i. 28.

digital (dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *digital* = It. *digitale*, < L. *digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger: see *digit.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the *digital* phalanges.—2. Resembling digits; digitate.—**Digital cavity**, in *anat.*, the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Digital fossa**, in *anat.*, a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—**Digital impressions**, in *anat.*, the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—**Digital sheaths**, in *anat.*, the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* 1. A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals.* *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalia (dij-i-tā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Digitalis*, q. v.] Same as *digitalin.*

digitalic (dij-i-tal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis:* as, *digitalic* acid.

digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis.*

digitalin, digitaline (dij'i-tal-in), *n.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystallized and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these, even the crystallized, consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also *digitalia.*

Digitalina (dij″i-tą-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), < L. *digitalis*, digital, + *-ina*1.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidæ.* They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digital*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name *fingerhut* (lit. 'finger-hat,' i. e., thimble); cf. the E. names *foxglove*, *fox-fingers*, *ladies'-fingers*, *deadmen's-bells*, etc., F. *gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foxglove.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing about 20 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The foxglove, *D. purpurea*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Digitaria (dij-i-tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit.*] A genus of grasses with digitate spikes, now referred to *Panicum.*

digitate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having deep radiating divisions, like fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. **2.** In *zoöl.*, characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—**Digitate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, those tibiæ in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—**Digitate wings**, in *entom.*, those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridæ*: each division of such wings is called a radius.

Digitate Leaf.

digitate† (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa, p. 46.

digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2.

Animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a digitate manner.—**Digitately pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digitate*, *a.*, + *-ion*.] **1.** Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus musele; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —**2.** A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digiti, *n.* Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrada (dij-i-tig'ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are digitigrade. Specifically —**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.

Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion.
a, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia or leg; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d*, calx or heel; *e*, planta, or sole of foot; *f*, digits or toes.

II. *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [< *digitigrade* + *-ism*.] The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 264.

digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize† (dij'i-tīz), *v. t.* [< *digit* + *-ize*.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *digitoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing. It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *dumb piano*.

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), *n.* [< NL. *Digi(talis)* + L. *tox(icum)*, poison, + *-in*².] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitalis* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxiresin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

digitule (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= F. *digitule*, < L. *digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] **1.** A little finger or toe; a small digit.—**2.** A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *digiti* (-tī). [L.: see *digit*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palma*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence.* See *dactylus* (*b*).

digladiate† (dī-glad'i-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *digladiatus*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales.*

digladiation† (dī-glad-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *digladiatio(n-)* in *digladiatio linguæ*, a biting remark, < L. *digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiate*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence playes, or *digladiations* of naked men.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

They [schoolmen] see such *digladiation* about subtilties and matters of no use.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 46.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Diglossa (dī-glos'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *δίγλωσσος* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue): see *diglot*.] **1.** A genus of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, or honey-creepers, of the American family *Carebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*. They have a very acute curved bill

Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. personata*, and *D. lafresnayi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

Diglossinæ (dī-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cærebidæ*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopis*, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (dī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. *δίγλωττος*, *δίγλωσσος*, speaking two languages, < *δι-*, two-, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than polyglott in the usual sense.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 417.

diglottic (dī-glot'ik), *a.* [As *diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history.
W. Smith, Bible Dict., III. 1557.

diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* [= F. *diglyphe*, < Gr. *δίγλυφος*, doubly indented, < *δι-*, two-, doubly, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

dignation† (dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dignatio(n-)*, a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *dignation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 32.

dignet, *a.* [ME., also rarely *dign*, < OF. *digne*, F. *digne* = Pr. *digne* = Sp. Pg. *digno* = It. *degno*, < L. *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*, *dain*¹.] **1.** Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digne* of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 141.

Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I graunte youre request, ffor ye be full *digne* to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shall be performed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 583.

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

dignely†, *adv.* [ME., < *digne* + *-ly*².] **1.** Worthily; deservingly. *Chaucer.*

He has don his denere *dignely* as he out.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer.*

dignification† (dig"ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dignify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 38.

dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dignify*, *v.*] **1.** Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

=Syn. Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave.

dignifiedly (dig'ni-fīd-li), *adv.* In a dignified manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand,
[Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the Square.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 111.

dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dignified*, ppr. *dignifying*. [< OF. *dignifier* = Sp. Pg. *dignificar* = It. *degnificare*, < ML. *dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < L. *dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states,
Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrates.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather then *dignified*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 2.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

Thou didst *dignifie* our fathers dayes with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

3†. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 5.

=Syn. **1.** To prefer, advance.—**2.** To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dignitaries* (-riz). [= F. *dignitaire* = It. *dignitario*, < ML. as if **dignitarius*, irreg. < L. *dignita(t-)s*, dignity, rank, office: see *dignity*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived.
Hallam, Const. Hist., I. iii.

Dignitary benefice. See *benefice*, 2.

dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *dignities* (-tiz). [< ME. *dignitee*, *dignetee*, *dignete*, < OF. *dignite*,

digniteit, F. *dignité* = Pr. *dignitat* = Sp. *dignidad* = Pg. *dignidade* = It. *dignità, degnità*, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office, < *dignus*, worthy, prob. akin to *decus*, honor, esteem (whence ult. E. *decorate, decorous, decorum*, etc.), and *decere*, become (whence ult. E. *decent*, q. v.). *Dignity* is a doublet of *dainty*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity* of sentiments.

> True *dignity* abides with her alone
> Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
> Can still respect, can still revere herself,
> In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

> And there is a decencie, that enery speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignitie* of the hearer. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

> Whatever has a value can be replaced by something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a *dignity*. *Kant*, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "*dignity* of attitude," *J. Caird*.

> Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
> In every gesture *dignity* and love.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 489.

> Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

> Small habits well pursued betimes
> May reach the *dignity* of crimes.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Florio, i.

> Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by possibility a bold act, a perilous act.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

> The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to K. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

> He [Frederic I. of Prussia] succeeded in gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new *dignity*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

> All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent *dignities*. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

> These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*. Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

> For those [honors] of old,
> And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
> We rest your hermits. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.—**10.** In *astrol.*, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

> The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place fro the assendent as in angle; or in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignite* & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & resceived. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

11†. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imitation of the Greek *ἀξίωμα*, which means both axiom and dignity in the sense of worth.

> These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Accidental dignity, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—**Cap of dignity**. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Essential dignity**, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.=**Syn. 2.** Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, greatness.—**3.** Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dignotion† (dig-nō′shọn), *n.* [< L. *dignotus*, pp. of *dignoscere*, usually *dinoscere*, know apart, distinguish, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = E. *know*[1].] Distinguishing mark; sign.

> That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

digoneutic (dī-gō-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γονεύειν*, beget (< *γόνος*, offspring, race, stock), + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

digoneutism (dī-gō-nū′tizm), *n.* [< *digoneut-ic* + *-ism*.] In *entom.*, the state or quality of being digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (dī-gō-nop′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digonoporus*: see *digonoporous*.] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the marine planarians of such genera as *Stylochus, Leptoplana*, and *Eurylepta*.

digonoporous (dī-gō-nop′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *digonoporus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *-γονος* (< ✓ **γεν*, produce) + *πόρος*, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to *monogonoporous*.

digonous (dig′ō-nus or dī′gō-nus), *a.* [= F. *digone*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *bot.*, having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

di grado (dē grä′dō). [It., step by step, lit. from step: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *grado*, < L. *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] In *music*, moving by conjunct degrees.

digram (dī′gram), *n.* [= F. *digramme*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράμμα*, a thing written, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *digraph*.

digraph (dī′grȧf), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *n.* Two letters used to represent one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

> All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. *T. Sheridan.*

> There are five elementary consonants represented by *digraphs*: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine, then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (azure), *ng* (*sing*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, VIII.

II. *a.* Consisting of two letters used to represent one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph* consonants.

digraphic (dī-graf′ik), *a.* [< *digraph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (di- or dī-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gradi*, go, step: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress, congress, egress, ingress, progress, regress*.] **1.** To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

> I have *digressed*, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may receive by being commixed together. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

> I will a little *digress* from my maine discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

> Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will. *J. Stephens.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress; offend. [Rare.]

> Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

digress† (di- or dī-gres′), *n.* [< L. *digressus*, n., a going apart, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] A digression.

> A *digress* from my history. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43.

digression (di- or dī-gresh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *digression* = OF. *digressiun*, F. *digression* = Pr. *disgresio* = Sp. *digresion* = Pg. *digressão* = It. *digressione*, < L. *digressio(n-)*, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] **1.** The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or appointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

> But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for straying from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affinity in the wordish considerations, that I think this *digression* will make my meaning receive the fuller understanding. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie (ed. 1810), p. 97.

> *Digressions* in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression. [Rare.]

> Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 202.

3. In *astron.*, the angular distance in the ecliptic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressional (di- or dī-gresh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *digression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems.

> In particular, the notion of episodes, or *digressional* narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

digressive (di- or dī-gres′iv), *a.* [= F. *digressif* = Sp. *digresivo* = Pg. It. *digressivo*, < LL. *digressivus*, < L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*, *v.*] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

> The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson*, Young.

digressively (di- or dī-gres′iv-li), *adv.* By way of digression.

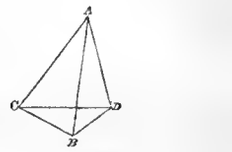
digyn (dī′jin), *n.* [< NL. **digynus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γυνή*, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two pistils.

Digynia (dī-jin′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **digynus*: see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (dī-jin′i-ạn), *a.* [As *Digynia* + *-an*.] Having two pistils.

digynous (dij′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **digynus*: see *digyn*.] Same as *digynian*.

dihedral (dī-hē′drạl), *a.* [Also *diedral*; < *dihedron* + *-al*.] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.—**Dihedral angle**, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them, as the angles between the two planes ABD and ABC.



Dihedral Angle.

dihedron (dī-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base; cf. *δίεδρος*, a seat for two persons.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

diheliost, dihelium† (dī-hē′li-os, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is perpendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

dihely† (dī-hē′li), *n.* [= F. *dihélie*, < NL. *dihelios, dihelium*: see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

dihexagonal (dī-hek-sag′ō-nạl), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *hexagonal*.] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal* prism or pyramid: also used to describe a double six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

dihexahedral (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

dihexahedron (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *dihexahedrons, dihexahedrȧ* (-drọns, -drạ). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base: see *di-*[2] and *hexahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

> *Dihexahedra* of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (dī-hī′drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

diiamb, diiambus (dī-ī-amb′, -am′bus), *n.*; pl. *diiambs, diiambi* (-ambz′, -bī). [< LL. *diiambus*, < Gr. *διάμβος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, two iambi, or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name *diiambus*, strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal form (⏑ – ⏑ –), can be extended to its epitritic variety also (– – ⏑ –).

Diipolia, Dipolia (dī-ip-ō′li-ạ, dī-pol′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Διπόλεια* or *Διπόλια*, contr. of *Διῐπόλεια* or *Διῐπόλια*, neut. pl., prop. adj., < *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*, dat. *Διί*), Zeus, + *Πολιεύς*, guardian of the city, an epithet of Zeus, < *πόλις*, city.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called *Bouphonia*.

dijudicant† (dī-jö′di-kạnt), *n.* [< L. *dijudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dijudicare*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] One who dijudicates, determines, or decides.

> And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

dijudicate† (dī-jö′di-kāt), *v.* [< L. *dijudicatus*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge: see *judicate, judge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To judge; determine.

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 260.

II. *trans.* To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Œcumenical, the whole Church communicates, and, the matter being *dijudicated*, holds it to be adhered to.
Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 39.

dijudication† (dī-jö-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *dijudicatio*(*n-*), < *dijudicare*, pp. *dijudicatus*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudication*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

dika-bread (dī′kä-bred), *n.* [< *dika*, native name, + E. *bread*1.] A fatty substance resembling chocolate, prepared from the almond-like kernel of the fruit of the *Mangifera Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

dika-fat (dī′kä-fat), *n.* Same as *dika-bread*.

dikamali (dik-a-mal′i), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *decamalee*.

dikast, *n.* See *dicast*.

dike (dīk), *n.* [Also spelled, less correctly, *dyke*; < ME. *dike*, *dyke*, *dik*, *dic* (also assibilated *diche*, *dyche*, *dich*, *dych*, > mod. E. *ditch*), < AS. *dīc*, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. *dīk*, m., a fish-pond, = OFries. *dīk*, m., a bank, dam, = D. *dijk*, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. *dīk*, LG. *diek*, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. *tīch*, *dich*, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. *teich*, m., a pond, fish-pond, tank, *deich*, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after LG. and D.), = Icel. *dīk*, neut., *dīki*, m., a ditch. = Norw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. *dige*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from LG.) OF. *dicque*, *digue*, F. *digue* = Sp. Pg. *dique* = It. *diga*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. *τεῖχος*, a wall, rampart, *τοῖχος*, the wall of a house (for orig. **θεῖχος*, **θοῖχος*, ult. connected with *θιγγάνειν*, touch, and L. *fingere*, form, *figura*, a form: see *figure*, *fictile*, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. senso of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also Gr. *τέρος*, a marsh, swamp), *ditch* being in fact an assibilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] **1.** A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the thinges the in wer[l]de ben,
Twen heuone hil and helle *dik*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 281.

Aboute the castel was a *dyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* cut to every bed, and every plant growing therein. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

Like a shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A small pond or pool. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dikes*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

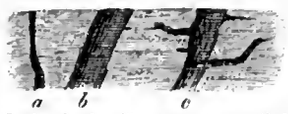
Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *fail-dike*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well,
And dried on Dunny's *dyke*.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 137).

The hiest *dyke* that we come to,
I'll turn and tak you up.
The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

5. In *geol.*, a fissure in rocks filled with material which has found its way into it while melted, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most dikes are, in fact, filled with lava or some form of eruptive rock. A *dike* differs from a *vein* in that the latter has been slowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to those ordinarily designated by the term *metamorphic*, while the former has, in most cases at least, been rapidly filled, so that it consists essentially of the same material through from one side to the other, and at all depths. A mineral vein or lode, on the other hand, may differ very greatly in its contents in various parts, in width as well as in depth.



a *b* *c*

Section showing dikes traversing stratified rocks.

a, *b*, simple dikes; *c*, branching dike.

dike (dīk), *r.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, ppr. *diking*. [< ME. *diken*, *dyken* (also assibilated *dichen*, > mod. E. *ditch*, *v.*), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < AS. *dīcian*, also in comp. *be-dīcian*, *ge-dīcian*, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= OFries. *dīka*, *ditsa*, *ditsia*, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. *dijken*, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. *dīken*, > G. *deichen*, raise a dike or dam), < *dīc*, a ditch, = D. *dijk*, etc., a bank, dam: see *dike*, *n.*, and cf. *ditch*, *v.*, and *dig*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolde thresshe and therto *dyke* and delve.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 536.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the Bible saith,
And erre, as some clerkes do.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He criede, and comaundede alle Cristyne people
To delue and *dike* a deep diche al aboute Vnite,
That holychurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 365.

2†. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all mycht that he mycht get,
To the toune ane assege set;
And gert *dyk* thaim . . . stalwartly.
Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment: as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land.—**4**†. To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [landis] surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. *Balfour's Pract.* (A. 1555), p. 145.

dike-grave (dīk′grāv), *n.* [< D. *dijkgraaf* (= MLG. *dīkgrave*, LG. *diekgräve*, > G. *deichgräfe*), an overseer of dikes, < *dijk*, dike, + *graaf*, count (steward, reeve): see *dike*, and *greeve*, *graf*, and cf. *dike-reeve*.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

diker (dī′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, < *dīcian*, dig: see *dike*, *v.* Cf. *ditcher*, *digger*.] **1.** A ditcher.—**2.** One who builds dikes.

dike-reeve (dīk′rēv), *n.* [< *dike* + *reeve*2.] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Halliwell.* Compare *dike-grave*.

dilacerate (di- or dī-las′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, ppr. *dilacerating*. [< L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare* (> It. *dilacerare* = Sp. Pg. *dilacerar* = F. *dilacérer*), tear in pieces, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

dilaceration (di- or dī-las-e-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dilacération* = Sp. *dilaceracion* = Pg. *dilaceração*, < LL. *dilaceratio*(*n-*), < L. *dilacerare*, pp. *dilaceratus*, tear in pieces: see *dilacerate*.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

dilambdodont (dī-lamb′dọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, twice, two-, + *λάμβδα*, the letter lambda (Λ), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodonta*: as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

Dilambdodonta (dī-lamb-dọ-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dilambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Bestiæ*, having oblong molars whose crowns present two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambdodonta* (which see). *Gill.*

dilamination (dī-lam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *di-*2 + *lamination*.] In *bot.*, the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of deduplication or chorisis.

dilaniate† (dī-lā′ni-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *dilaniatus*, pp. of *dilaniare* (> It. *dilaniare*), tear in pieces, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *laniare*, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilaniate* them. *Ford*, Line of Life.

dilaniation† (dī-lā-ni-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **dilaniatio*(*n-*), < *dilaniare*, pp. *dilaniatus*, tear in pieces: see *dilaniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Cockeram.*

dilapidate (di- or dī-lap′i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilapidated*, ppr. *dilapidating*. [Formerly also *delapidate*; < LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* (> It. *dilapidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidar* = F. *dilapider*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapidate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone.*

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? *Bp. Hurd.*

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odds but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilapidates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità." *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. *intrans.* To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonor'd sign;
And all around *dilapidates*. *Crabbe*, The Borough.

dilapidation (di- or dī-lap-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *delapidation*; = F. *dilapidation* = Sp. *dilapidacion* = Pg. *dilapidação* = It. *dilapidazione*, < LL. *dilapidatio*(*n-*), a squandering, wasting, < *dilapidare*, pp. *dilapidatus*, squander, waste: see *dilapidate*.] **1.** Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilapidations* which they make of that credit?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, i.

Specifically—**2.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (di- or dī-lap′i-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dilapidateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidador* = It. *dilapidatore*; as *dilapidate* + *-or*.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.
H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities, p. 156.

dilatability (di- or dī-lā-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dilatabilité* = Sp. *dilatabilidad* = Pg. *dilatabilidade* = It. *dilatabilità*, < NL. *dilatabilita(t-)s*, < *dilatabilis*: see *dilatable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the *dilatability* of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 308.

dilatable (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *dilatable* = Pg. *dilatavel* = It. *dilatabile*, < NL. *dilatabilis*, capable of expansion, < L. *dilatare*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

dilatableness (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatability. *Bailey*, 1727.

dilatancy (di- or dī-lā′tan-si), *n.* [< *dilatan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most commonplace, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains — corn, sand, shot, &c.
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

dilatant (di- or dī-lā′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dilatant*, < L. *dilatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dilating; relating to dilataney, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented.
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

II. *n.* **1.** A substance having the property of dilatancy. — **2.** In *surg.*, an instrument used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, etc.

dilatate (di- or dī-lā′tāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, < L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] Dilated; broadened or widened out: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (dil-ā- or dī-lā-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *dilatacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatacio* = Sp. *dilatacion* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilatazione*, < LL. *dilatatio(n-)*, an extension, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distension.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and *dilatation*, and indivisibility.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. iv. § 3.

His [Spenser's] genius is rather for *dilatation* than compression. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162.

Specifically — **2.** Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What nedeth gretter *dilatacioun*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*. — **4.** A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (dil′ā- or dī′lā-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dilateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilatator, < LL. *dilatator*, one who propagates or spreads abroad, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a *dilatator* muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers. — **Dilatator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

dilate (di- or dī-lāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, < L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, < *dilatus*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*[2]), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. For pp. *latus*, see *ablative*. *Dilate* is a doublet of *delay*[1], and practically of *defer*[2] and *differ*: see *delay*[1], *defer*[2], *differ*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air *dilates* the lungs; to *dilate* the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zelous deuotion and ardent desire to protect and *dilate* the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then *dilates* our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

2†. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

Found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Dilate the matter to me.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

=**Syn.** To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

My heart *dilated* with unutterable happiness.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

His nostrils visibly *dilate* with pride.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 149.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with *upon* or *on*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or *dilating*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

I leave it among the divines to *dilate upon* the danger of schism as a spiritual evil.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

dilate† (di- or dī-lāt′), *a.* [< L. *dilatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, *v.*] Broad; extended.

Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

dilated (di- or dī-lā′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically — (*a*) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (*b*) In *her.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like. — **Dilated antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part. — **Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts. — **Dilated striæ** or **punctures**, in *entom.*, those striæ or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within. — **Dilated tarsi**, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongiose or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsi*.

dilater (di- or dī-lā′tėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands. *Shelton.*

dilation[1] (di- or dī-lā′shọn), *n.* [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd
Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

dilation[2]† (di- or dī-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilation* = Sp. *dilacion* = Pg. *dilação* = It. *dilazione*, < L. *dilatio(n-)*, delay, < *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, defer: see *defer*[2] and *dilate*, *v.*] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt? *Bp. Hall*, Zaccheus.

dilative (di- or dī-lā′tiv), *a.* [< *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. *Coleridge.*

dilator (di- or dī-lā′tọr), *n.* [< NL. *dilator*, short for *dilatator*, q. v.; as if < E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilator* means 'a delayer.'] **1.** One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilatator. — **2.** A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatorily (dil′ā-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil′ā-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their *dilatoriness* and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves.
Hallam.

dilatory (dil′ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *dilatoire* = Pr. *dilatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dilatorio*, < LL. *dilatorius*, tending to delay, < L. *dilator*, a delayer, < *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, delay: see *delay*[1], *dilate*, *v.*] **1.** Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, *dilatory* measures; a *dilatory* messenger.

I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a *dilatory* motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a *dilatory* Answer.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 79.

His *dilatory* policy. *Motley.*

Dilatory defense, in *law*, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party. — **Dilatory plea**, in *law*, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy. =**Syn.** *Tardy*, etc. (see *slow*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

dildo[1]† (dil′dō), *n.* A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "*dildos*" and "fadings."
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

With a hie *dildo* dill and a *dildo* dee.
Burden of an Old Ballad.

dildo[2] (dil′dō), *n.* A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Cereus Swartzii*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilection† (di-lek′shọn), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dilección* = Pg. *dilecção* = It. *dilezione*, < LL. *dilectio(n-)*, < L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly: see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his *dilectioun*
In you confirmed God upon a tree
Hanging. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 122.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem′ä), *n.* [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, < LL. *dilemma*, < Gr. *δίλημμα*, a conclusion from two premises, < *δι-* + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties," nor derived from *διαλαμβάνεσθαι*, be caught between.] **1.** A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, which is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will flirt; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the first premise reads as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (1) *Simple constructive dilemma:* If A, then C; if B, then C; but either B or A; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; B and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (3) *Complex constructive dilemma:* If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called *dilemma* was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the Stoical terminology a *dilemma* is opposed to a *monolemma*, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. *Blundeville*, Logic, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

The doctrine of a Messiah offers a *dilemma* — a choice between two interpretations — one being purely spiritual, one purely political. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or dī-le-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma(t-)* + *-ic*.] In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma. — **Dilemmatic argument.** See *argument*. — **Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C. — **Dilemmatic reasoning**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle. — **Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

dilemmist (di- or dī-lem′ist), *n.* [< *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas: used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or *dilemmists*, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. *Amer. Cyc.*, III. 403.

Dilephila (dī-lef′i-lä), *n.* [NL.; also written *Deilephila*, prop. **Dilophila*; < Gr. *δείλη*, the afternoon, evening, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *D. lineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States, and known as *morning-sphinx*. See cut under *morning-sphinx*.

dilettant (dil-e-tänt′), *n.* [See *dilettante*.] See *dilettante*.

dilettante (dil-e-tän′te), *n.* and *a.* [Also *dilettant*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante*, < It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, < L. *delectare*, delight: see *delight*, *delectable*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

and for amusement: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

II. *a.* Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, *dilettante*,
Delicate-handed priest intone.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

dilettanteism, *n.* See *dilettantism*.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tän′tish, -te-ish), *a.* [< *dilettant, dilettante*, + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot.*

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tän′tizm, -te-izm), *n.* [= F. *dilettantisme;* as *dilettant, dilettante*, + *-ism*.] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle.*

Dilettanteism, which is the twin sister of scepticism, began. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

diligence[1] (dil′i-jens), *n.* [Formerly also *diligency;* < ME. *diligence*, < OF. *diligence*, F. *diligence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenzia, diligenza*, < L. *diligentia*, carefulness, attentiveness, < *diligen(t-)s*, careful, etc.: see *diligent*.] 1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 5.

Prithee, fellow, wait;
I need not thy officious *diligence*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this *diligence*,
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, P. R., ii. 387.

2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other *diligence*
Aboute an oylcellar, it for to warme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence*. Prov. iv. 23.

3. In *law*, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

4. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (*b*) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. —**Common** or **ordinary diligence**, that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. *Broom and Hadley.*—**To do one's diligence**, to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not have the master either frowne or chide with him, if the childe have *done his diligence*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness.—**2.** Caution, circumspection, vigilance.

diligence[2] (dil′i-jens; F. pron. dē-lē-zhoṅs′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *diligence* = Sw. *diligens*, < F. *diligence*, a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*), a particular use of *diligence*, expedition, despatch, speed, care: see *diligence*[1]. Hence by abbr. *dilly*[1].] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence! *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 401.

diligency† (dil′i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *diligence*[1]. *Milton.*

diligent (dil′i-jent), *a.* [< ME. *diligent*, < OF. *diligent*, F. *diligent* = Pr. *diligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *diligente*, < L. *diligen(t-)s*, careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of *diligere*, love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < *di-, dis-*, apart, + *legere*, choose: see *elect, select*.] 1. Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

Chance without merit brought me in; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 319.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking: as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. Deut. xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

=**Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

diligent†, *adv.* [< *diligent, a.*] Diligently.

They may the better, sewrer, and more *diligenter*, execute, observe, and ministre their said Offices.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil′i-jent-li), *adv.* With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so *diligently* carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the *diligenterly*, to see whether it were as he said or no.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

diligentness (dil′i-jent-nes), *n.* Diligence. *Bailey*, 1727.

dill[1] (dil), *n.* [< ME. *dille, dylle*, < AS. *dile* = D. *dille* = OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tille* (G. *dill*, after the D. form) = Dan. *dild* = Sw. *dill*, dill; origin unknown.] 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum* (*Anethum*) *graveolens*, an erect glaucous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now *dile* in places colde is goode to sowe,
Hit may with everie ayer under the skye.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Vervain and *dill*
Hinder witches of their will.
Old English Proverb.

2. The two-seeded tare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dill[2] (dil), *v. t.* [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. *dillen, dyllen*, var. of *dullen*, dull, blunt: see *dull, v.*, of which *dill*[2] is a doublet.] 1†. To dull; blunt.—2. To soothe; still; calm.

I haif thee luiot baith loud and still,
Thir tomwonds twa or thre;
My dule [grief] in dern bot gif [unless] thou *dill*,
Doubtless but dreid Ill die.
Robin and Makyne, Percy's Reliques.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll *dill* fevers.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 140.

dill[3]† (dil), *n.* [Another form of *dell*[2]. Cf. *dilling.*] Same as *dell*[2].

Who loves not his *dill*, let him die at the gallows.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

dill[4]† (dil), *v. t.* [ME. *dillen*, < Icel. *dylja* = Sw. *dölja* = Dan. *dölge*, conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The rigt rode thai went to *dille*
Out of the cristen mennis skille,
That if with chaunce men on ham hit
Quilk thai sulde haue thai sulde nogt witt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

dill[5]† (dil), *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *dole*[2].

Dillenia (di-lē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. J. *Dillen* (1687–1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order *Dilleniaceæ*, consisting of lofty forest-trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. speciosa* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, and are used like sand-paper for polishing woodwork.

Flower of *Dillenia speciosa*.

Dilleniaceæ (di-lē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dillenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, nearly allied to the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Magnoliaceæ*, including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*.

dilling† (dil′ing), *n.* [Appar. an assimilation of *derling*, older form of *darling*, q. v.] 1. A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the *dilling* of fortune. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old. *Minsheu.*

dillisk (dil′isk), *n.* [Cf. *dulse.*] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata*.

dills (dilz), *n.* Same as *dulse*.

dillue (dil′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dillued*, ppr. *dilluing*. [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, to finish the dressing of (fin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dilluer (dil′ū-ėr), *n.* [See *dillue.*] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely weaved horse-hair sieve, called a *Dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Pryce* (1788).

dillweed (dil′wēd), *n.* [Also written *dilweed;* < *dill*[1], 2, + *weed*[1].] Mayweed.

dilly[1] (dil′i), *n.* An abbreviation of *diligence*[2].

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insides.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles.

dilly[2] (dil′i), *n.* Same as *daffodil, daffodilly*.

dilly[3] (dil′i), *n.* A small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi*, specifically called the *wild dilly*, found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

dilly-dally (dil′i-dal′i), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *dally*. Cf. *shilly-shally*.] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying*.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 275.

dilo (dē′lō), *n.* A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. See *Calophyllum*.

dilogical (di- or dī-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dilogy* + *-ical*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

dilogy (dil′ō-ji or dī′lō-ji), *n.* [< L. *dilogia*, < Gr. *διλογία*, repetition (cf. *διλογεῖν*, repeat), < *δι-, δίς*, twice, + *λέγειν*, speak.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilogy results in tautology (which see). (*b*) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology*.

dilucid† (di- or dī-lū′sid), *a.* [< L. *dilucidus*, clear, bright, < *dilucere*, be clear, < *di-, dis-*, apart, + *lucere*, be light: see *lucid*.] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *dilucide*, description of laws.
Bacon, Learning, viii. 3.

dilucidate† (di- or dī-lū′si-dāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **dilucidatus*, pp. of **dilucidare* (> It. *dilucidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilucidar* = F. *dilucider*), make clear, < L. *dilucidus*, clear: see *dilucid*. Cf. *elucidate*.] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation† (di- or dī-lū-si-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilucidation* = Sp. *dilucidacion* = Pg. *dilucidação* = It. *dilucidazione*, < LL. *dilucidatio(n-)*, < L. **dilucidare*, make clear: see *dilucidate*.] The act of making clear.

If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegancy of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred composures? *Boyle*, Works, II. 260.

dilucidity† (dil-ū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [< *dilucid* + *-ity*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilucid or clear. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

dilucidly† (di- or dī-lū′sid-li), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond*, Works, II. iv. 192.

diluent (dil′ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *diluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* 1. That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, ppr. *diluting*. [< L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> It. *diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *diluer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. *λοίειν*, wash. Hence also (< L. *diluere*) *diluent*, *diluvium*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Hence—2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton*.

II. *intrans.* To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *a.* [= It. *diluto*, < L. *dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.

2. Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iii.

diluteness (di- or dī-lūt′nes), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 12.

diluter (di- or dī-lū′tėr), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

dilution (di- or dī-lū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dilution* (cf. Sp. *dilucion* = Pg. *diluição*), < L. as if **dilutio(n-)*, < *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*.] 1. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. A diluted substance; the result of diluting.

dilutionist (di- or dī-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *dilution* + *-ist*.] In *homeopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—**High-dilutionist**, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—**Low-dilutionist**, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

diluvial (di- or dī-lū′vi-al), *a.* [= F. Pg. *diluvial*, < LL. *diluvialis*, of a flood, < L. *diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—2. In *geol.*, related to or consisting of diluvium.

diluvialist (di- or dī-lū′vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *diluvial* + *-ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

diluvian (di- or dī-lū′vi-an), *a.* [= F. *diluvien* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-an*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

diluvianism (di- or dī-lū′vi-an-izm), *n.* [< *diluvian* + *-ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it [the scientific movement of the age] out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

diluviate† (di- or dī-lū′vi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *diluviatus*, pp. of *diluviare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, sig. S 2 (1605).

diluvie†, **diluvy**†, *n.* [< ME. *diluvie*, *deluvie*, < L. *diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvie* of pestilence. *Chaucer*, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.

In the *dyluuy* or generall floud, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, ye foren virgines peryshing therein. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluuye* drowned not the worlde in one daye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (di- or dī-lū′vi-ọn), *n.* [= F. *diluvion*, < L. *diluvio(n-)*, equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] Same as *diluvium*.

diluvium (di- or dī-lū′vi-um), *n.* [= F. *diluvium* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium* (also *diluvies* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. E. *deluge*, q. v.), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] 1. A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—2. Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually occupying the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *alluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *alluvium* (*diluvial*, *alluvial*) there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily connects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue, and the word *diluvium* has become almost obsolete except among German geologists.

diluvy†, *n.* See *diluvie*.

dilweed, *n.* See *dillweed*.

dim (dim), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dim*, *dym*, < AS. *dim*, *dimm* = OFries. *dim* = OS. **dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = Icel. *dimmr*, dim (cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog, mist, haze, *dimmig*, foggy), = OHG. *timber*, MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. *demar*, MHG. *demere*, twilight (whence G. *dämmern* (> Dan. *dæmre*), be dim, *dämmerung* (> Dan. *dæmring*), dimness, twilight), L. *tenebræ* for **temebræ*, darkness, = Skt. *tamisrā*, dark, night; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom, Lith. *tamsus*, dark, *tamsa*, darkness, Russ. *temnuii*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, Ir. *teim*, dim.] **I.** *a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. 1. Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghte begynnethe to chaunge and to wexe *dym*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a *dim* religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me es this mater *dym*,
Bot sum knawing I haue by him.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 2.

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim*! how is the most fine gold changed! Lam. iv. 1.

4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Eyes grown *dim*
With hope of change that came not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 263.

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers*.

=**Syn. 2.** Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

II.† *n.* The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dym* voidit,
All the troiens full tit tokyn thaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7133.

dim (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, ppr. *dimming*. [< ME. *dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < AS. **dimmian*, in comp. *ā-dimmian*, *for-dimmian*, make dim (= Icel. *dimma*, become dim), < *dim*, a.: see *dim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimd* with teares.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, v.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair.
Milton, P. L., iv. 114.

II. *intrans.* To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow murk.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

dim. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

dimaris, dimatis (dim′a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *drimatis*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimaris* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *i*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to *darii*; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*), and *conversion*, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas′ti-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

dimastigate (dī-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-ate*[1].] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

dimatis, *n.* See *dimaris*.

dimble† (dim′bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dingle* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *dump*[3], a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *dump*[3]. Cf. E. dial. *drumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell,
Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

Within a gloomy *dimble* shee doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

dime (dīm), *n.* and *a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. I., 1), *disme*; < ME. *dyme*, *disme*, tithe, < OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, tenth, = Pr. *desme*, *deime*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A tithe.

Take her [their] landes, ȝe lordes and let hem [prelates] lyue hy *dymes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 526.

The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees aboue XX yere growinges, &c. . . . Persuns vicars of holl chirche ye said marchanntes enpleden and trauaill in crysten coast for ye *dymes* of ye said woede.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 45.

2†. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dimes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

Obverse. Reverse.
Dime of the United States. (Size of the original.)

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4½ pence English.

II. *a.* Sold for a dime.—**Dime**

novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U. S.]

Dimecodon (dī-mē′kō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῆκος*, length, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilirostris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebræ half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodon*. *F. W. True*, 1886.

dimension (di-men′shon), *n.* [< OF. *dimension*, F. *dimension* = Pr. *dimencio* = Sp. *dimension* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dimension*, < L. *dimensio(n-)*, a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, < *dimetiri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimetien(t-)s*, as a noun, diameter), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] 1. Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

> So doe those skils, whose quick eyes doe explore
> The just *dimension* both of earth and heaven.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing, st. 95.
>
> A dark
> Illimitable ocean, without bound,
> Without *dimension*, where length, breadth, and highth,
> And time, and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 893.
>
> These as a line their long *dimension* drew,
> Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence — 2. A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (*a*) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (*b*) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If M, L, T, are the units of mass, length, and time, the *dimensions* of a velocity are said to be LT^{-1}, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be LT^{-2}; those of a momentum, MLT^{-1}; those of a force, MLT^{-2}; those of a quantity of energy, ML^2T^{-2}; those of the action of a moving system, ML^2T; those of a horse-power, ML^2T^{-3}; those of a pressure, $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$; those of a density, ML^{-3}; etc.

> We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil, as of the same *dimensions*, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.
> *Cremona*, Projective Geometry (tr. by Leudesdorf).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great *dimensions*.

> The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
> Within the small *dimensions* of a point.
> *Cowper*, Retirement.
>
> In *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
> A gracious person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.
>
> My friend's *dimensions* as near as possible approximate to mine. *Lamb*, Bachelor's Complaint.

4†. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

> A spirit I am, indeed:
> But am in that *dimension* grossly clad,
> Which from the womb I did participate.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.
>
> Why bastard? wherefore base?
> When my *dimensions* are as well compact,
> My mind as generous, and my shape as true
> As honest madam's issue? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

dimension (di-men′shon), *v. t.* [< *dimension*, *n.*] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

> I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and *dimension*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 335.

dimensional (di-men′shon-al), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-*dimensional*, a surface a two-*dimensional*, and a solid a three-*dimensional* object. — 2. Relating to dimension; as, a *dimensional* equation.

dimensionality (di-men-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *dimension* + *-ality*.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensioned (di-men′shond), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-ed*².] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

> A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,
> *Dimension'd* equal to his size. *Pope*, Odyssey, xix.

dimensionless (di-men′shon-les), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-less*.] Without dimensions or bulk.

> Their prayers
> Flew up, nor miss'd the way: . . . in they pass'd
> *Dimensionless* through heavenly doors.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men′shon-lum″bėr), *n.* Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men′shon-wėrk), *n.* Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensity† (di-men′si-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

> Of the smallest stars in sky
> We know not the *dimensity*.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

dimensive† (di-men′siv), *a.* [< L. *dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + *-ive*.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

> All bodies have their measure and their space,
> But who can draw the soule's *dimensive* lines?
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men′sum), *n.* [< ML. *dimensum* (neut. of L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to L. *demensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *demensus*, pp. of *demetiri*, measure out, measure, < *de*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dole.

> You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians
> So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

Dimera (dim′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerous*.] 1. A group of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1807. — 2. A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididæ* and *Psyllidæ*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Homoptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophthiria*, excepting the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. *Westwood*, 1840.

dimeran (dim′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dimera* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dimera*.

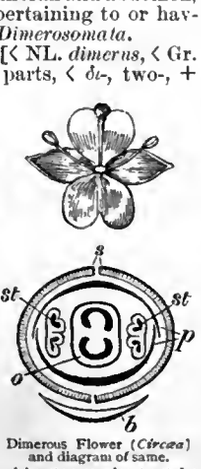
dimerism (dim′e-rizm), *n.* [< *dimer-ous* + *-ism*.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerous.

dimerli, *n.* A corn-measure of Rumania, equal to 24.6 liters, or a little less than 3 United States pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim″e-rō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatous*.] An order of pulmonary arachnidans, corresponding to the *Aranicides* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Araneidæ*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. *W. E. Leach*.

dimerosomatous (dim″e-rō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **dimerosomatus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, in two parts (see *dimerous*), + *σῶμα(τ-)*, body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

dimerous (dim′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dimerus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, divided into two parts, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέρος*, a part.] 1. Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically — 2. In *bot.*, having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists 2-*merous*. — 3. In *entom.*, having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*. — **Dimerous thorax**, one in which the mesothorax and metathorax are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.



Dimerous Flower (*Circæa*) and diagram of same.
b, bract; *s*, sepals; *p*, petals; *st*, *st*, stamens; *o*, two-celled ovary.

dimetallic (dī-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*² + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a metallic element.

dimeter (dim′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διμετρος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] I. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (dī-meth-i-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< *di-*² + *methyl* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 41° F., and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

dimetric (dī-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In *crystal.*, having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron. — **Dimetric system**. See *tetragonal*.

dimication† (dim-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dimicatio(n-)*, a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), < *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. *Johnson*.

> Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of (LL.) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.), < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In *her.*: (*a*) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated* — that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (*b*) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt). *a.* [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.* and *entom.*, having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (*b*) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (*c*) In *zool.* and *anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.


Dimidiate Calyptra (def. *b*).

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. *Owen*, Anat.

(*d*) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half. — **Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen. — **Dimidiate fascia, line**, etc., in *entom.*, one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennæ.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dimidiatio(n-)*, < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, *v.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

> The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*: that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition.
> *C. Boutell*, Heraldry, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

dimilance†, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

dimin. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

diminish (di-min′ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with suffix *-ish*² (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*, < F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demenir* = Sp. Pg. *disminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of L. *deminuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minus*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. L. *diminuere* (or *dimminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] I. *trans.* 1. To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

> The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses.
> *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

> I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

3. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought *from* it. Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was *diminished from* the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.
Pope, Odyssey.

=Syn. *Dwindle*, *Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min'isht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminish'd* heads.
Milton, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminish'd* Name.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle.—**Diminished bar**, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.—**Diminished chord**, in *music*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4.—**Diminished interval**, in *music*, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*.—**Diminished subject**, in *music*, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see).—**Diminished triad**, in *music*, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth—that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

diminisher (di-min'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke*, Sermons, p. 241.

diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-rōl), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment† (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [< *diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserue the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, vntill you shall haue delinered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 1. 233.

Enerye man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realme. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

diminue†, *v.* See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dē-mē-nō-en'dō). [It., < *diminuire*, diminish: see *diminish*.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign >: the opposite of *crescendo*.

diminuent (di-min'ū-ent), *a.* [< ML. *diminuen(t-)s* for L. *deminuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term. *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons, Pref.

diminute† (dim'i-nūt), *a.* [< ML. *diminutus* for L. *deminutus*, small, pp. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make. *Jer. Taylor*, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation.—**Diminute conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

diminutely† (dim'i-nūt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

diminution (dim-i-nū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *diminution*, *diminucion*, < OF. *diminution*, F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio* = Sp. *diminucion* (cf. Pg. *diminuição*) = It. *diminuzione*, < LL. ML. *diminutio(n-)* for L. *deminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *deminuere*, pp. *deminutus*, lessen: see *diminish*.] **1.** The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In *music*, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*.—**4.** In *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review.—**5.** In *her.*, differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*.—**6.** In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutival (di-min-ū-tī'val or di-min'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *diminutive*, *n.*, 3, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as braggart, I have long been inclined to think that the t is excrescent, and that the syllable ar is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key*, Philol. Essays, p. 213.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diminutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *diminutivo* (= G. *diminutiv* = Sw. Dan. *diminutiv*, in grammar), < ML. *diminutivus* for LL. *deminutivus* (in grammar), < L. *deminutus*, pp. of *deminuere*, make small: see *diminish*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small; little; narrow; contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

3. In *gram.*, expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3.

II. *n.* **1**†. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

Most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

2†. In *old med.*, something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 403.

3. In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-elle*, *-ule*, *-cule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Babyisms and dear *diminutives*
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

diminutiveness (di-min'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student*, II. 225.

diminutize (di-min'ū-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diminutized*, ppr. *diminutizing*. [As *diminutive* + *-ize*.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, Certhiola is Certhia *diminutized*. [Recent.]

dimish, *a.* See *dimmish*.

dimission† (di-mish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *dimissio(n-)*, a sending forth, dismission, < *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away: see *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *demission*, *dismission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, p. 59.

dimissorial (dim-i-sō'ri-al), *n.* [As *dimissory* + *-al*.] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (dim'i-sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *dimissoire* = Sp. *dimisorio* = Pg. It. *dimissorio*, < LL. *dimissorius* (only in the phrase *dimissoriæ litteræ*, dimissory letter), < L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, send away: see *dimit*, *v.*] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Dimissory letter.** (*a*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dismissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocese. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 218.

dimit (di-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimitted*, ppr. *dimitting*. [= Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir*, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dismiss*.] **1.** To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let.

dimit (di-mit'), *n.* [< *dimit*, *v.*] In *freemasonry*, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge.

dimity (dim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *dimitty*; = D. *diemet*, *diemit* = Dan. *dimiti* (< E.) = Sp. *dimite* = It. *dimito*, < ML. *dimitum* = Ar. Pers. *dimyāṭīy*, < Gr. *δίμιτος*, dimity, lit. two-threaded, < *δι-*, two-, + *μίτος*, a thread of the woof; equiv. thus to E. *twill*. Cf. *samite*, ult. < MGr. *ἑξάμιτος*, six-threaded.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us,
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.

dimly† (dim'li), *a.* [< ME. **dimly*, < AS. *dimlīe*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] Dim; dimming.

No *dimly* cloud o'ershadows thee,
Nor gloom, nor darksome night.
Quarles, O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim'li), *adv.* [< ME. *dimly*, *dimliche*, < AS. **dimlīce*, adv., < *dimlic*, adj.: see *dimly*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looke *dimly*, and with a dull eye vpon all Goodnes? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton*, P. L., v. 157.

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

dimmish (dim'ish), *a.* [< *dim* + *-ish*[1].] Partially dim; rather dim. Also spelled *dimish*.

My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown. *Swift.*

dimmy† (dim'i), *a.* [< *dim* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dim; dimmish.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This chearful Air. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

dimness (dim'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dimnes*, < AS. *dimnes*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being dim or obscure; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.
Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.
Cowper, Iliad, iii.

Until his failing sight
Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

=Syn. *Obscurity*, *Gloom*, etc. See *darkness*.

di molto (dē mōl'tō). [It., adv. phrase: *di*, < L. *de*, of; *molto*, < L. *multus*, much: see *multi-*.] In *music*, very much: as, allegro *di molto*, very fast.

dimorph (dī'môrf), *n.* [= F. *dimorphe* = It. *dimorfo* (chiefly adj.), < NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms, < *δι-*, two-, + *μορφή*, form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

Dimorpha (dī-môr'fạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *dimorphus*: see *dimorph*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine*, 1807.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson*, 1841.

dimorphic (dī-môr'fik), *a.* [As *dimorph* + *-ic*.] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

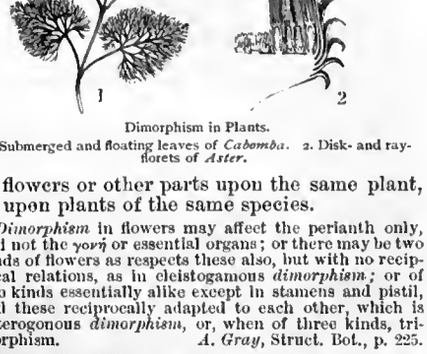
2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male, . . . In other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 155.

dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* [= F. *dimorphisme* = It. *dimorfismo*; as *dimorph* + *-ism*.] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In *crystal.*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of two distinct forms



Dimorphism in Plants.
1. Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the γονή or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in cleistogamous *dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous *dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, trimorphism. *A. Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 225.

4. In *zoöl.*, difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual dimorphism is the rule in the animal kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of dimorphism.

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 158.

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 154.

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vat*, *church* and *kirk*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *ratio*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: ration, reason.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (dī-môr'fō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίμορφος*, of two forms (see *dimorph*), + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpus was comparatively short, and the ends of the toothless jaws were probably sheathed in horn.

dimorphous (dī-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms: see *dimorph*.] Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infests the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* [Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of **dipple*, a dim. of *dip*, a depression: see *dip*, *n.* Cf. OHG. *dumphilo*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *tümpfel*, G. *tümpel*, *dümpfel*, a pool. Cf. Norw. *depil*, a pool: see *dapple*. See *dimble* and *dingle*[1].] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 30.

Dimple—that link between a feature and a smile.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

In *dimples* still the water slips
Where thou hast dipt thy finger-tips.
Lowell, To the Muse.

dimple (dim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [< *dimple*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,
And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.
Bryant, Scila.

II. *trans.* To mark with dimples: produce dimples in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

dimpled (dim'pld), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-ed*[2].] Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 53.

A *dimpled* hand,
Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.
Keats, Calidore.

dimplement (dim'pl-ment), *n.* [< *dimple* + *-ment*.] The state of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

dimply (dim'pli), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-y*[1].] Full of dimples or small depressions.

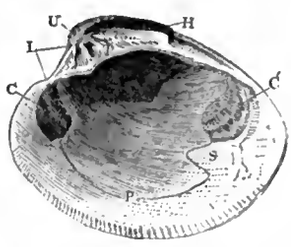
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp'si), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces. *Imp. Dict.*

Dimyaria (dim-i-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimyarius*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῦς*, a muscle, a mouse, = E. *mouse*.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *ciboria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Bimuscularia* is a synonym.

dimyarian (dim-i-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Dimyaria* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Double-muscled; having two muscles: specifically said, in *conch.*, of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.



Right Valve of Clam (*Venus mercenaria*).
C, *C'*, the two muscular scars, or cicatrices; *P*, pallial impression; *S*, sinus for retractor of siphons; *L*, lunule; *U*, umbo; *H*, hinge.

II. *n.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

dimyary (dim'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dimyarius*, *dimyarium*: see *dimyarian*.] Same as *dimyarian*.

Dimylus (dim'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μύλος*, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see *mill*[1].] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the moles, or of the family *Talpidæ*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods. *Meyer*, 1846.

din (din), *n.* [< ME. *dyn*, prop. and usually in two syllables, *dyne*, *dune*, *dine*, *dene*, < AS. *dyne* (once *dyn*), a loud noise (comp. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake), = Icel. *dynr*, a din, = Sw. *dån*, a din, = Dan. *døn*, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. *dhuni*, roaring, a torrent, *dhvani*, a sound, din. See the verb.] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,
And I darena mak na *din*.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

The guests are met, the feast is set—
May'st hear the merry *din*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

din (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [< ME. *dinnen*, *dynnen*, *dunnen*, *dinien*, *dynien*, *dunien*, intr., < AS. *dynian*, make a noise, resound, = OS. *dunian*, rumble, = Icel. *dynja*, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. *duna*, thunder), = Sw. *dåna* = Dan. *døne*, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √*dhvan*, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway*, Venice Preserved.

You are ever *dinning* my Ears with Notions of the Arts of Men. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *intrans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke,
And *dynnyt* with dyntes, that delte were that tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5708.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.
Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Dinacrida (dī-nak'ri-dạ), *n.* [NL., also *Deinacrida*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust.] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

dinanderie (dē-non'dē-rē), *n.* [F., < *Dinant*, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(*a*) Me-

tallic vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (*b*) By extension, the ornamental brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-när′), *n.* [Ar., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The original weight of the dinar was 65.4 grains troy. The word is also, incorrectly, used to mean the weight of a mitcal (which see).

Obverse. Reverse.

Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 172 (= A. D. 788), British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Dinas brick. A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the ganister rock. See *ganister*.

dindin (din′din), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

dindle[1] (din′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dindled*, ppr. *dindling*. [Sc. and prov. Eng., also *dinnle*, *dinle*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (?). Cf. *dandle*.] **1.** To tremble; reel; stagger.—**2.** To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

dindle[2] (din′dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*[1].] **1.** The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—**2.** Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

dindle-dandle (din′dl-dan′dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

> Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and used as they use it.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284.

Dindymene (din-di-mē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dindymene*, < Gr. Δινδυμήνη, a name of Cybele, perhaps < Δίνδυμον, L. *Dindymus* or *Dindymon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshiped.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidæ*. (*b*) A genus of *Vermes*. *Kinball*, 1865.

Dindymenidæ (din-di-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidæ*.

dine (dīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dined*, ppr. *dining*. [< ME. *dinen*, *dynen*, *denen*, < OF. *disner*, sometimes spelled *disgner*, *digner*, F. *dîner* = Pr. *disnar*, *dirnar*, *dinar* = It. *disinare*, *desinare* (ML. *disnare*, after OF.), dine; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if **decenare*, < *de-* intensive + *cenare*, dine, sup, < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *disner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *disjuner*, *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, *desjeusner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *disjune*; if this is so, It. *disinare*, *desinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *desjuner*, being *digiunare* = Pr. *dejunar*, fast: see *disjune*, *déjeuner*. Hence *dinner*.] **I.** *intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

> We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we *dyned* with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.
>
> There came a bird out o' a bush,
> On water for to *dine*.
> *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 198).
>
> The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
> And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 25.
>
> Serenely full, the epicure would say,
> Fate cannot harm me, I have *dined* to-day.
> *Sydney Smith*, Receipt for Salad.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

> A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Scott.*
>
> I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 155.

2†. To dine upon; have to eat.

> What wol ye *dene*? *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

dine (dīn), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] **1.** Dinner.

> "And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,
> "As we twa sat at *dine*,
> How we chang'd the rings frae our fingers,
> And I can shew thee thine."
> *Fair Annie of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

> And by there came a harper fine, . . .
> That harped to the king at *dine*.
> *The Twa Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 242).
>
> We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
> From morniu' sun till *dine*.
> *Burns*, Auld Lang Syne.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

dinero (dē-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

diner-out (dī′nėr-out′), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

> A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. *Mrs. Browning.*
>
> This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.
> *The Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 15.

dinetical† (di-net′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. δινητός, whirled around, verbal adj. of δινεῖν, whirl around; cf. δίνη, δῖνος, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

> It hath . . . a *dinetical* motion and rowls upon its own poles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.
>
> A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

dinette (di-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *dîner*, dinner, < *dîner*, dine: see *dine*, *v.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

ding[1] (ding), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinged* or *dung*, ppr. *dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dyngen* (strong verb, pret. *dang*, *dong*, pp. *dungen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged **dengan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *dengja*, hammer, = Sw. *dänga* = Dan. *dænge*, bang, beat (weak verbs).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

> We sall noght byde, but *dyng* tham doune,
> Tylle all be dede, with-outen drede.
> *York Plays*, p. 91.
>
> Christe suffered most mekely and paciently his enemies for to *dinge* out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.
> *State Trials*, W. Thorpe, an. 1407.
>
> *Sur.* Down with the door.
> *Kas.* 'Slight, *ding* it open.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.
>
> Then Willie lifted up his foot,
> And *dang* him down the stair.
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 337).
>
> Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantick licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a coits distance from him.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 32.
>
> To see his poor auld mither's pot
> Thus *dung* in staves.
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

> The stream was strang, the maid was stout,
> And laith, laith to be *dang*,
> But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,
> Her fair colour was wan.
> *Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 301).
>
> But a' your doings to rehearse . . .
> Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.
> *Burns*, Address to the Deil.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

> As fair greets [cries] the bairn that is *dung* after noon as he that is *dung* before noon.
> *Scotch Proverb* (Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358).
>
> I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker—sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To strike.

> Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde,
> *Dange* on the deuyll with a derffe wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To bluster; storm.

> He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin'* on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

> He headlong topsie turvie *dingd* downe.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

> But facts are chiels that winna *ding*
> And downa be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

ding[2] (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dong* and *ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

> The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 146.

II. *trans.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

> If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

ding[3] (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*[2].

ding[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dung*[1]. Compare *dingy*[1].

ding-dong (ding′dông), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*[2], in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingelidang* = Dan. *ding-dang*.] **1.** The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—**2.** A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—**To go at** or **to it ding-dong**, to fight in good earnest.

> His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush,
> And thus they *went to it ding-dong*. *Old Ballad.*

dinged (dingd), *a.* or *adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, pp. of *dang*[2], which is a compromise with *damn*.] Darned: a mild form of *damned*. [U. S.]

> If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be *dinged*, and dug up and *dinged* over again.
> *H. Watterson*, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

dinghy, dingey (ding′gi), *n.* [< Beng. *dingī*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingā* (cerebral *d*), a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dhingy*, *dingy*, *dingee*, and *dinky*.

> The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and breakfastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art. *Shore Birds*, p. 30.

dingily[1] (din′ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

> A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* plaided with black.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxi.

dingily[2]† (ding′i-li), *adv.* [< **dingy* (irreg. < *ding*[1] + *-ly*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

> These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.
> *Philpot*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din′ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appearance.

dingle[1] (ding′gl), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, q. v.] **1.** A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

> I know each lane, and every alley green,
> *Dingle*, or bushy dell of this wild wood.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 312.
>
> The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingle*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 129.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

dingle[2] (ding′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dingled*, ppr. *dingling*. [Sc., var. of *dinnle* and *dindle*[1]. Cf. Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

> Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screeching. *Scott*, Waverley, xliv.

dingle-dangle (ding′gl-dang′gl), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dangle*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldangel*, n., gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling manner.

> Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.
> *T. Warton*, On Milton's Juvenile Poems.

Dingley Act. See *act*.

dingo (ding′gō), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See cut on following page.

dingthrift† (ding′thrift), *n.* [< *ding*[1] + obj. *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

> Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
> A *dingthrift* and a knave?
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

dingy[1] (din′ji), *a.* [< *ding*[4] for *dung* + *-y*[1]; being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dung*, *dungy*.]

Dingo (*Canis dingo*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by sun, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably *dingy* and travel-soiled. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 86.

=Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

dingy[2], *n.* See *dinghy*.

dinical (din'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, + *-ical*. Cf. *dinetical*.] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Dinictis (dī-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, large, + *ἰκτίς*, a weasel or marten.] A genus of fossil felino quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy*, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferous*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

diniferous (di-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diniferus*, < Gr. *δῖνος*, also *δίνη*, a whirling, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

dining-room (dī'ning-röm), *n.* A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro-. [< *di-*[2] + *nitric*.] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO_2).

dinitrocellulose (dī-nī″trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *nitric* + *cellulose*[2].] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (dingk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to *dink* myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. *Scott*, Abbot, xx.

dink (dingk), *a.* [See *dink*, *v.*] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's *dink*, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the *dink* and dainty dame, his city mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'man, din'mont), *n.* [Also *dilmond*, *dimmont*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *twelvemonth*, equiv. to *yearling*.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

dinna (din'ä). [Sc., < *do* (Sc. also *div*) + *na* = E. *no*[1], *adv.* So Sc. *canna*, *wilna* or *winna*, *isna*, etc.] Do not.

Hout lassie, . . . *dinna* be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diner*, *dyner*, < OF. *disner*, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. *dîner*, dinner; prop. inf., OF. *disner*, F. *dîner*, dine, used as a noun: see *dine*.] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

They washed togyder and wyped bothe,
And set tyll theyr *dynere*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*: go, get it ready.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Nychodemus receyued hym in to his house and made hym a grete *dyner*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere, Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode *Dyner*, for so many folk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. Mat. xxii. 4.

To-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political *dinner*
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *v. i.* [< *dinner*, *n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,
I *dinner'd* wi' a lord.
Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.

dinner-hour (din'ėr-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.
The Queen (London newspaper).

dinnerless (din'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-less*.] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*.
Fuller, Worthies, London.

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

dinnerly (din'ėr-li), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to dinner. *Copley*.

dinner-table (din'ėr-tā″bl), *n.* The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'ėr-tīm), *n.* The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Ati. What hour is 't, Lollio?
Lol. Towards belly-hour, sir.
Ati. Dinner time? thou mean's't twelve o'clock?
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

Move on; for it grows towards *dinner-time*.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'ėr-wag″on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnery (din'ėr-i), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-y*[1].] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle à manger. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Curious if True.

dinnle (din'nl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle*[1].] 1. Same as *dindle*[1].—2. To make a great noise.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screeches fu' lond.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), *n.* [Sc., < *dinnle*, *v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they hae heart enough to die rather than hide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, fearful, mighty, < *δέος*, fear, terror.] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

dinobryian (din-ō-brī'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinobryon* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

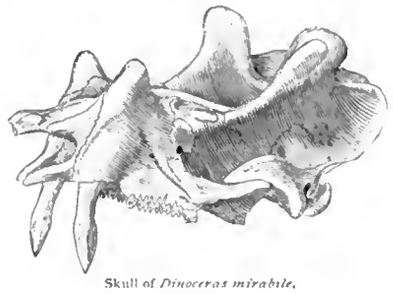
II. *n.* A member of the *Dinobryina*.

Dinobryidæ (din-ō-brī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ina*[2].] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryon (di-nob'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, + *βρίον*, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidæ*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or lorice of a compound branching polythecium, built up by successive terminal gemmation of zoöids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. sertularia*. Also written *Dinobryum*. *Ehrenberg*, 1834.

Dinoceras (dī-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *κέρας*, horn.] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horn-cores. The species, as *D. mirabile*, *D. laticeps*, were huge ungulates, with 5-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of *Dinoceras mirabile*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America.

Dinocerata (dī-nō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinocera(t-)s*.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amblypoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uintatheriidæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (dī-nos'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinocerata*.

Dinoflagellata (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellato infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Butschli*.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *dinoflagellatus*, < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

dinomic (dī-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *νομός*, a district (or *νομή*, distribution), < *νέμειν*, distribute.] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomyidæ (dī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

Dinomys (dī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1873), < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomyidæ*. *D. branicki*, the only species, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body stout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

Dinopidæ (dī-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees, and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

Dinopis (dī-nō'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινωπός*, *δεινώψ* (*-ωπ-*), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < *δεινός*, terrible, fierce, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidæ*.

Dinornis (dī-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + ὄρνις, bird.] The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidæ*. Numerous species, as *D. giganteus*, *D. elephantopus*, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thighbones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.

Skeleton of *Dinornis*.
Museum of Natural History, New York.

Dinornithes (dī-nôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*).] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. Also called *Immanes*.

dinornithic (dī-nôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidæ;* moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit.

Dinornithidæ (dī-nôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and rudimentary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoideæ (dī-nôr-ni-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (dī'nos), *n.*; pl. *dini* (-nī). [Gr. δίνος, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large open vase of full curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.

Apodal Dinos, or Crater, resting on a stand, or hypocrater. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

dinosaur (dī'nō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sâ'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosauria*, < *Dinosaurus*, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebræ, some of which were opisthocœlous; a sacrum of four or more vertebræ; numerous caudal vertebræ; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus;* it is exhibited in the presence of a cnemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognatha* (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithopoda*, *Theropoda*, and *Hallopoda*.

dinosaurian (dī-nō-sâ'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also *deinosaurian*.

Dinosaurus (dī-nō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dinosauria*. *Waldheim*, 1848. Also *Deinosaurus*.

dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

dinotheria, *n.* Plural of *dinotherium*, 2.

Dinotheriidæ (dī/nō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinotherium*, and commonly referred to the order *Proboscidea* with the elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinotheria*.

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δεινός, terrible, mighty, + θηρίον, < θήρ, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw—all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphyodont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. giganteum*, from Eppelsheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.

Dinotherium (restored).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dinotheria* (-ạ). An animal of the genus *Dinotherium;* a dinothere.

Also spelled *Deinotherium*.

dinoxid (dī-nok'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *dioxid*.

dinsome (din'sum), *a.* [< *din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and studdie ring and reel
Wi' *dinsome* clamour.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dint (dint), *n.* [< ME. *dint, dynt, dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other E. form *dent*[1], q. v.), < AS. *dynt*, a blow, = Icel. *dyntr, dynta*, assimilated *dyttr*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. *dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] **1.** A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the *dynt* doutles anon,
But the souerayn hym-selfuon was surly enarmyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L., ii. 813.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—**3.** Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of:* as, *by dint of* argument.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering *with* force of arm and *dint of* wit.
Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now *by dint of* fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, *by dint of* fierce, unintermitted warfare with the infidel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

dint (dint), *v. t.* [< ME. *dynten, dunten*, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. *dynta*, dint, = Sw. dial. *dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*[1], *v.*] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart
Dinting his brest had bred his restlease paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 31.

dintless (dint'les), *a.* [< *dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, V.

dinumeration† (dī-nū-me-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *dinumeratio*(*n-*), a counting over, < *dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number, numerate*.] **1.** The act of numbering singly. *Johnson.*—**2.** In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

di nuovo (dē nwō'vō). [It., < L. *de novo*, q. v.] In *music*, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

dinus (dī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῖνος, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

diobol (dī-ob'ol), *n.* [< Gr. διώβολον, < δι-, two-, + ὀβολός, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

dioc. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.

diocesan (dī'ọ-sē-sạn or dī-os'e-sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dyocesan* (n.), < OF. *diocesain, diocesain*, F. *diocésain* = Sp. Pg. It. *diocesano*, < ML. *diœcesanus*, pertaining to a diocese, < LL. *diœcesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. *n.* **1.** A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler*.

2†. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesener.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine.
Lamb, Valentine's Day.

diocese (dī'ọ-sēs), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *diocess;* < ME. *diocise*, < OF. *diocise, diocese*, F. *diocèse* = Pr. *diocezi, diocesa* = Sp. *diócesi, diócesis* = Pg. *diocese, diecese* = It. *diocesi* = D. *diocese* = G. *diöcese*, < L. *diœcesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, < Gr. διοίκησις, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, < διοικεῖν, keep house, conduct, govern, < διά, through, + οἰκεῖν, inhabit, dwell, < οἶκος, a dwelling, a house, = L. *vicus*, a village (> ult. E. *wick*, a town), = Skt. *veça*, a house.] **1.** A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocese*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.
L. Addison, West Barbary, ii.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parœciæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—**3.** The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a *diocess*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the *dioceses* of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's *diocese*, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the *dioceses* became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

diocesener† (dī-ọ-sē'se-nėr), *n.* [< *diocese* + *-en-er;* the term. appar. after that of *parishion-er*, ME. *parissh-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *dioceseners*, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. *Bacon*, Works.

diocesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.

diock (dī'ok), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quelea sanguinirostris*, of Africa.

dioctahedral (dī-ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *octahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Dioctes (dī-ok'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διώκτης, equiv. to διωκτήρ, a pursuer, < διώκειν, pursue.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *D. pyrrholæma* of Mexico. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Diodia (dī-ō-dī'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διοδεία, also δίοδος, a passage through, < δία, through, + ὁδός, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. virginica* and *D. teres*, are called *button-weed*.

Diodon (dī'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + ὀδών, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) A genus of globo-

Sea-porcupine (*Diodon hystrix*).

fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. hystrix*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spiny processes; hence it is known as *porcupine-fish*, *sea-porcupine*, *sea-hedgehog*, and *prickly globe-fish*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Diodon*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Bidens*, *Diplodon*, or *Harpagus*. *Lesson*, 1831.—**3.** In *mammal.*, a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*.—**4.** In *herpet.*, same as *Anodon*, 2.

Diodoninæ (dī″ō-dō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diodon*, I, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidæ*.

diodont (dī′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*.

Diodontidæ (dī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon*(*t*-), 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontoidea*. The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflatable, and the dorsal and anal fins are small, posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *porcupine-fishes* and *globe-fishes*.

Diodontinæ (dī″ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon*(*t*-), 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon;* the *Diodontidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidæ*.

diodontoid (dī-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidæ* or *Diodontoidea*.

II. *n.* A diodont.

Diodontoidea (dī″ō-don-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diodon*(*t*-), 1, + *-oidea*.] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones coössified into single autureless arches, the supramaxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraoccipital and behind the frontals.

Dioecia (dī-ē′shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dioecious:* see *dioecious*.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

dioecian, diecian (dī-ē′shạn), *a.* [As *dioeci-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *dioecious*.

dioeciopolygamous (dī-ē′shiō-pō-lig′ạ-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, polygamous with a tendency to dioeciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

dioecious, diecious (dī-ē′shus), *a.* [< NL. *dioecious*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶκος*, house.] **1.** In *bot.*, unisexual, the male and female flowers being borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, and hemp. — **2.** Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdioecious*, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodioecious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monœcious*. Also *dioecian*, *dioic*, *dioicous*.

Dioecious Plants (Male and Female) of *Vallisneria spiralis*.

dioeciously, dieciously (dī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a dioecious manner; with a tendency to dioeciousness.

The reprodnctive organs are distrihuted monœciously or *dioeciously*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 309.

dioeciousness, dieciousness (dī-ē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dioecious. Also *dioecism*, *diccism*.

Dioeciousness —self-sterility — the prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

In many of the plants of this division [*Pteridophyta*] there is a strong tendency toward *dioeciousness* in the prothallia, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 362.

dioecism (dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [< *dioec*(*ious*) + *-ism*.] Same as *dioeciousness*.

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj′e-nēz-krab), *n.* [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. *Διογένης*, is prop. an adj., *Διογενής*, Zous-born, < *Ζεύς* (*Διο-*), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen*.] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Cenobita* and family *Paguridæ*.

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj′e-nēz-kup), *n.* The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

Diogenic (dī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Diogenes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, *n.*, 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenic* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster, "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

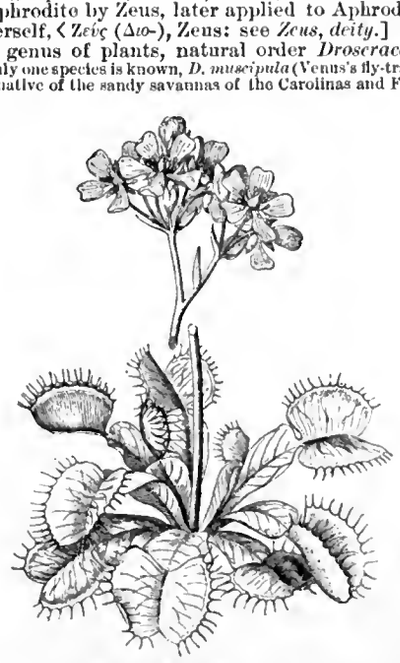
dioic, dioicous (dī′oik, dī-oi′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶκος*, a house; same as *diœc-i-ous*, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *diœcious*.

Diomedea (dī″ō-mē-dē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Diomedes*, Gr. *Διομήδης*, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, < *Ζεύς* (*Διο-*), Zeus, + *μῆδος*, pl. *μήδεα*, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedeinæ*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exulans* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See cut under *albatross*.

Diomedeinæ (dī-ō-mē-dē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diomedea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phœbetria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*.

Dion (dī′on), *n.* See *Dioön*.

Dionæa (dī-ō-nē′ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Dionæus*, < Gr. *Διωναῖος*, pertaining to Dione, fem. *Διωναίη*, Aphrodite, < *Διώνη*, Dione, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodite herself, < *Ζεύς* (*Διο-*), Zeus: see *Zeus*, *deity*.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Droseraceæ*. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of the Carolinas and Florida. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf.



Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. Also *Dionea*.

dionym (dī′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *διώνυμος*, with two names, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as *Homo sapiens*. *Coues*.

dionymal (dī-on′i-mal), *a.* [As *dionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or *dionymal*) system. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, I. 352.

Dionysia (dī-ō-nis′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Διονύσια* (sc. *ἱερά*, offerings), neut. pl. of *Διονύσιος*, pertaining to Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] In *classical antiq.*, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Rural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenæa*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia*. The Lesser Dionysia were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The Greater Dionysia were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the Dionysiac theater, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus*, *Lenæa*, *Anthesteria*, *choragic*, and *choragus*.

Dionysiac (dī-ō-nis′i-ak), *a.* [< L. *Dionysiacus*, < Gr. *Διονυσιακός*, < *Διονυσία*, Dionysia: see *Dionysia*, *Dionysus*.] In *Gr. myth.*, of or pertaining to the festivals called Dionysia, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine; Bacchic.

It [the Bacchæ] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen irony lends the strength of contrast. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or **vase.** Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase*. See *Bacchic*.

Dionysian (dī-ō-nis′i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *Διονίσιος*, pertaining to Dionysus (as a proper name, L. *Dionysius*), < *Διόνυσος*, Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] **1.** Same as *Dionysiac*.

The *Dionysian* routs and processions. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francia] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years.—**Dionysian period,** a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

Dionysius's ear. See *ear*[1].

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sus), *n.* [L., also written *Dionysos*, < Gr. *Διόνυσος*, the earlier name of Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus*. See *Bacchus*.

Dioön (dī-ō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A cycadaceous genus of plants, of which there are only two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts. The seeds of *D. edule* yield a kind of arrowroot. Also *Dion*.

Dioönites (dī-ō-ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dioön* + *-ites*.] The generic name of a fossil plant belonging to the cycads, occurring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe. The genus *Dioönites*, as instituted by Bornemann, consists largely of species previously assigned by authors to *Pterophyllum*.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan′tin), *a.* [< LL. *Diophantus*, Gr. *Διόφαντος*, a proper name, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century.—**Diophantine analysis,** indeterminate analysis: a method of solving Diophantine problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, N^2, into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be $ax - N$, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N^2, we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN/(1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

diophthalmus (dī-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *binoculus*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *diphysite*, etc.

Dioplotherium (dī-op-lō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὅπλα*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *θηρίον*, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (dī-op′sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίοψις*, a view through (< *διά*, through, + *ὄψις*, a view), + *-ide*[2].] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *mussite*.

Diopsis (dī-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὄψις*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world.

A species of *Diopsis*.

2. A genus of turbellarian worms.

dioptase (dī-op′tās), *n.* [< F. *dioptase*, < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτασία*, later form of *ὄψις*, view; cf. *ὀπτάζεσθαι*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

diopter (dī-op′tėr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, < Gr. *διόπτρα*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, < *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ-*, √ **ὀπ*, in *ὄψεσθαι*, see, *ὀπτικός*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] **1.** An ancient form of theodolite.—**2.** The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—**3.** An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—**4.** A dioptric.

dioptra, *n.* Plural of *dioptron*.

dioptrate (dī-op′trāt), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ-*, √ **ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, see (see *diopter*), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark.

dioptric (dī-op′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διοπτρικός*, pertaining to the use of the diopter, < *διόπτρα*, diopter: see *diopter*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

> View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

> These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.

Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptries is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of −4 dioptrics.

> Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method [the inch being used as the unit] had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D"). *Encye. Brit.*, XXII. 373.

dioptrical (dī-op′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.

dioptrically (dī-op′tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

> And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ διοπτρικά*, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anaclastics*.

dioptron (dī-op′tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trą). [< Gr. *δίοπτρον*: see *diopter*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (dī-op′tri), *n.* A dioptric.

diorama (dī-ọ-rä′mą), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διόραμα*, < *διορᾶν*, see through, < *διά*, through, + *ὁρᾶν*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] **1.** A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (dī-ọ-ram′ik), *a.* [< *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (dī′ọ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *διορισμός*, division, distinction, < *διορίζειν*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, < *δία*, through, + *ὁρίζειν*, draw a boundary, < *ὅρος*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] **1.** Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

> To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies Idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ọ-ris′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διοριστικός*, distinctive, < *διορίζειν*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. *Smart.* [Rare.]

dioristically (dī-ọ-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

> Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

diorite (dī′ọ-rīt), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. < Gr. *διορ(ίζειν)*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of a triclinic feldspar and hornblende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequently associated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of *diorite* are, in all probability, altered basalts; some, however, may have resulted from the alteration of andesites, and even of gabbros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabases and melaphyres. See *greenstone* and *diabase*.

dioritic (dī-ọ-rit′ik), *a.* [< *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

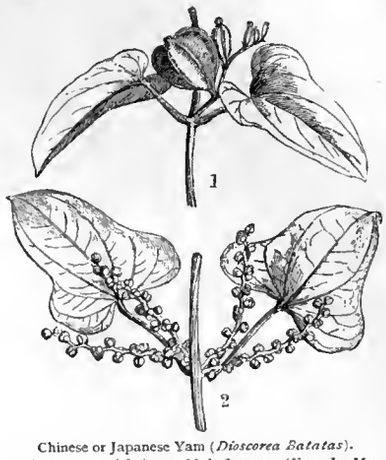
diorthosis (dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, < *διορθοῦν*, make straight, < *διά*, through, + *ὀρθοῦν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] **1.** In *surg.*, the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—**2.** A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (dī-ôr-thot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διορθωτικός*, corrective, < *διόρθωσις*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] **1.** Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

> No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō′rē-ą), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer regions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropical and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See *yam*.



Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).
1. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dioscorea* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dicœcious flowers. It includes 8 genera and about 160 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (dī-os-kō-rē-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.

dioscorein (dī-os-kō′rē-in), *n.* [< *Dioscorea* + *-in*[2].] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū′rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, later and Ionic form of *Διόσκοροι*, pl. (rarely in sing. *Διόσκορος*), < *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, + *κόρος*, Ionic *κοῦρος*, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

> To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (dī-os-kū′ri-an), *a.* [< *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

Diosma (dī-os′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖος*, divine, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

diosmose (dī-os′mōs), *n.* [< NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (dī-os-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, pushing, < *ὠθεῖν*, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.

diosmotic (dī-os-mot′ik), *a.* [< *diosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (dī-os′pi-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *diospyros* (Pliny), < Gr. *διόσπυρος*, a certain plant, i. e., *Διός πυρός*, lit. Zeus's wheat: *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus (see *Zeus*, *deity*); *πυρός*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ebenaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.

Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Virginiana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. reticulata* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenus* of Ceylon. *D. quæsita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in appearance and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhea. The fruits of most of the species are excessively astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

diothelism (dī-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelism*, < LGr. *διθελής*, with two volitions (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θέλειν*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyothelism*. [Rare.]

diothelite (dī-oth'e-līt), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelite;* as *diothel-ism* + *-ite*2.] One who holds to the doctrine of diothelism. Also *dyothelite*.

dioxia (dī-ok-sī'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *διοξειῶν*, i. e., *δι' ὀξειῶν*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξειῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason, diapente*, etc.): *ὀξειῶν*, gen. pl. of *ὀξεῖα*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (dī-ok'sid), *n.* [< *di-*2 + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, erroneously, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy-. [< *di-*2 + *oxy(gen)*.] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe, dyppe* (also dial. *dib:* see *dib*1); < ME. *dippen, dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan, dippan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), dip, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. **dupian* (equiv. to ONorth. *dēpan*, baptize, = OS. *dōpian* = D. *doopen* = LG. *döpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *döpa* = Dan. *døbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deóp*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop, dopper, dup, dab*1, etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.
>
> The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettice into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—3. To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—4. To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden*, Fables.
>
> In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
> Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 405.

5†. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Latham.*

> Put out the principal in trusty hands,
> Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

> But ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dipt* the surface, rose an arm
> Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
> And caught him by the hilt. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

7†. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

> A cold shuddering dew
> *Dips* me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
> Speaks thunder. *Milton*, Comus, l. 803.
>
> We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—**To dip snuff,** to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

> Sam Upchinch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped snuff*, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

> Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
> In the Volsinian mere.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into:* as, to *dip into* speculation.

> Who can call him his friend,
> That *dips in* the same dish?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.
>
> Suppose
> I *dipped* among the worst and Stains chose?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 38.
>
> We *dipt in* all
> That treats of whatsoever is.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> A blasphemy so like these Molinists',
> I must suspect you *dip into* their books.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips:* specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

> The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.
>
> Where the steep upland *dips* into the marsh.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dip (dip), *n.* [< *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

> The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

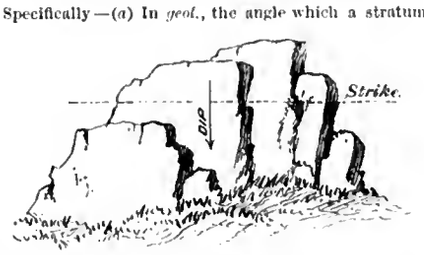
> He gazes around,
> And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—4. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

> Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
> She watch'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the *hade* or *underlay*. See these words.



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.
Lyell, Manual of Geol., v.

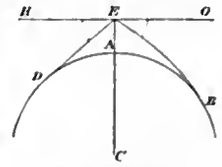
(*b*) In *mining:* (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (*c*) In *teleg.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (*d*) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

> The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(*a*) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (*b*) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang.]—**Dip of the horizon,** the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle,** the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the dip of the needle varies from 55° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip,** the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.
E is the station vertically above *A* at the sea-level; *DAB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth; the angle *HED* is the true, and *OEB* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (dī-pas'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter.*

dip-bucket (dip'buk″et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [< *dip* + *chick*1; equiv. to *dabchick*, q. v.] Same as *dabchick*. *Carew.*

dip-circle (dip'sėr″kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

> One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

Dipeltidæ (dī-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age, having a discoidal elliptical body with a smooth abdomen differentiated from the cephalic shield.

Dipeltis (dī-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diplodiscus* is an example.

dipenthemimeres (dī-pen-thē-mim'ē-rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *διπενθημιμερής*, < *δι-*, two-, + *πενθημιμερής*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑.

dipetalous (dī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (*b*) (1).

> It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 328.

diphenic (dī-fen'ik), *a.* [< *di-*2 + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), *n.* [< *di-*2 + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

diphrelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διφρηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **διφόρος*, bearing two, < *δι-*, two-, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depsere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pelliele, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal, and its ravages are extended by filth. Also *diphtheritis*.

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *diphtheritis* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic* laryngitis; a *diphtheritic* membrane; a *diphtheritic* patient.

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thē-rit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them *diphtheritically* infectious? *Sanitarian*, XVII. 202.

diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thē-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis.*] Same as *diphtheria.*

diphtheroid (dif′- or dip′thē-roid), *a.* [< *diphtheria* + *-oid.*] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excoriated surfaces of a *diphtheroid* character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.
Dr. E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX. 270.

diphthong (dif′- or dip′thông), *n.* [Formerly also *dipthong*; = F. *diphthongue* = Pr. *diptonge* = Sp. *diptongo* = Pg. *diphthongo*, *ditongo* = It. *dittongo* = D. *diphthongus* = G. *diphthong* = Dan. Sw. *diftong*, < LL. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *δίφθογγος*, also *δίφθογγον*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *δίφθογγος*, with two sounds, < *δι-*, two-, + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *eo* in *people*, *ai* in *rain*, *eau* in *beau*. (See *digraph.*) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *αυ*, *ευ*, *ου*; the improper, *āι*, *ηι*, *ωι* (commonly written *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*: see *iota subscript*, under *subscript*), *ηυ*, *ωυ*. An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is *āυ*, as in *νᾱΰς*, Epic *νηῦς*. Some include *υι* in this class, and some limit the term to *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*.

Whether there were any true *diphthongs* in Old-English, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thông′gal), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-al.*] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and *diphthongal* sounds.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thông′gal-i), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation (dif- or dip-thông-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *diphthongaison*; as **diphthongate*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, < *diphthong* + *-ate*[2]: see *-ation.*] In *philol.*, the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *φαίν-εν*, from root **φαν*; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

diphthongic (dif- or dip-thông′ik), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif″- or dip″thông-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *diphthongize* + *-ation.*] Same as *diphthongation.* Also spelled *diphthongisation.*

The *diphthongization* of ĕ into ie. *Encyc. Brit.*

diphthongize (dif′- or dip′thông-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing.* [< *diphthong* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of mauy Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now.*

A tendency to *diphthongise* vowels in general.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

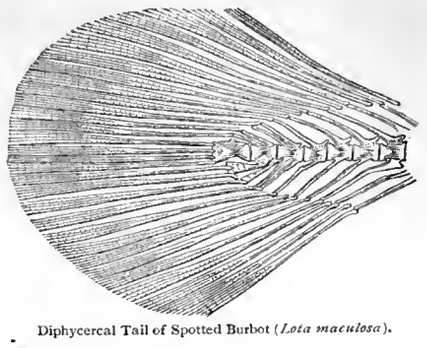
II. *intrans.* To unite in forming a diphthong.

This second (*J*) may *diphthongize* with any preceding vowel. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 251.

Also spelled *diphthongise.*

diphycerc (dif′i-sėrk), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form (see *Diphyes*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *diphycercal.*

diphycercal (dif-i-sėr′kal), *a.* [< *diphycerc* + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See *homocercal*, *hypural*, *heterocercal.*



Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

diphycercy (dif′i-sėr-si), *n.* [As *diphycerc* + *-y.*] The state of being diphycercal.

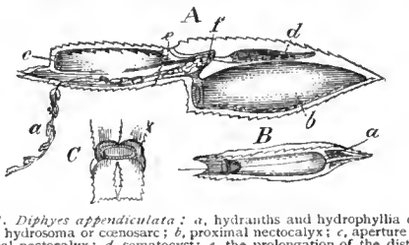
Diphydæ, Diphydes (dif′i-dē, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidæ.*

Diphyes (dif′i-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form, < *δι-*, two-, + *φύειν*, produce, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidæ*. *D. acuminata*, a dicecious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx.

diphyid (dif′i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidæ.*

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycophora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllium. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 249.

Diphyidæ (di-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyes* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Calycophora*, having a



A, *Diphyes appendiculata*; *a*, hydranths and hydrophyllia on the hydrosoma or cœnosarc; *b*, proximal nectocalyx; *c*, aperture of distal nectocalyx; *d*, somatocyst; *e*, the prolongation of the distal nectocalyx, by which it is attached to the hydrosoma; *f*, point of attachment of the hydrosoma in the hydrœcium of the proximal nectocalyx. *B*, Distal nectocalyx, with a bristle, *a*, through the canal traversed by the hydrosoma in *A*. *C*, Extremity of distal nectocalyx, with its muscular velum. (All slightly enlarged.)

pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyla*. (See extract under *diphyid.*) Also *Diphydæ*, *Diphydes*.—**Monogastric Diphyidæ**, or **Diphydæ**. See extract under *diphyozoöid.*

Diphylla (dī-fil′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with *Desmodus* the group *Desmodontes* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, differing from *Desmodus* in having one molar in each jaw, and a calcar. See *Desmodus*. *Spix*, 1823.

Diphyllidæ (dī-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf (cf. *Diphylla*), + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and two pedunculate unarmed suckers or facets on the head, whence the name. It is represented by the genus *Echinobothrium* (which see).

Diphyllidea (dif-i-lid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyll-idæ* + *-id-ea.*] A division of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid′i-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllidea.*] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllidia* (which see).

diphyllidiid (dif-i-lid′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllidiidæ.*

Diphyllidiidæ (dī-fil-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyllidia* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllidia*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllidiidæ.*

Diphyllocera (dif-i-los′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.—2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ.*

Diphyllodes (dī-fi-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Paradiscidæ*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*: so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

diphyllous (dī-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

diphyodont (dif′i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *diphyodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *διφυής*, of double form, twofold (see *Diphyes*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophyodont* and *polyphyodont.* See II.

In the Marsupialia the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

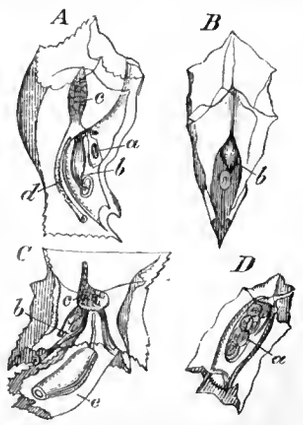
II. *n.* A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

diphyozoöid (dif″i-ō-zō′oid), *n.* Same as *diphyozoöid.*

diphysite (dif′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*[2].] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *diophysite.*

diphysitism (dif′i-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *diphysite* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism.* According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *diophysitism.*

diphyozoöid (dif-i-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *διφυής*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *zoöid.*] A reproductive zoöid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyozoöid.*



A, *B*. Diphyozoöid (*Sphenoides*), lateral and front views. *C*. Diphyozoöid of *Abyla* (*Cuboides*): *a*, *e*, gonophore, or reproductive organ; *b*, hydranth; *c*, phyllocyst, with its process, *d*. *D*. Free Gonophore, its manubrium, *a*, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

The distal set of appendages [in the calycophorans] is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *Diphyozoöid.* In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastric Diphydæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 131.

Dipina (di-pī′nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidæ.*

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan′thid), *a.* Having biserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplacanthida.* *F. J. Bell.*

Diplacanthida (dip-la-kan′thi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplacanthus* + *-ida.*] Those echinoids which have biserial adambulacral spines. *F. J. Bell.*

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double (see *diploë*), + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, each with a strong spine, whence the name. *Agassiz.*

diplanetic (dī-pla-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, twice, + *πλανητικός*, disposed to wander, < *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegnicæ.*

diplanetism (dī-plan′e-tizm), *n.* [< *diplanet-ic* + *-ism.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of

being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniceæ*, in which the zoöspores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

diplantidian (dip-lan-tid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀντί*, against, + *εἶδος*, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jeaurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

Diplarthra (dip-lär'thrä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplarthrus*: see *diplarthrous*.] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Ungulata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Taxeopoda* (which see).

diplarthrism (dip-lär'thrizm), *n.* [< *diplarthr-ous* + *-ism*.] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxeopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidia.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lär'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *diplarthrus*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrism; not taxeopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxeopod into a *diplarthrous* ungulate. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 986.

diplasiasmus (dī-plā-si-as'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλασιασμός*, a doubling, as of a letter or word, < *διπλασιάζειν*, double, < *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic*.] 1. A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek *τοσσός* for *τοσός*.—2. In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O *Jerusalem, Jerusalem*, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called *epizeuxis*.

diplasic (dī-plas'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιος*, double, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλάσιος*, -fold, connected with *-πλόος*, and ult. with E. *full*[1], *-fold*.] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplasic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplasic* rhythm; a *diplasic* foot; the *diplasic* class (of feet). The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The diplasic feet are (1) the trisemic feet (equal to ⏑ – | – or – | ⏑ –), the tribrach, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexasemic feet (equal to ⏑ – – – | – – or – – | ⏑ – – –), the Ionic a majore, the Ionic a minore, Molossus, and choriamb.

The *diplasic* ratio answers to our common time.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (dī-plā'si-on), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιον*, neut. of *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a triplo rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.—2. In *medieval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason*.—3†. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

Diplax (dī'plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπλαξ*, twofold, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλαξ*, -fold; cf. *diplasic*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*.—2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse.*

diple (dī'plē), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλῆ*, a critical mark (as in def.), prop. fem. of *διπλοῦς*, contr. form of *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] In *palæog.*, a critical mark like a Υ or Λ laid on its side (⊱, ≻), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

diplegia (dī-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

diplegic (dī-plej'ik), *a.* [< *diplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplegia.—**Diplegic contractions**, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic current is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

dipleidoscope (di-plī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, appearance, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

Dipleura (dī-plö'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dipleurus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side. Cf. *dipleuric*.] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from *Tetrapleura*.

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and *Dipleura*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844.

dipleural (dī-plö'ral), *a.* [As *dipleur-ic* + *-al*.] In *morphol.*, zygopleural with only two antimeres; dipleuric. *Haeckel.*

dipleuric (dī-plö'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-ic*.] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchia (dī-plö-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia*. The group is also called *Inferobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata*.

dipleurobranchiate (dī-plö-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Dipleurobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia*.

diplex (dī'pleks), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex*; a distinctive var. of *duplex*.] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms contraplex and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 346.

diplobacteria (dip″lō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*, q. v.] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or sausage shape. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 123.

diploblastic (dip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endoblastic and ectoblastic, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic*.

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. xi.

diplocardiac (dip-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Having the heart double—that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals.

diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 185.

Diploconidæ (dip-lō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploconus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

Diploconus (dip-lō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diploconidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

diplodal (dip'lō-dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὁδός*, way, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, having both prosodal and aphodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

Diplodocidæ (dip-lō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodocus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplodocus*.

Diplodocus (di-plod'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *δοκός*, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by a weak dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and the raml of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *O. C. Marsh*, 1878.

Diplodontia (dip-lō-don'shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Rodentia*, and *Ruminantia* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

diploë (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόη*, fem. of *διπλόος*, contr. *διπλοῦς*, twofold, double (= L. *duplus*, > ult. E. *double*, q. v.), < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλοος*, akin to L. *plus*, more, and E. *full*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be-

Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

tween the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones.—2. In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *meditullium*. [Rare.]

diploëtic (dip-lō-et'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + (improp.) *-etic*.] Same as *diploic*.

Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-ata*[2].] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Articulata* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda*.

diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diplogangliata*.

diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένος*, kind, + *-ic*.] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

Diploglossata (dip″lō-glo-sā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ata*[2].] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemimerus*. *De Saussure.*

diplograph (dip'lō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight.*

Diplograpsus (dip-lō-grap'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + **grapsus*, standing for *graptolite*.] A genus of Paleozoic graptolites, of the family *Graptolithidæ*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. They occur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata. Also *Diplograptus*. *M'Coy*, 1847.

diploic (di-plō'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the diploë: as, *diploic* tissue; *diploic*

structure. Also *diploëtic.*—**Diploic veins**, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patulous, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.

Diploid.

diploid (dip'loid), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron.*

diploïdion (dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploïdia* (-ä). [Gr. *διπλοΐδιον*, dim. of *διπλοΐς* (*διπλοϊδ-*), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see *diploïs.*] In *anc. Gr. costume:* (*a*) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (*b*) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.

Diploïdion.

From a metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Her [Demeter's] chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploïdion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 82.

diploïs (dip'lō-is), *n.* [Gr. *διπλοΐς*, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë.*] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploïdion.*

A woman clothed in a sleeveless tidaric chiton with *diploïs.* *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

Diploleparіæ (dip″lō-le-pā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diplolepis*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + *-ariæ.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicolæ*, or the gall-flies, of the modern family *Cynipidæ.*

diploma (di-plō'mä), *n.* [= F. *diplôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *diploma* = D. *diploma* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplom*, < L. *diploma*, < Gr. *δίπλωμα*(*τ-*), a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, < *διπλοῦν*, double, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë.*] **1.** Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—**2.** Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics.*—**3.** In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. 17.

diploma (di-plō'mä), *v. t.* [< *diploma, n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

diplomacy (di-plō'ma-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomacies* (-siz). [= D. *diplomatie* = G. *diplomatie* = Dan. Sw. *diplomati*, < F. *diplomatie* (*t* pron. s) = Sp. Pg. *diplomacia* = It. *diplomazia*, < L. as if **diplomatia*, diplomacy, < *diploma*(*t-*), a diploma: see *diploma.*] **1.** The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy.* [Rare in the plural.]

Richard [I.], by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jernsalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 162.

A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomacies* of Mr. Disraeli. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—**3.** Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—**4.** A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investure of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate!

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatics.* [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy.* *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 130.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomate;* = D. *diplomaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplomat*, < F. *diplomate* = Pg. *diplomata*, < NL. as if **diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, < L. *diploma*(*t-*), diploma: see *diploma.*] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.

Saturday Rev.

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, ppr. *diplomating.* [< *diploma* + *-ate*2.] To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma; diploma. [Rare.]

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.

A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

diplomatial (dip-lō-mā'shial), *a.* [< *diplomacy* (F. *diplomatie*) + *-al.*] Same as *diplomatic.* *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diplomatique* = Sp. *diplomático* = Pg. It. *diplomatico* (cf. D. G. *diplomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *diplomatisk*), < L. as if **diplomaticus*, < *diploma*(*t-*), diploma: see *diploma.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to diplomas or diplomatics.

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle*, Orig. and Prog. of Writing, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic* agent.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.—**Diplomatic corps** or **body**, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

diplomatical (dip-lō-mat'i-kal), *a.* Samo as *diplomatic.*

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write *diplomatically;* even in declaring war men are quite courteous. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 558.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—**3.** With reference to diplomatics; from the point of view of diplomatics.

The indiction-number in n. 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic:* see *-ics.*] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

diplomatism (di-plō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ism.*] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]

diplomatist (di-plō'ma-tist), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ist;* = F. *diplomatiste.*] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

diplomatize (di-plō'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomatized*, ppr. *diplomatizing.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomatising* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 132.

II. *trans.* **1.** To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomatised* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 479.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.*

Also spelled *diplomatise.*

diplomatology (di-plō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλωμα*(*τ-*) (see *diploma*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The study or science of diplomatics. [Rare.]

Certain it is that many of the young docents whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea.*

Diploneura (dip-lō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew.] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fī'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *φύσα*, a bellows.] **1.** A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calycophora*, being detached diphyzoöids of *Sphæronectes*, as *D. inermis* from *Sphæronectes gracilis. Gegenbaur*, 1853. [Not in use.]—**2.** A genus of fishes.

diplopia (di-plō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy.*

diplopic (di-plop'ik), *a.* [< *diplopia* + *-ic.*] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image.

diploplacula (dip-lō-plak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *diploplaculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula.*

Hyatt, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, XXIII. 89.

diploplacular (dip-lō-plak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ar*3.] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a diploplacula.

diploplaculate (dip-lō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ate*1.] Same as *diploplacular. Hyatt.*

Diplopnoi (di-plop'nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

diplopod (dip'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It [a new form of *Gregarinidæ*] was found in the digestive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named Cnemidospora lutea.

Smithsonian Report, 1883, Zoölogy.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognatha.*

Diplopoda (di-plop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognatha* (which see): so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda.*

diplopodous (di-plop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *diplopod* + *-ous.*] Diplopod; chilognathous.

Diploprion (di-plop'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes with serrature to the preoperculum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diplopriontinæ.*

Diplopriontinæ (di-plop″ri-on-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploprion*(*t-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, represented by the genus *Diploprion*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diploprion bifasciatus*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian sea.

Diploptera (di-plop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplopterus:* see *diplopterous.*] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the fore wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family *Vespidæ* (which see). See also *wasp.* Also *Diplopteryga.*

Diplopteri (di-plop′tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus,* q. v.] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteroidei.*

Diplopteridæ (dip-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus.* They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiphycercal tail, two short dorsals, smooth head-bones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis.*

Diplopteroidei (di-plop-tę-roi′dę-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-oidei.*] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus,* and including also *Dipterus, Osteolepis, Tripterus, Glyptopomus,* and *Staganolepis.* Also called *Dipteroidei.*

diplopterous (di-plop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diplopterus,* < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing.] In *entom.,* having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diploptera.*

Diplopterus (di-plop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.,* a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family *Diplopteridæ:* so called from the two dorsal fins. *Agassiz,* 1835. —2. In *ornith.,* a genus of American ground-cuckoos, of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ,* sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Diplopterinæ. D. nævius* is an example. *D. phasianellus* represents a different section of the same genus. *Boie,* 1826.

Diplopteryga (dip-lop-ter′i-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin.] Same as *Diploptera.*

Which Kirby, because the termination -ptera denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopteryga.*
E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 505.

diplopy (dip′lō-pi), *n.* Same as *diplopia.*

Diplosoma (dip-lō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σῶμα,* body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidæ.*

Diplosomidæ (dip-lō-sō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma.* The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zoöids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

diplosphenal (dip-lō-sfē′nal), *a.* [< *diplosphene* + *-al.*] Same as *hyposphenal.* [Rare.]

These vertebræ show the *diplosphenal* articulation seen in Megalosaurus.
O. C. Marsh, Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 334.

diplosphene (dip′lō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σφήν,* a wedge.] Same as *hyposphene. Marsh.* [Rare.]

diplospondylic (dip″lō-spon-dil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος,* a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + *-ic.*] In *zoöl.,* having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomerous: applied to the vertebræ of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

diplospondylism (dip-lō-spon′di-lizm), *n.* [< *diplospondyl-ic* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.,* the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebræ, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches; embolomerism.

diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē′mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στήμων,* the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* having twice as many stamens as petals.

We say [the flower is] *diplostemenous* if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in stonecrop. *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 246.

diplostemony (dip-lō-stē′mō-ni), *n.* [As *diplostemon-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.,* the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many stamens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of stamens, the inner may be antipetalous and the outer antisepalous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called *obdiplostemony.*

Diplostomidea (dip″lō-stō-mid′ę-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στόμα,* opening, + *-idea.*] A group of dipneumonous or pneumonophorous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see): same as *Decacrenidia. Semper.*

Diplostomidea, . . . established by Semper to contain the singular Rhopalodina lageniformis, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anus close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echinoderms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 183.

diplostomidean (dip″lō-stō-mid′ę-an), *a.* [< *Diplostomidea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Diplostomidea.*

diplosyntheme (dip-lō-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σύνθημα,* agreement, connection, < *συντιθέναι,* put together: see *synthesis.*] Same as *disyntheme.*

diplotegia (dip-lō-tē′ji-ä), *n.*; pl. *diplotegiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *τέγος,* roof.] In *bot.,* a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoön (dip-lō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A genus of monogeneous trematode worms infesting the gills of fishes. *D. paradoxum* is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as *diporpæ;* they have a ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two individuals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double animals lay eggs at fixed periods, usually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long coiled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the diporpa-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilia. See *diporpa.* Also written *Diplozoum.*

dip-net (dip′net), *n.* A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.

Dipneumona (dip-nū′mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipneumonus:* see *dipneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Dipnoi,* or lung-fishes, containing the mudfishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus,* as distinguished from *Monopneumona* (*Ceratodus*). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachians, and slender paired fins, with a jointed cartilaginous axis having rays only on one side. See cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus.*

2. A division of holothurians, of the order *Pneumonophora,* having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to *Apneumona.* It contains the branchiate holothurians, excepting *Rhopalodina.*

Dipneumoneæ (dip-nū-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Dipneumones* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Dipneumones,* 2.

Dipneumones (dip-nū′mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* usually pl., *πνεύμονες,* the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the *Dipneusta,* or *Dipnoi,* containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren:* distinguished from *Monopneumones.*—2. In *entom.,* a division of *Arancida* or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and scattered ocelli: distinguished from *Tetrapneumones.* Most spiders belong to this division. Also *Dipneumoneæ.*

dipneumonous (dip-nū′mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dipneumonus,* < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* lung.] In *zoöl.:* (*a*) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipneumones.* (*b*) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having the characters of the *Dipneumona.* (*c*) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertaining to such branchiate *Holothurioidea.*

Dipneusta (dip-nūs′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + **πνευστός,* < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipneustal (dip-nūs′tal), *a.* [< *Dipneusta* + *-al.*] Same as *dipnoan.*

Dipneusti (dip-nūs′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Dipneusta.*] Same as *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoa (dip′nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipnoan (dip′nō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dipnoi* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.* Also *dipneustal.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Dipnoi (dip′nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dipnous,* doubly breathing: see *dipnoöus.*] A subclass of fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* (*Dipneumona*) and *Ceratodus* (*Monopneumona*), and many extinct relatives. They have both branchial and pulmonary respiration, whence the name; no distinct anapensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiarticulate. The skeleton is partially osseous, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimentary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the esophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living *Dipnoi* are divisible into two groups, *Dipneumona* with paired lungs, and *Monopneumona* with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order (or suborder) called *Ctenodipterini,* by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See *barramunda, Ceratodidæ, Ctenodipterini, Dipteridæ, Lepidosirenidæ, mudfish,* and *Sirenoidea.* Also called *Diplopnoi, Dipneusta, Dipneusti, Dipnoa.*

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Dipnoi* present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

dipnoid (dip′noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.*

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the *dipnoid* organization. *Day* (1880).

II. *n.* A fish of the subclass *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Among the *Dipnoids* we see an air-bladder having a lung-like function. *Day* (1880).

dipnoöus (dip′nō-us), *a.* [< NL. *dipnous* (see *Dipnoi*), < Gr. *δι-,* doubly, + *-πνους,* breathing, < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the *Dipnoi;* specifically, pertaining to the *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoous and Osteoglossoid types.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 673.

2. Having two openings, as a wound.

Dipoda† (dip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed, biped: see *dipode, Dipus.*] A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone.

Dipodæ (dip′ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ.*

dipode (dī′pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*) (= L. *bipes:* see *biped*), two-footed, < *δι-,* two-, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Having only two feet; walking on two feet; biped.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Bipes,* having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore appearing as if biped.

dipodic (dī-pod′ik), *a.* [< *dipody* + *-ic.*] In *pros.:* (*a*) Constituting a dipody: as, a *dipodic* measure; a *dipodic* colon. (*b*) Determined or computed by dipodies: as, *dipodic* division or measurement.

Dipodidæ (dī-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of saltatorial myomorphic rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; long hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case short and broad; the infraorbital foramen very large, rounded; the zygomata slender, decurved; and the mastoid portion of the auditory bulla highly developed. The family as here defined includes three well-marked types, *Dipodinæ, Pedetinæ,* and *Zapodinæ;* the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters of *Dipodidæ* are the same as those of *Dipodinæ.* Also called *Dipodina, Dipodæ, Dipina.* See first cut under *deer-mouse.*

Dipodina (dip-ō-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-ina*2.] Same as *Dipodidæ.*

Dipodinæ (dip-ō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Dipodidæ;* the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebræ are more or less ankylosed; the metatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal bones are often fused into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the grinding teeth are rooted. There are three genera, *Dipus, Alactaga,* and *Platycercomys.* See *Dipus, jerboa.*

Dipodomyinæ (dī-pod″ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipodomys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of saltatorial myomorphic rodents, of the family *Saccomyidæ.* The technical characters are: external cheek-pouches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper incisors; the mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, jerboa-like, fitted for leaping, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and soles densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebræ ankylosed; the pelage soft; and the tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to America, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different family, that of the pocket-mice. The animals are also known as *kangaroo-rats* or *kangaroo-mice.* There is but one genus, *Dipodomys.*

Dipodomys (dī-pod′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed (see *dipode*), + *μῦς* =

E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*. *D. phillipsi* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,

Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*).

a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species or variety, *D. ordi*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (dip′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *dipodies* (-diz). [< LL. *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), < Gr. *διποδία*, a dipody, two-footedness, < *διπόδης*, two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and trochees are regularly, and anapests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to *dipody*.

One trochaic or iambic *dipody* for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 101.

dipolar (dī-pō′lär), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *polar*.] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a *dipolar* quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are *dipolar* quantities.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is *dipolar* symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is *dipolar* asymmetry. *Tait*, Light, § 298.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, *n. pl.* See *Diipolia*.

diporpa (dī-pôr′pä), *n.*; pl. *diporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πόρπη*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoön* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpæ*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpæ* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Dippel's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dippere* (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. *didapper*); < *dip* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] [Cf. *dopper*.] Same as *Dunker*[1].—3. In *paper-manuf.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

The fair *dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence—6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United

European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle*.—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under *Ursa*.—9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-clam (dip′ėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Mactridæ*, *Mactra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

dipperful (dip′ėr-fůl), *n.* [< *dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze *dipperfuls* of water. *The Century*, XXVI. 732.

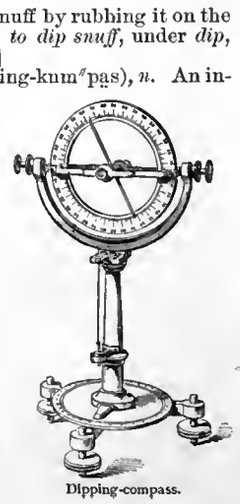
dipping (dip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *dippings* is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically—2. Baptism by immersion.—3. The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.—6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

dipping-compass (dip′ing-kum″pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.



Dipping-compass.

dipping-frame (dip′ing-fram), *n.* 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.—2. A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

dipping-house (dip′ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

dipping-liquor (dip′ing-lik″or), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

dipping-needle (dip′ing-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under *dipping-compass*.

dipping-pan (dip′ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

dipping-tube (dip′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

dipping-vat (dip′ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip′ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip′pīp), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

dip-regulator (dip′reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight*.

diprionidian (dī-prī-ọ̄-nid′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πρίων*, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of *πρίειν*, saw), + *-id-ian*.] An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionidian*. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

diprismatic (dī-priz-mat′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *prismatic*.] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystal.*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip′rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip′rō″lėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (dī-pro-sō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπρόσωπος*, two-faced, < *δι-*, two-, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (dī-prō′tọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scalpriform; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Post-tertiary of Australia.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI. 321.

diprotodont (dī-prō′tọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diprotodon*(*t-*).] I. *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*: opposed to *polyprotodont*.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (dī-prō-tọ̄-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diprotodon*(*t-*) + *-ia*[2].] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Dipsacaceæ (dip-sa-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., sometimes improp. *Dipsaceæ*, < *Dipsacus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

ers in heads: nearly allied to the *Compositæ*, but having the anthers quite distinct. It includes 5 genera and about 120 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The larger genera are *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

dipsacaceous (dip-sạ-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the order *Dipsacaceæ*.

dipsaceous (dip-sā′shius), *a.* Same as *dipsacaceous*.

Dipsacus (dip′sạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (L. *dipsacos*—Pliny), < Gr. *δίψακος*, the teazel, so named with reference to the leaf-axils, which in some species hold water (cf. *δίψακος*, a certain disease attended with violent thirst), < *δίψα*, thirst, > *διψᾶν*, *διψῆν*, thirst.] **1.** A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the natural order *Dipsacaceæ*. The principal species is *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See *teazel*.

Fullers' Teazel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

a, scale of the receptacle; *b*, corolla.

2†. In *conch.*, an old genus of gastropods: same as *Eburna*.

Dipsadidæ (dip-sad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of snakes, typified by the genus *Dipsas*: same as the subfamily *Dipsadinæ*.

Dipsadinæ (dip-sạ-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and

Dipsas irregularis.

they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*.

dipsadine (dip′sạ-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipsadinæ*.

dipsas (dip′sas), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δίψας*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adj., used as fem. of *δίψιος*, thirsty, causing thirst, < *δίψα*, thirst.] **1.** A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
> And *dipsas*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.
>
> It thirsted
> As one bit by a *dipsas*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family *Dipsadidæ*. *D. dendrophila* is East Indian, *D. fasciata* West African. *Laurenti*, 1768.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels. *W. E. Leach*, 1814.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*. *Doubleday*, 1847.

dip-sector (dip′sek′tor), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon.

dipsetic (dip-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διψητικός*, provoking thirst, thirsty, < *διψᾶν*, thirst, v., < *δίψα*, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. *E. D.*

dipsey (dip′si), *n.* [In comp. *dipsey-line*, and, as first found, *dipsin-lead* (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of *deep-sea* (*-line*, *-lead*) (cf. E. dial. *dipness* for *deepness*). It cannot be formed from *dip*.] A plummet or sinker, usually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] *Bartlett*.

dipsey-line (dip′si-līn), *n.* A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

dipsin-lead†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **dipsey-lead*, orig. *deep-sea lead*: see *dipsey*.] A plummet.

> Sound with your *dipsin lead*, and note diligently what depth you finde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 435.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *dipsomania* + *-ac*: see *maniac*.] **I.** *n.* One who suffers from an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip′sō-mạ-nī′ạ-kạl), *a.* Same as *dipsomaniac*.

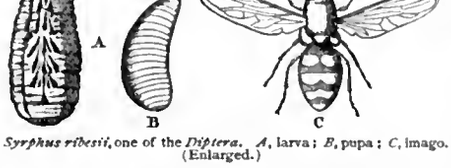
dipsopathy (dip-sop′a-thi), *n.* [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in other words in *-pathy*, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In *med.*, a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingested.

dipsosis (dip-sō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.

dip-splint (dip′splint), *n.* Same as *chemical match* (which see, under *match*[1]).

dipter (dip′tėr), *n.* A dipterous insect.

Diptera (dip′tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipterus*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] **1.** An order of metabolous hexapod insects. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membranous wings with radiating nervures, not folded at rest, a posterior pair being only represented by halteres or poisers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modified mandibles, maxillæ, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labial palpi; antennæ generally short; two large compound eyes, often of thousands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothorax being correspondingly developed. Metamorphosis is complete; the larvæ are spodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupæ are usually coarctate (see cut under *coarctate*), sometimes obtected. The common house-fly, blue-bottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cushions called pulvilli, beset with fine hairs expanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhesion is aided in some cases by a viscid secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be 9,000 European species alone, supposed to be not a twentieth part of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as North American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, mosquitos, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot-flies, tzetzes, etc., belong to this order. It is variously subdivided, one division being into four suborders: the *Pupipara*, which are parasitic, and developed in the body of the parent, as the bee-lice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemocera*, or crane-flies, gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc.; and the wingless *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, which are oftener ranked as a



Syrphus ribesii, one of the *Diptera*. *A*, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (Enlarged.)

distinct order. Another division is into the suborders *Orthorhapha* and *Cyclorhapha*, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, *Nematocera* and *Brachycera*; the latter with also two sections, *Aschiza* and *Schizophora*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *dipteron*.

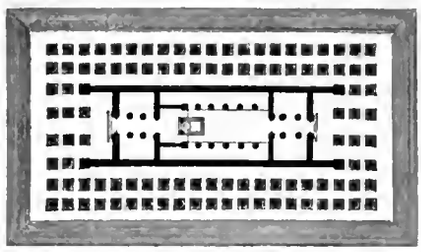
Dipteraceæ (dip-tę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipterad (dip′tę-rad), *n.* In *bot.*, a member of the order *Dipteraceæ* or *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipteral (dip′tę-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged; of a temple, with double peristyle: see *dipterous*, *dipteros*.] **1.** In *entom.*, having two wings only; dipterous.—**2.** In *arch.*, consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely surrounding the cella. See cut in next column.

dipteran (dip′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *dipterous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order *Diptera*. Also *dipteron*.



Plan of a Dipteral Temple.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, according to Wood.

Dipteridæ (dip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic dipnoous fishes, typified by the genus *Dipterus*. They had an elongated form, a heterocercal tail, and two short dorsals on the posterior half of the body, opposite the ventrals and anal respectively. They were inhabitants of the Devonian and Carboniferous seas. Also called *Dipterini*, *Ctenodipterini*, and *Ctenodipteridæ*.

Dipterini (dip-tę-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes: same as *Dipteridæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1843.

dipterist (dip′tę-rist), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the *Diptera*; a collector of *Diptera*. Also *dipterologist*.

Dipterix, *n.* [NL.] See *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocarpeæ (dip″tę-rō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterocarpus* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous trees of the tropics of the old world, including 10 genera and over 100 species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous balsamic products. The order includes the gurjun-balsam trees (species of *Dipterocarpus*), the Sumatra camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Vateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shorea robusta*), which next to teak is the most valuable timber-tree of India. Also *Dipteraceæ*.

Dipterocarpus (dip″tę-rō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, chiefly insular, type of the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*. There are 25 species, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torches, in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, or gurjun-balsam, is the product chiefly of *D. alatus* and *D. turbinatus*.

Fruit of *Dipterocarpus*.

dipterocecidium (dip″tę-rō-sē-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *dipterocecidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (> dim. *κηκίδιον*, ink), prop. juice or sap, < *κηκίειν*, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable structure by the attack of a dipterous insect.

Dipteroidei (dip-tę-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* for *Diplopterus*, q. v., + *-oidei*.] An alternative name in Bleeker's ichthyological system for his family *Diplopteroidei*.

dipterological (dip″tę-rō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *dipterology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to dipterology.

dipterologist (dip-tę-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dipterology* + *-ist*.] Same as *dipterist*.

dipterology (dip-tę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ology*.] The science of the *Diptera*; that department of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies.

dipteron (dip′tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *diptera* (-rạ). [< Gr. *δίπτερον*, neut. of *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteros*, *dipterous*.] **1.** Same as *dipteros*.—**2.** Same as *dipteran*.

dipteros (dip′tę-ros), *n.* [Gr. *δίπτερος*, se. *ναῖς*, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See *dipteral*, 2.

dipterous (dip′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dipterus*, < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτερόν*, wing.] **1.** In *entom.*, having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Diptera* (which see).—**2.** In *bot.*, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family *Dipteridæ*.

Dipterygii (dip-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πτερύγιον, a fin, a little wing, dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraedontid (*Orum*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

Dipteryx (dip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. δι-, two-, + πτέρυξ, a wing, < πτερόν, a wing.] A genus of *Leguminosæ*, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. *D. odorata* of Cayenne furnishes the Tonquin or Tonka or Angostura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *camara-wood*. *D. Eboensis*, the eboe-tree of the Mesquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy, and the inodoroua fruit yields a large amount of oil.

diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. δίπτωτος, with a double case-ending, < δι-, two-, + πτωτός, falling (πτῶσις, case), < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*, assistance.

diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [< LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. δίπτυχα, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier δίπτυχον δελτίον, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of δίπτυχος, double-folded, < δι-, two-, + πτυχή, fold, < πτύσσειν, fold. The second element exists also in *policy*[2], q. v.] **1.** A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends artistic diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church:* (*a*) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The list of names so recorded. (*c*) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgics the diptychs are distinguished as *the diptychs of the living* and *the diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — *the diptychs.*]

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in latter times the bead-roll. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 346.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually singular.]

Little worm-eaten *diptychs*, shewing angular saints on gilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 286.

Dipus (dī'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίπους (= L. *bipes*), two-footed, < δι-, two-, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Dipodinæ:* so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidæ, jerboa.*

dipygus (dī-pī'gus), *n.*; pl. *dipygi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πυγή, rump, buttocks.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

dipylon (dip'i-lon), *n.*; pl. *dipyla* (-lä). [L., < Gr. δίπυλον, neut. of δίπυλος, with two gates, < δι-, two-, + πύλη, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called *the Dipylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

dipyre (di-pīr'), *n.* [< LL. *dipyros*, < Gr. δίπυρος, twice put in the fire, < δι-, twice, + πῦρ = E. *fire*.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + πυρήν, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing two stones or pyrenes.

diradiation (dī-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *radiatio(n-)*, radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

Dirca (dėr'kä), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *Dirce*, Gr. Δίρκη, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, of the natural order *Thymeleaceæ*, and the sole representative of the order in America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

Dircæa (dėr-sē'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dircæa*, fem. of *Dircæus*, pertaining to *Dirce:* see *Dirca.*] A genus of beetles, of the family *Melandryidæ*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

Dircæidæ (dėr-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dircæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Colcoptera*, named from the genus *Dircæa*. *Kirby*, 1837. [Not in use.]

dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *dirdam*, *durdum;* cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger, surliness, snarling.] **1.** Tumult; uproar.

There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, Sermons, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn. — **3.** A scolding; a scoring.

My word! but she'a no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 280.

dire (dīr), *a.* [< L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. δεινός, fearful, terrible, δειλός, fearful, frightened, δείδειν, fear, v., δέος, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire* disaster; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was so *dire* a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

Dire was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What *dire* distress
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 163.

=**Syn.** Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous.

direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [< ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo*, Pg. also *direito* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *derigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule: see *regent, right.* From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress, address, droit, adroit, maladroit.*] **1.** Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* Line succeeding from Father to Son. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde:* as, the motion of a planet is *direct.* — **3.** Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct* interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct* personal knowledge of foreign affairs or any *direct* personal interest in them. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct* shock of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recondite considerations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct* accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice: opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text
That in itself is *direct* and easy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct;* not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

I want a simple answer, and *direct*,
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.
Crabbe, The Borough.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc. — **Direct action.** See *action*, and *direct-action, a.* — **Direct battery, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire,** etc. See the nouns. — **Direct illumination, rays,** etc.; illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction. — **Direct induced current.** See *induction.* — **Direct interval.** See *interval.* — **Direct motion,** in *music*, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion.* — **Direct operation,** in *math.*, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation.* — **Direct predication,** in *logic*, one the subject of which denotes an object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object. — **Direct product,** the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying the magnitudes of two vectors together with the cosine of the angular difference of their directions. — **Direct proof,** proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover. — **Direct ratio,** or **direct proportion.** See *ratio.* — **Direct rhythm.** See *rhythm.* — **Direct sphere,** a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon. — **Direct tax.** See *tax.* — **Direct turn,** in *music*, a melodic embellishment. See *turn.* — **Direct vision,** vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays. — **Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope.* — **Direct way around** an inclosure or a circuit, in *math.*, that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

direct (di-rekt'), *v.* [< ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigeren* = G. *dirigiren* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct, a.*, and cf. *dress, v.* Cf. also *dirge, dirigible.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them. *Dryden*, Ded. of Indian Emperor.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks to *direct* their faces toward in Prayer. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *dircct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Aufidius lies. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion
Direct your anger. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 3.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison, The Campaign, l. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

5. In *music*, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the receipient on; address: as, to *direct* a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady. . . .
Boy. 'Tis *directed* to your Worship.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly *directed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this boke I *direct*
To the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i.

8. In *astrol.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor. —**Directed right line**, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point. =**Syn.** 3. *Guide, Sway* (see *guide*); *Conduct*, etc. (see *manage* and *govern*); to dispose, rule, command (see *enjoin*), control.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. Eccl. x. 10.

He controls and *directs* absolutely.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In *music*, to act as director or conductor.

direct (di-rekt'), *n.* [< *direct*, *v.*] In *musical notation*, the sign 𝄆 placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-rekt'), *adv.* [< ME. *directe*; < *direct*, *a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went *direct* to the point.

And faire Venus, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and set vnto the west ful right
Her golden face in oppositioun
Of God Phebus *directe* discending down.
Henryson, Testament of Cressida, l. 14.

direct-action (di-rekt'ak″shon), *a.* In *mech.*, characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or crosshead connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-cover, steeple-, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping on what is called the *dead-center*. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-rekt'drâft), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

directer (di-rek'tėr), *n.* See *director*.

directing (di-rek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *direct*, *v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle.** See *gabion*.—**Directing plane**, in *perspective*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point**, in *perspective*, the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *direction* = Sp. *direccion* = Pg. *direcção* = It. *direzione* = D. *directie* = G. *direction* = Dan. Sw. *direktion*, < L. *directio*(*n*-), a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The *direction* of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.
B. Peirce.

The *direction* in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The next day there was also a levy for the repairing two Forts: but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good *directions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our *direction*, and we will accommodate matters. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In *music*, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their *directions* and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate. —10. In *astrol.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction.** See *angle*[3].—**Direction cosine**, the cosine of the angle which a given direction makes with that of one of a system of rectangular coördinates in space.—**Direction of the dip.** See *dip*. —**Direction ratio**, the ratio of one of the three oblique coördinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction.** (*a*) In *gun.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (*b*) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon. =**Syn.** 2. Oversight, government, control.

directional (di-rek'shon-al), *a.* [< *direction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The *directional* character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the *directional* character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 5.

Directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude† (di-rek'ti-tūd), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

3*d Serv.* Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in *directitude*.
1*st Serv. Directitude!* what's that? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

directive (di-rek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *directif* = Sp. Pg. *directivo* = It. *direttivo*, < ML. *directivus* (in the phrase *directiva litera*, a letter addressed), < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or *directive*) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 543.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the *directive* influences of some deep-seated want.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not *directive*.
Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3†. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,
In no less working, than are swords and bows
Directive by the limbs. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive* algebra. —**Directive corpuscle**, an apoblast (which see).

directly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted *directly*, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were *directly* connected.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear.
Milton, S. A., l. 1250.

[In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.
Dickens.]

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was *directly* a Poet, it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Iland. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

We found our Sea cards most *directly* false.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 109.

I never *directly* defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 136.

Directly proportional, in *math.* See *proportional*. =**Syn.** 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely, unambiguously.

directness (di-rekt'nes), *n.* 1. Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan.*—2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception. *Carlyle.*

director (di-rek'tor), *n.* [= F. *directeur* (> D. *directeur* = Dan. Sw. *direktör*) = G. *director* = Sp. Pg. *director* = It. *direttore*, < NL. *director*, < L. *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some *director* of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (*b*) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir *director*; an orchestral *director*.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *A. Hamilton.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ or making incisions generally. (*b*) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle.** See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), *n.* [= F. *directorat*; as *director* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The office of a director. —2. A body of directors.

directorial (dir-ek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *director* + *-ial*.] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.
W. Guthrie, Geog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

directorize† (di-rek'tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *directory* + *-ize*.] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Uniturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-rek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *director* + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a director.
Mickle.

directory (di-rek'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *directoire* = Sp. Pg. *directorio* = It. *direttorio*, < LL. *directorius*, serving to direct, ML. NL. neut. *directorium*, a directory, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281.

I must practise a general *directory* and revisory power in the matter. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.*

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-riz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-

quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pie*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicum*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common *directory* of publick prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a *directory*, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Dict.*

Specifically — **2.** A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode. — **3.** A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically — **4.** [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

directress (di-rek'tres), *n.* [< *director* + *-ess.*] A female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-rek'triks), *n.* [= F. *directrice* = It. *direttrice*, < NL. *directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] **1.** A woman who governs or directs. — **2.** In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface. — **3.** In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball.* See *embrasure.* — **Directrix of a conic**, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus. — **Directrix of electrodynamic action** of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

direful (dīr'fûl), *a.* [< *dire* + *-ful*, 1, irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,
With *direful* looks at your nativity,
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.
Greene, James IV., i.

=**Syn.** See list under *dire*.

direfully (dīr'fûl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dīr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

direly† (dīr'li), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *direly* had foretnought.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> It. *dirimere* = Sp. Pg. *dirimir* = F. *dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take. Cf. *adempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the judiciall examination for a proulso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the difinitiue strife might be *dirempted* by sentence.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *a.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Parted; separated. *Stow.*

diremption (di-remp'shon), *n.* [< L. *diremptio(n-)*, < *dirimere*, pp. *diremptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.] **1.** A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [Rare.] — **2.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [Not used.]

direness (dīr'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

direption† (di-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *direptio(n-)*, < *diripere*, pp. *direptus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *rapere*, snatch. Cf. *correption*.] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

direptitious† (dir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [After *surreptitious* (q. v.), < L. *direptus*, pp. of *diripere*, tear away: see *direption*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

direptitiously† (dir-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1532.

dirge (dėrj), *n.* [Sc. also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); < ME. *dirge*, *dorge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "*Dirige*, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): L. *dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In ME. the *dirge* or *dirige* is often mentioned in connection with the *placebo*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, vnto my sepulture
To sing my *dirige* with great deuocion.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 641.

And ouer yt he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for euer, one day in ye weke, a solempne *dirige* to be aonge, and vpon ye morowe a masse. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1422.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,
Then kisa thy pale lips, and then die myself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirige," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirige" or *Dirige*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

=**Syn.** *Dirge*, *Requiem*, *Elegy*, lament, threnody, coronach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a *requiem* may be only music or may be a song. An *elegy* is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A *requiem*, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-*dirge* of the slain.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

Now change your praises into piteous cries,
And Eulogies turne into *Elegies*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372.

dirge-ale† (dėrj'āl), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.
Holinshed, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, *n.* See *durjee*.

dirgeful (dėrj'fûl), *a.* [< *dirge* + *-ful*, 1.] Funereal; wailing; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

dirgie (dėr'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *drigie*, *dregie*, *dredgie*, = E. *dirge*, < ME. *dirge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden.*

dirhem, *n.* See *derham*.

Dirichlet's principle. See *principle*.

diriget, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

dirigent (dir'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dirigeant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dirigente*, < L. *dirigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **dirigibilis*, < *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a *dirigible* balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō″tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

diriment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [< L. *dirimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, *v.*] Nullifying. — **Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment impediments* as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 436.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *durk*; < Ir. *duirc*, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially — (*a*) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duniwassal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding — he swore secrecy upon his drawn *dirk*.
Scott, Waverley, lxv.

(*b*) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas.


Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *v. t.* [< *dirk*[1], *n.*] To poniard; stab.

I thonght of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirk[2]† (dėrk), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;
Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

dirk-knife (dėrk'nīf), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

dirkness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*. *Chaucer.*

dirl (dirl), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *drill*, pierce: see *drill*[1], *thrill*.] **1.** To thrill. — **2.** To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dirl (dirl), *n.* [< *dirl*, *v.*] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .
It just played *dirl* on the bane.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirochelyoidæ (dī-rok″e-li-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dirochelys* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Deirochelyoidæ*, in his family *Emydoidæ*, from the genus *Dirochelys*.

Dirochelys (dī-rok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δειρή, neck, + χέλυς, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoidæ*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*.

dirt (dėrt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from ME. *drit* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. Isa. lvii. 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the *durt*
Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because her horse stumbled; how she waded through the *dirt* to pluck him off me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of *dirt* is among the earliest passions.
C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as *dirt*.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—**3.** In *placer-mining*, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich *dirt* and poor *dirt*, and of stripping off so many feet of top *dirt* before getting to pay *dirt*, the latter meaning *dirt* with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick*, California, p. 120.

4†. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 29.

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—**Pay dirt**, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under def. 3.—**To eat dirt**, to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—**To fling dirt at**, to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a *dirt* road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on *dirt* floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. *Peter Cartwright*, Autobiog., p. 486.

dirt (dėrt), *v. t.* [< *dirt*, *n.* Cf. *drit*, *drite*, *v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. use.]

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* most those whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and *dirt* the pavement and matting.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 96.

dirt-bed (dėrt'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dėrt'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt.

dirt-cheap (dėrt'chēp), *a.* As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be *dirt-cheap* at the money. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dėrt'ē″ting), *n.* **1.** The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ottomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—**2.** Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtily (dėr'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—**2.** Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtily and desperately gull'd. *Donne*, Elegies, xii.

dirtiness (dėr'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and *dirtinesse* of the place wherein it standeth. *Stow*, The Romans, an. 386.

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestours, . . . this degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech would return to the dunghill.
Barrow, Works, I. xiii.

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—**3.** Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the *dirtiness* of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dėrt'skrā″pėr), *n.* A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dėr'ti), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durty*, *durtie*; < *dirt* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a *dirty* mixture; *dirty* work.

And all his armour sprinckled was with blood,
And soyld with *durtie* gore that no man eas
Discerne the hew thereof. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound
On the dank and *dirty* ground.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and *dirty*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.*

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the *dirty* work with pleasure, since *dirty* work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 106.

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads.—**Syn. 1.** *Filthy*, *Foul*, etc. See *nasty*.—**2.** Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—**4** and **5.** Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dėr'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dirtied*, ppr. *dirtying*. [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and *dirties* those fingers which are instrumental in consecration.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

dirty-allen (dėr'ti-al″en), *n.* [E. dial., < *dirty* + *allen*, var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird.

diruption† (di-rup'shon), *n.* [< L. *diruptio(n-)*, < *dirumpere* or *disrumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, *disruptus*, break apart: see *disrupt*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

Dis (dis), *n.* [L., related, but prob. not directly, with *dis* (*dīt-*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich (cf. *Pluto*, < Gr. Πλούτων, as related to πλοῦτος, rich), both akin to *dīus*, *dīvus*, divine, *deus*, a god: see *deity*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot
The means that dusky *Dis* my daughter got,
Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

dis-. [ME. *dis-*, *des-*, OF. *des-*, *dis-*, *de-*, F. *des-*, *dis-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *des-*, *dis-* = It. *dis-*, *des-*, *s-* (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), < L. *dis-*, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t* (and sometimes *g*, *h*, *j*, and *r*, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, to *dif-* before *f*, to *dir-* before a vowel (as in *diribere* and *dirimere*: see *dirempt*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *bis*, orig. **dvis* = Gr. δίς, twice), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original L. *de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.), while others having original L. *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *defer*[2] = *differ*, *defame*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dif-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *discant*, *descant*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dif-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,' etc., as in *distend*, *dispart*, *dissident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negativing the primitive, as in *dissimilar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *disesteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrecollect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by apheresis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *splay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, *display*, *disport*, etc.

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*.

disability (dis-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disabilities* (-tiz). [= It. *disabilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *ability*.] **1.** Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, *disability* arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great *disability*.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . "Many," says Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion." *Everett*, Orations, II. 121.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability*.
Bancroft.

Specifically—**2.** Want of competent means or instruments.—**3.** Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old *disabilities* of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

=**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability*, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. *Disability* implies deprivation or loss of power; *inability* indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from *inability* to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external *disability* disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabled*, ppr. *disabling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *v.*] **1.** To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is *disabled* by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is *disabled* by lameness; loss of memory *disables* a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

A single State or a minority of States ought to be *disabled* to resist the will of the majority.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have *disabled* mine estate
By something showing a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

3†. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He *disabled* my judgment. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and shewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he *disabled* himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.

=**Syn. 1.** To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify.

disable† (dis-ā'bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *a.*] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our *disable* and unactive force. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

disablement (dis-ā'bl-ment), *n.* [< *disable* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the faculty.
South, Sermons, V. lv.

dis-abridge†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *abridge*.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did *dis-abbridge*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. II.

disabuse (dis-a-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabused*, ppr. *disabusing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *abuse*, *v.*] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would *disabuse* them. *Goldsmith*, Grumbler.

The first step of worthiness will be to *disabuse* us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-a-kom'ō-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaccommodated*, ppr. *disaccommodating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodate*, *v.*] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, excii.

disaccommodation (dis-a-kom-ō-dā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another; . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.

disaccord (dis-a-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desacorder*, *desaccorder*, F. *désaccorder*, < *des-* priv. + *acorder*, agree: see *dis-* and *accord*, *v.*] To disagree; refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

disaccordant (dis-ạ-kôr′dạnt), *a.* [< OF. *desacordant, desaccordant*, ppr. of *desacorder, desaccorder*, disagree: see *disaccord*, and cf. *accordant*.] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disaccustom (dis-ạ-kus′tom), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disaccustome*; < OF. *desaccoustumer*, F. *désaccoutumer* (= Sp. *desacostumbrar* = Pg. *desacostumar*), < *des-* priv. + *accoustumer*, accustom: see *dis-* and *accustom, v.*] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= F. *désacidifier*; as *dis-* priv. + *acidify*.] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge† (dis-ak-nol′ej), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acknowledge*.] To refuse to acknowledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

disacquaint† (dis-ạ-kwānt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desacointer, desacoointer*, disacquaint, < *des-* priv. + *acointer*, acquaint: see *dis-* and *acquaint, v.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal amart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

disacquaintance† (dis-ạ-kwān′tạns), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acquaintance*.] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The straungenesse thereof proceedes but of noueltie and *disaquaintance* with our eares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-ạ-just′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adjust, v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disarrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they not always in confusion? *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 32.

disadorn (dis-ạ-dôrn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adorn, v.* Cf. OF. *desaorner, desaourner*, despoil.] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey Hairs begin to spread,
Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

disadvance† (dis-ạd-vạns′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disadvaunce*; < ME. *disavauncen*, < OF. *desavancer, desavancier, desadvancier*, hinder, thrust or throw back, < *des-* priv. + *avancer*, advance: see *dis-* and *advance, v.*] **1.** To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To speken of an ordinaunce
How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 511.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and criatin feith were *disavaunced*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And [he] lefte the hoste on the left side, and that was to *disavaunce* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder it unwarely went,
That forced him his shield to *disadvaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

disadvantage (dis-ạd-vạn′tāj), *n.* [< ME. *disadvantage, disavauntage*, < OF. *desavantage*, F. *désavantage* (= Sp. *desventaja* = Pg. *desvantagem* = It. *svantaggio*), < *des-* priv. + *avantage*, advantage: see *dis-* and *advantage, n.*] **1.** Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavorable circumstance or condition: as, the *disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*, to be sure. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the fort is still perfectly discernible.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 325.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

=**Syn.** Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice, drawback.

disadvantage (dis-ạd-vạn′tāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [< OF. *desadvantager*, F. *désavantager*, hinder, disadvantage; from the noun.] To hinder or embarrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and stratagems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal advantages to his friend or family.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 20.

disadvantageable† (dis-ạd-vạn′tāj-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *advantageable*.] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon*, Expense.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-vạn-tā′jus), *a.* [= F. *désavantageux* = Sp. *desventajoso* = Pg. *desvantajoso* = It. *svantaggioso*; as *dis-* priv. + *advantageous*.] **1.** Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the weaker side. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*.
Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2†. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. *Hume*, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-vạn-tā′jus-li), *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions *disadvantageously* differing from the former.
Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-vạn-tā′jus-nes), *n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn.
Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventure† (dis-ad-ven′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *disaventure*, < OF. *desaventure, desadventure, desadvanture* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desaventura* = It. *disaventura*), < *des-* priv. + *aventure*, adventure: see *dis-* and *adventure*.] Misfortune; misadventure.

This infortune or this *disaventure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 176.

Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fearing in this countrey of Syria any such *disaduenture*, because the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee should die at Ecbatana. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

disadventurous† (dis-ad-ven′tūr-us), *a.* [< *disadventure* + *-ous*.] Unfortunate; attended by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heare
To be the record of his ruefull losse,
And of my dolefull *disaventurous* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lease, and lesse all paine,
Then losse of fame in *disaventrous* field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 55.

disadvise† (dis-ad-vīz′), *v. t.* [Chiefly in p. a. *disadvised*, after OF. *desavise*, unadvised, rash, < *des-* priv. + *avise*, pp. of *aviser*, advise: see *dis-* and *advise*. Cf. *disadvised*.] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.
Boyle, Works, V. 464.

disadvised†, *p. a.* [See *disadvise*.] Ill-advised.

In what soeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor *disaduised*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

disaffect (dis-ạ-fekt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affect*[2].] **1.** To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army. —**2.** To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *disaffect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*
His person, or decline his education.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath not been well represented to them.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ded.

3†. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond*, Sermons, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-ạ-fek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disaffect, v.*] **1.** Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.
Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and disloyal. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 57.

2†. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-ạ-fek′ted-li), *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-ạ-fek′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disaffected.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-ạ-fek′shọn), *n.* [< F. *désaffection* (= Sp. *desafician* = Pg. *desaffeição*), disaffection, < *des-* priv. + *affection*, affection: see *dis-* and *affection*, and cf. *disaffect*.] **1.** Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; estrangement; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me, but not a Detestation. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Disaffection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Commodore Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and not on political principle.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2†. In a physical sense, disorder; constitutional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissatisfaction, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.

disaffectionate† (dis-ạ-fek′shọn-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affectionate*, after F. *désaffectionné* = Sp. *desaficionado* = Pg. *desaffeiçoado* = It. *disaffezionato*.] Not well disposed; lacking affection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.
Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-ạ-fêrm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affirm*.] **1.** To deny; contradict.—**2.** In *law*, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed* the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that of the company.
New York Tribune, XLIII., No. 13319, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-ạ-fêr′mạns), *n.* [< *disaffirm*, after *affirmance*.] **1.** Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In *law*, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now you see they have been tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.
State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af-ėr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *disaffirm* + *-ation*, after *affirmation*.] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*

disafforest (dis-a-for′est), *v. t.* [< OF. *desaforester*, < ML. *disafforestare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *afforestare*, afforest: see *dis-* and *afforest*.] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the *disafforesting* of woodland.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 398.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ation*.] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.
The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 302.

disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ment.*] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the *disafforestment* existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag'rē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaggregated*, ppr. *disaggregating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *aggregate.* Cf. Sp. *desagregar* = Pg. *desagregar* = It. *disaggregare*, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially *disaggregated* from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 129.

disaggregation (dis-ag-rē-gā'shen), *n.* [= Sp. *desagregacion* = Pg. *desaggregação*; as *disaggregate* + *-ion*: see *-ation.*] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this *disaggregation* was . . . the necessity for an official building.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō or -ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< *dis-* + *agio.*] Discount on a depreciated currency. See *agio.*

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v. i.* [< F. *désagréer*, displease; as *dis-* priv. + *agree.*] **1.** To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements *disagree* when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses *disagree.*

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree:* that is, the one not to be the other.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.
Bp. Atterbury.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes *disagree.*

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to *disagree* in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree?*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use
Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd
By our accord, shall *disagree* no more.
Cowper, Iliad, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that *disagrees* with the stomach. =**Syn. 1.** To vary (from). — **2.** To differ (with), dissent (from). — **3.** To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disagreeable*: see *-bility.* Cf. OF. *desagreablete*, disagreement.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *desagreable*, F. *désagréable* (= Sp. *desagradable* = Pg. *desagradavel* = It. *sgradevole*), disagreeable, < *des-* priv. + *agreable*, agreeable: see *dis-* and *agreeable*, and cf. *disagree.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue receyued, & teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therevnto.
J. Udall, On Mark iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are *disagreeable* to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be *disagreeable;* food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very *disagreeable.*
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables.* *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from *disagreeables.* *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 422.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (*a*) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (*b*) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the *disagreeableness.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. 1.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdaloue's] style is verbose, he is *disagreeably* full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxix.

disagreeance† (dis-a-grē'ans), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ance.*] Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord.
J. Udall, On Acts viii.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ment.* Cf. F. *désagrément*, disagreeableness, defect.] **1.** Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless *disagreements* in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, On the Attributes, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a *disagreement* with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coxe.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Distinction, Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy. — **4.** Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife.

disalliege† (dis-a-lēj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **alliege* (influenced by *liege*) for **allege*, a verb assumed from *allegiance.*] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?
Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [< ME. *disalowen*, < OF. *desalouer, desalower, desaloer*, < ML. *disallocare*, mixed with **disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *disaloudare*, disallow, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *alloeare*, assign, allow, L. *allaudare*, praise, ML. approve, allow, > OF. *alouer*, allow: see *dis-* and *allow*[1], *allow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to *disallow* items in an account.

It is pitie that those which have authoritie and charge to allow and *disalow* bookes to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, Freethinking, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

They *disallowed* the fine bookes of Moses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

=**Syn.** To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate.

II. *intrans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we *disallow* of this?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

He returnes againe to *disallow* of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partiall advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

disallowable (dis-a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *allowable*[1].] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murē] had vsed dansing in Asia, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so *disalowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stifly denied.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 13.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Ash.*

disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [< *disallow* + *-ance*, after *allowance*[1].] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

The *disallowance* of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disallied*, ppr. *disallying.* [< *dis-* + *ally*[1].] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1022.

disalternt, *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *altern.*] To refuse to alternate, or to permit in alternation.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 4.

disamis (dis'a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel; therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, *i, a, i*, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, *d*, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii;* the two *s*'s show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter *m* shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *barbara.*

disanalogal† (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *analogal.*] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God.
Sir M. Hale, Works of God.

disanchor† (dis-ang'ker), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anchor*[1].] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The saill reised vp, the winde softe gan blow,
Anon *disancred* the shippe in a throw [brief space].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3360.

disangelical† (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *angelical.*] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disanimated*, ppr. *disanimating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *animate.*] **1**†. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of compages of matter, which by means thereof is now *disanimated.* *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 38.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; dejeet. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it *disanimates* his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disanimate:* see *-ation.*] **1**†. Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a daye's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of *disanimation.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannex† (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desannexer;* as *dis-* priv. + *annex.*] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure ouer them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the priuilege of naturalization continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1608).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disannulled*, ppr. *disannulling.*] [< *dis-*, here intensive (like *un-* in *unloose*), + *annul.*] **1.** To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws he [God] hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them *disannulled*, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

That rude law is torne
And *disannuld*, as too too inhumane.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. ii.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we *disannulled* of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, The Black Book.

disannuller (dis-a-nul'ėr), *n.* One who disannuls, annuls, or cancels.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease: the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly; in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

disannulment (dis-ạ-nul'mẹnt), *n.* [< *disannul* + *-ment*.] Annulment.

disanoint (dis-ạ-noint'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anoint*.] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-ạ-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disapareled* or *disapparelled*, ppr. *disapareling* or *disapparelling*. [< OF. *desapareillier, desaparillier, desappareiller*, F. *désappareiller* (= Sp. *desaparejar* = Pg. *desapparelhar*), < *des-* priv. + *apareiller, appareiller*, apparel: see *dis-* and *apparel, v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81.

disappear (dis-ạ-pēr'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desaperer*, < *des-* priv. + *aperer*, appear: see *dis-* and *appear*. Cf. F. *disparaître* (< L. as if **disparescere*), OF. *disaparoistre, desapparoistre* = Sp. *desaparecer* = Pg. *desappareeer* (< ML. as if **disapparescere*) = It. *sparire* (< ML. *disparere*: see *disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke*.

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears:*
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

disappearance (dis-ạ-pēr'ans), *n.* [< *disappear* + *-ance*. Cf. *appearance*.] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."
Paley, Evidences, ii. 9.

disappendency (dis-ạ-pen'den-si), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appendency*.] Detachment from a former connection; separation. *Burn*.

disappoint (dis-ạ-point'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desapointer, desapointier*, F. *désappointer*, disappoint, < *des-* priv. + *apointer*, appoint: see *dis-* and *appoint*.] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked. Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*. Prov. xv. 22.

3†. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.

Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint*. *T. Sanders*, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12).

His retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

disappointed (dis-ạ-poin'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disappoint, v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

disappointing (dis-ạ-poin'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disappoint, v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place [Gorizia] itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 48.

disappointment (dis-ạ-point'mẹnt), *n.* [< *disappoint* + *-ment*, after F. *désappointement*.] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.
Addison, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-ạ-prē'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *appreciate*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *desapreciar*.] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Diet.*

disapprobation (dis-ap-rō-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désapprobation* = Sp. *desaprobacion* = Pg. *desapprovação* = It. *disapprovazione;* as *dis-* priv. + *approbation*.] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke*.

=**Syn.** *Disapprobation* and *Disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval*. See *approbation*.

disapprobatory (dis-ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approbatory*.] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart*.

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate, v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated*. *Blackstone*.

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate, a.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone*.

disappropriation (dis-ạ-prō-pri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désappropriation* = Pg. *desapropriação;* as *dis-* priv. + *appropriation*.] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

disapproval (dis-ạ-prō'vạl), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approval*.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

=**Syn.** See *disapprobation*.

disapprove (dis-ạ-pröv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving*. [= F. *désapprouver* = Sp. *desaprobar* = Pg. *desapprovar* = It. *disapprovare;* as *dis-* priv. + *approve*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of:* as, to *disapprove of* dancing, or *of* late hours.

I *disapprove* alike
The host whose assiduity extreme
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; rejeet as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

II. *intrans.* To express or feel disapprobation.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.
Brougham.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disapprovingly (dis-ạ-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

disardt, *n.* Same as *dizzard*.

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.* [< ME. *desarmen*, < OF. *desarmer*, F. *désarmer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desarmar* = It. *disarmare*, < ML. *disarmare*, disarm, < L. *dis-* priv. + *armare*, arm: see *dis-* and *arm*[2], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons.

These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time conuenient he and the queene heard evensong. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller*.

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarme* all, especially of a wise feare and suspition.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.

II. *intrans.* To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming*.

disarmament (dis-är'mạ-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *désarmement* = Sp. *desarmamiento* = Pg. *desarmamento* = It. *disarmamento*, < ML. **disarmamentum*, < *disarmare*, disarm: see *disarm*, and cf. *armament*.] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament*.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är'mā-tūr), *n.* [< *disarm* + *-ature*, after *armature*.] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

disarmed (dis-ärmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disarm, v.*] 1†. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är'mėr), *n.* One who disarms.

disarrange (dis-ạ-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging*. [< OF. *desarrenger*, F. *désarranger* = Pg. *desarranjar*, disarrange, disarray; as *dis-* + *arrange*.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.
T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xx.

=**Syn.** To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-ạ-rānj'mẹnt), *n.* [< *disarrange* + *-ment*.] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-ạ-rā'), *v.* [< OF. *desareer, desareier, desarreier, desaroyer, desarroyer*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *areer, areier*, etc., array: see *dis-* priv. and *array, v.* Cf. *deray*.] I. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

Departing found,
Half *disarray'd* as to her rest, the girl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The forest, *disarrayed*
By chill November.
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged.
Fenton, Odyssey, xi.

II. *intrans.* To undress or strip one's self.

disarray (dis-ạ-rā'), *n.* [< ME. *disaray, disray, desray,* < OF. **desarroi, desarroi, desroi,* F. *désarroi*, disorder; from the verb: see *disarray, v.*, and cf. *deray, n.*, and *array, n.*] 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden*, Fables.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious *disarray* which the masculine mind accounts order. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange *disarray* of civilized and savage costume. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

disarticulate (dis-är-tik'ụ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarticulated*, ppr. *disarticulating*. [< *dis-* + *articulate;* cf. F. *désarticuler.*] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when necessary, *disarticulating* the specimens in the magnificent collection of Cirripedes. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 302.

disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désarticulation;* as *dis-* + *articulation.*] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

disassent† (dis-ạ-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *disasenten,* < OF. *desassentir,* < *des-* priv. + *assentir*, assent: see *dis-* and *assent.*] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*, he, deceaued in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

disassent† (dis-ạ-sent'), *v. i.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9369.

disassenter† (dis-ạ-sen'tėr), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the *disassenters* could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure.
State Trials, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity† (dis-as-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *assiduity.*] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

disassociate (dis-ạ-sō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassociated*, ppr. *disassociating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *associate.* Cf. F. *désassocier* = Sp. *desasociar.* Cf. *dissociate.*] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . *disassociating* herself from the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 630.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom does, exist *disassociated* from absolute insanity.
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

disassociation (dis-ạ-sō-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *disassociate:* see *-ation.*] The act of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is *disassociation* of the elements of the alum. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 59.

disaster (di-zâs'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *desastre*, F. *désastre* = Pr. *desastre* = Sp. Pg. *desastre* = It. *disastro*, disaster, misfortune, < L. *dis-*, here equiv. to E. *mis-*, ill, + *astrum* (> It. Sp. Pg. *astro* = Pr. F. *astre*), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. *astrum sinistrum*, misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. *benastre*, good fortune, *malastre*, ill fortune; G. *unstern*, 'evil star'; E. *ill-starred*, etc.), < Gr. ἄστρον, a star: see *aster.*] 1†. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great *Disaster* fell out in England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=Syn. 2. *Calamity, Catastrophe*, etc. (see *misfortune*); blow, stroke, reverse.

disaster† (di-zâs'tėr), *v. t.* [< *disaster, n.*] 1. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser.*—2. To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson*, Winter.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

disasterly† (di-zâs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *disaster* + *-ly*2.] Disastrously.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zâs'trus), *a.* [= F. *désastreux* = Sp. Pg. *desastroso* = It. *disastroso;* as *disaster* + *-ous.*] 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun, . . .
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds.
Milton, P. L., i. 597.

Drawing down the dim *disastrous* brow
That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was *disastrous;* the battle proved *disastrous.*

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a *disastrous* Seafight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

The insurrectionary force suffered a *disastrous*, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.
Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

disastrously (di-zâs'trus-li), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted *disastrously* upon his health. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on *disastrously* for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 335.

disastrousness (di-zâs'trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

disattire† (dis-ạ-tīr'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attire, v.*] To disrobe; undress. *Spenser.*

disattune (dis-ạ-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disattuned*, ppr. *disattuning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *attune.*] To put out of tune or harmony. *Bulwer.*

disaugment (dis-âg-ment'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *augment.*] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

disauthorize (dis-â'thor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disauthorized*, ppr. *disauthorizing*. [= OF. *desautoriser, desauthoriser*, F. *désautoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desautorizar* = It. *disautorizzare;* as *dis-* priv. + *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. *W. Wotton.* [Rare.]

disavail† (dis-ạ-vāl'), *v. t.* 1. To injure; prejudice. *Lydgate.*—2. To avail; help. *Paston Letters*, III. 23.

disavail† (dis-ạ-vāl'), *n.* Injury. *Lydgate.*

disavaunce†, *v. t.* See *disadvance.*

disaventure†, *n.* See *disadventure.*

disavouch† (dis-ạ-vouch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *avouch.*] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath *disavouched* it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

disavow (dis-ạ-vou'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desavouen,* < OF. *desavouer*, F. *désavouer*, disavow, < *des-* priv. + *avouer*, avow: seo *avow*1.] 1. To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaime or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parlament hung ominously over him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to *disavow* my principles.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may *disavow* him.
Brougham.

France *disavowed* the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 62.

2†. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

disavowal (dis-ạ-vou'al), *n.* [< *disavow* + *-al*, after *avowal.*] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

disavowance† (dis-ạ-vou'ans), *n.* [< OF. *desavouance,* < *desavouer*, disavow: see *disavow* and *-ance.*] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavowance* of this point [the pope's supremacy]. *South*, Works, VI. i.

disavower (dis-ạ-vou'ėr), *n.* One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-ạ-vou'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desavouement,* < *desavouer*, disavow: see *disavow* and *-ment.*] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letter to the Regius Professor.

disband (dis-band'), *v.* [< OF. *desbander, desbender*, F. *débander* (= It. *disbandare, sbandare*), untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < *des-* priv. + *bander*, tie: see *dis-* and *band*3, *v.* The senses of the E. *disband* involve a ref. to *band*1, *band*2, and *band*3.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, *disbanded* from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to *disband* an orchestra or a society; to *disband* troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] *disbanded* many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedæmonia.
Penn, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a *disbanded* soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be *disbanded;* and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband*.
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolutions, but our purposes *disband* upon the sense of the first violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may *disband*. *Tillotson.*

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army *disbanded* at the close of the war; the society *disbanded* on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*. *Bacon.*

disbandment (dis-band'ment), *n.* [< *disband* + *-ment.*] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The *disbandment* of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries. *The American*, VI. 279.

disbar (dis-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbarred*, ppr. *disbarring*. [< *dis-* priv. + *bar*1. Cf. *debar.*] In *law*, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys.

disbark1 (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bark*2.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared and only *disbarked*). *Boyle*, Works, II. 730.

disbark2 (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbarquer*, F. *débarquer* (> also E. *debark*, q. v.), < *des-* priv. + *barque*, bark: see *bark*3, and cf. *disembark.*] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep an off'ring to the Gods.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

disbarment (dis-bär'ment), *n.* [< *disbar* + *-ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

disbase† (dis-bās'), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, taken as equiv. to *de-*, + *base*[1]; a var. of *debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will *disbase* mine honour so.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

disbecome† (dis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *become.*] To misbecome.

Anything that may *disbecome*
The place on which you sit.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *belief.*] **1.** Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

So
Did I stand question, and make answer, still
With the same result of smiling *disbelief.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 317.

Atheism is a *disbelief* in the existence of God — that is, a *disbelief* in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with. *I. Taylor.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Disbelief*, *Unbelief*, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. *Disbelief* is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. *Unbelief* may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a *disbelief* in great men.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, i.

A *disbelief* in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief.*
1 Tim. i. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving.* [< *dis-* priv. + *believe.*] **I.** *trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.
Bp. Atterbury.

I *disbelieve* that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.
F. P. Cobbe, Ministry of Religion, p. 257.

II. *intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they *disbelieve* outright. *Cardinal Manning.*

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'vėr), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church.
Watts.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

disbench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bench.*] **1.** To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words *disbench'd* you not.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.

disbend (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbender*, < ML. *disbendare*, unbend, loosen; in E. as if *dis-* priv. + *bend*[1]. Cf. *disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart.
Stirling, Julius Cæsar, cho. 3.

disbind† (dis-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bind.* Cf. *disbend* and *disband.*] To unbind; loosen.

Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not doe?
J. Mede, Discourses, i. 2.

disblame† (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desblamen*, < OF. *desblasmer*, *desblamer*, excuse, < *des-* priv. + *blasmer*, *blamer*, blame: see *dis-* and *blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

Desblameth me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 17.

disbloom (dis-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [gravediggers], but sophisticated and *disbloomed.*
R. L. Stevenson.

disbodied† (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of **disbody*, equiv. to *disembody.*] Disembodied.

They conceive that the *disbodyed* soules shall return from their unactive and silent recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

disbord† (dis-bôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desborder*, F. *déborder*, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < *des-* priv. + *bord*, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ship, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
They streightly bound me, and did all *disbord*
To shore to supper. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv.

disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *disboscatio(n-)*, < *dis-* priv. + *boscus*, a wood: see *boscage*, *bush*[1].] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

disbosom (dis-bůz'um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and *disbosomed* all.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 118.

disbourgeon, *v. t.* See *disburgeon.*

disbowel (dis-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disboweled*, *disbowelled*, ppr. *disboweling*, *disbowelling.* [< ME. *disbowelen* (spelled *dysbowaylyn* —Prompt. Parv.); < *dis-* priv. + *bowel.*] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead, . . .
Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
But halfe *disbowel'd* lies above the ground.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

Nor the *disbowelled* earth explore
In search of the forbidden ore.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur,
A dead *disbowelled* mystery.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

disbrain (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently *disbrained* and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation. *Nature*, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-brânch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbrancher*, *desbranchir*, disbranch, < *des-* priv. + *branche*, branch: see *dis-* and *branch.*] **1.** To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

disbud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bud*[1].] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

disburden (dis-bėr'dn), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis-* priv. + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

The Ship having *disburdened* her selfe of 70 persons, . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Monacan.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 196.

How have thy travels
Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

When we have new perception, we shall gladly *disburden* the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me. *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, disembarrass.

II. *intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . .
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton, P. L., x. 719.

disburgeon (dis-bėr'jọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon.*

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to *disburgeoning.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

disburse (dis-bėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing.* [< OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser* (whence also *deburse*, q. v.) (= It. *sborsare*), < *des-*, apart, + *bourse*, a purse: see *dis-* and *burse*, *bourse*, *purse.*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would *disburse* twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and *disbursed.* *Calhoun*, Works, I. 18.

disburse† (dis-bėrs'), *n.* [< *disburse*, *v.*] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first *disburses.* *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 342.

disbursement (dis-bėrs'ment), *n.* [= F. *déboursement* = It. *sborsamento*; as *disburse* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of paying out or expending, as money.

It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for *disbursement*, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the *disbursements* of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

disburser (dis-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

disburthen (dis-bėr'ŦHn), *v.* See *disburden.*

disc, *n.* See *disk.*

discage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discaged*, ppr. *discaging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly *discaged*, to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

discal (dis'kạl), *a.* [< *disc*, *disk*, + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal. — **2.** On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk. — **Discal cell**, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopters, sometimes divided longitudinally into two. — **Discal spot**, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidæ.* Also called *orbicular spot.*

discalceate† (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [= F. *déchaussé*, < L. *discalceatus*, unshod, < *dis-* priv. + *calceatus*, shod, pp. of *calceare*, shoe: see *dis-* and *calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

discalceation† (dis-kal-sē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *discalceate*: see *-ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [< L. *discalceatus*, unshod: see *discalceate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalceati* (the barefooted).

discamp† (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descamper*, < *des-* priv. + *camp*, camp: see *dis-* and *camp*[2]. Cf. *decamp.*] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. *Minsheu.*

No enemie put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exueret).
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242.

discander†, *v. i.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspere (A. and C., iii. 11) cited under *discandy.*

discandy† (dis-kan'di), *v. i.* [Appar. < *dis-* priv. + *candy*[1], *v.*; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* [var. *discandering* — Knight] of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

discant (dis'kant), *n.* See *descant.*

discapacitate (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discard (dis-kärd'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *descartar* = It. *scartare*, discard, reject, dismiss; as *dis-*

+ *card*[1]. Cf. *decard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (*b*) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a suit not led, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole*, Whist, v.

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now;
Anger and fury in thy place must enter.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee,
Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** To turn away, discharge.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to throw cards out of the hand. See I.

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest. *Pole*, Whist, iv.

discard (dis-kärd′), *n.* [< *discard*, *v.*] **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole*, Whist, ii.

(*b*) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard.* *Cavendish*, Whist.

Hence—**2.** One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd′ment), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ment.*] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment.* *Science*, VII. 295.

discardure (dis-kär′dūr), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ure.*] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion? *Hayter*, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.

discarnate† (dis-kär′nāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *carnatus*, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate.*] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discase (dis-kās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discased*, ppr. *discasing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *case*[2].] To take the case or covering from; uncase; strip; undress.

Discase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discatter†, *v. t.* See *disscatter.*

disceivable†, *a.* See *deceivable.* *Chaucer.*

disceptation† (dis-ep-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *disceptation* = Sp. *disceptacion* = Pg. *disceptação*, < L. *disceptatio*(*n-*), < *disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disceptation.* *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

disceptator† (dis′ep-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *disceptator*, < *disceptare*, dispute: see *disceptation.*] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley*, Essays, xxix.

disceptert, *v. t.* See *disscepter.*

discern (di-zèrn′), *v.* [< ME. *discernen*, < OF. *discerner*, *descerner*, *discernir*, F. *discerner* = Sp. Pg. *discernir* = It. *discernere*, *scernere*, < L. *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, separate, divide, distinguish, discern, < *dis-*, apart, + *cernere* = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate: see *certain*, *critic*, etc. Hence *discreet*, *discrete*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. Gen. xxxi. 32.

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned*
From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
In contumelies! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colours, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 234.

2†. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their powre of sight;
So, though these fruits of sense her objects bee,
Yet she *discernes* them by her proper light.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Bellonius reports that the dorcs thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equall to the days of the yeare; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me was *discerned.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well *discern* what we were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5.

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 4.

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 17.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy, descry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 116.

2†. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 81.

3†. To have judicial cognizance: with *of.*

It *discerneth of* forces, frauds, crimes various, *of* stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned of* the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

discernable† (di-zèr′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *discernable*, F. *discernable;* as *discern* + *-able.*] See *discernible.*

discernance† (di-zèr′nans), *n.* [< *discern* + *-ance.*] Discernment. *Nares.*

discerner (di-zèr′nèr), *n.* **1.** One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2†. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12.

discernible (di-zèr′ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *discernibile*, *discernevole*, < LL. *discernibilis*, discernible, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern.*] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable.*

There are some Cracks *discernable* in the white Varnish. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

=**Syn.** Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

discernibleness (di-zèr′ni-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

discernibly (di-zèr′ni-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

discerning (di-zèr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern*, *v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating; penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Bp. Atterbury.*

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise;
But every man has not *discerning* eyes.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 801.

True modesty is a *discerning* grace,
And only blushes in the proper place.
Cowper, Conversation.

discerningly (di-zèr′ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid, Pref.

discernment (di-zèrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *discernement* = Sp. *discernimiento* = Pg. *discernimento* = It. *discernimento*, *scernimento;* as *discern* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment;* also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Penetration*, *Discrimination*, *Discernment*, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discrimination* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd *penetration* shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment.* *Faiths of the World*, p. 353.

discerp† (di-sèrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *discerpere*, tear in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] **1.** To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city. *Dr. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerped* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-sèr-pi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerpible:* see *-bility.*] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston.* [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerpibility*, grosstearing or cutting one part from another. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, I. ii. 9.

discerpible (di-sèr′pi-bl), *a.* [< *discerp* + *-ible.*] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerpible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as descerption. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. ii. 12.

discerptibility (di-sèrp-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerptible:* see *-bility.*] Same as *discerpibility.* [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptivity of various shapes and modifications. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sèrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ible.*] Same as *discerpible.* [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible.* *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-sèrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *discerptio*(*n-*), < *discerpere*, pp. *discerptus*, tear in pieces: see *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption.* *Leibnitz*, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-sèrp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ive.*] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

discession† (di-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *discessio*(*n-*), a separation, departure, < *discedere*, pp. *discessus*, put asunder, go apart, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede.* Cf. *decede*, *decession.*] Departure.

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary *discession*.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

discharge (dis-chärj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [< ME. *dischargen, deschargen*, < OF. *descharger, deschargier, descharcier, deskargier*, F. *décharger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *descargar*, Pg. also *descarregar* = It. *discaricare, discarcare, scaricare*, < ML. *discargare, discarricare*, unload, < *dis-* priv. + *carricare* (> OF. F. *charger*), load, charge: see *dis-* and *charge*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his irons by eight o'clock on the next day at night.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company tooke her and wente out with her.
W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(*a*) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there *discharged* certain merchandize, and took other aboard.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33).

(*b*) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river *discharges*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 145.

(*c*) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

(*d*) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vowes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bassa, we Rid out after Dinner to view the Marine.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for: satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [Rare.]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 55.

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.
Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 4.

I here *discharge* you
My house and service; take your liberty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 103.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see.
Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

6†. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Cease to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (*a*) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souple and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(*b*) In *calico-* or other *cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(*c*) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—**To discharge of record**, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been discharged.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throw off a burden.—**2.** To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Captaine gaue the word and wee presently *discharged*, where twelue lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the gronnd.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without *discharging*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

Discharging arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Discharging rod.** In *elect.*, same as *discharger*.

discharge (dis-chärj′), *n.* [< OF. *descharge*, F. *décharge* = Sp. Pg. *descarga, descargo*, Pg. also *descarrega* = It. *discarico, scarico;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces or poles, or with the earth. The discharge may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *convective*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—**2.** The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—**4.** A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 39.

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause.
South.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,
And give you a *Discharge* in full."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—**7.** That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge;* a purulent *discharge*.—**8.** Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley*.

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—**Arch of discharge.** See *arch*[1].—**Certificate of discharge.** See *certificate*, 2.—**Charge and discharge.** See *charge*.—**Discharge in bankruptcy** or **insolvency**, release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—**Discharge of fluids**, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—**Discharge style**, a method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge, so as to form a pattern. See def. 9.—**Honorable discharge**, in the United States navy, a discharge at the expiration of a full term of enlistment, accompanied with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of three months' pay if he reënlists within that time.

discharger (dis-chär′jėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (*b*) In *dyeing*, a discharge. See *discharge*, 9.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-bag*.

discharge-valve (dis-chärj′valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

discharity (dis-char′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *charity*.] Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures. *Brougham*.

dischevelet, *a.* See *dishevele*.

Dischidia (dis-kid′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, < Gr. διαχιδής, cloven, divided, parted, < *di-*, two-, + σχίζειν, split: see *schism*.] A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ* found in India, the Indian archipelago, and Australia. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody, usually rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.


Dischidia Rafflesiana.

dischurch (dis-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *church*.] **1.** To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 402.

2. To cut off from church membership.

disci, *n.* Plural of *discus*.

Discida (dis′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ida*.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

discidet (di-sīd′), *v. t.* [< L. *discidere*, cut in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *cædere*, cut.] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,
And both the parts did speake, and both contended;
And as her tongue so was her hart *discided*,
And never thoght one thing, but doubly stil was guided.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

disciferous (di-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *discus*, disk, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing disks; provided with a disk.

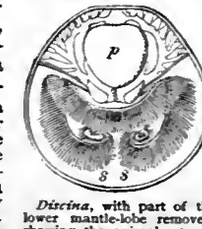
discifloral (dis′i-flō-ral), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of polypetalous orders, including the *Rutaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Sapindaceæ*, etc.

disciform (dis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

Discina (di-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

discinct† (di-singkt′), *a.* [< L. *discinctus*, ungirt, pp. of *discingere*, ungird, < *dis-* priv. + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*.] Ungirded.

discind† (di-sind′), *v. t.* [< L. *discindere*, cut asunder, separate, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *scindere*, cut. Cf. *discission*.] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discinded* by the main," *Howell*, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.



Discina, with part of the lower mantle-lobe removed, showing the animal. *p*, expanded surface of pedicle; *ss*, spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.

discinid (dis′i-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidæ*.

Discinidæ (di-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve; fleshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell-substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.

disciple (di-sī'pl), *n.* [< ME. *disciple, desciple, deciple, decyple*, etc., < OF. *disciple, desciple*, F. *disciple* = Pr. *disciple* = Sp. *discípulo* = Pg. *discípulo* = It. *discepolo* = AS. *discipul* (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. *discipulus* by *leornungcniht*, lit. 'learning-boy' (see *knight*), a youth engaged in learning) = D. Dan. Sw. *discipel*, < L. *discipulus*, a learner, < *discere*, learn, akin to *docere*, teach.] 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *disciples* of Plato.

> And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
> As my *disciple* and my poete.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

> To his *disciples*, men who in his life
> Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge
> To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
> And his salvation. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 438.

Disciples of Christ. (*a*) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (*b*) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ*, and they are also known as *Campbellites*, or simply *Christians*, the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. (See *Christian*, 5.) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—**The seventy disciples,** in the *Mormon Ch.*, a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.—**Syn. 1.** Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-sī'pl, formerly dis'i-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplеd*, ppr. *discipling*. [< *disciple*, *n.* Also contracted *disple*, q. v.] 1. To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

> That better were in vertues *discipled*,
> Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.]

> This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3†. To punish; discipline.

discipleship (di-sī'pl-ship), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ship*.] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson.*

disciplesst (di-sī'ples), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ess*.] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

> She was afterwards recommended to a *discipleste* of the said lady, named Athea, and made governesse of a monastery of the ladies. *Speed*, Egbert, VII. xxxi. § 20.

disciplinable (dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *disciplinable* = Sp. *disciplinable* = Pg. *disciplinavel* = It. *disciplinabile*, < ML. *disciplinabilis*, docile (cf. LL. *disciplinabilis*, to be learned by teaching), < L. *disciplina*, teaching, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] 1. Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

> An excellent capacitie of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitative then any other creature.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—3. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (dis'i-plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

> We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis'i-plin-al), *a.* [< ML. *disciplinalis*, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*.] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

> Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis'i-plin-ant), *n.* [< ML. *disciplinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *disciplinare*, subject to discipline: see *discipline*, *v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

disciplinaria, *n.* Plural of *disciplinarium*.

disciplinarian (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *disciplinary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

> What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. *n.* 1. One who disciplines. (*a*) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (*b*) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian*.

> He, being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller*, Holy War, iv. 12.
>
> He was a *disciplinarian*, too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

2†. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

> They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians*.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Pax Ecclesiæ.

disciplinarium (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of *disciplinarius*, adj.: see *disciplinary*.] A scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis'i-pli-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *disciplinaire* = Sp. *disciplinario* = Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinario*, < ML. *disciplinarius*, pertaining to discipline, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

> The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial.
> *Buckminster.*

Specifically—2. Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—3. Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

> Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.
> *Milton*, Education.
>
> There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinary* study of it by way of culture.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinatet (dis'i-pli-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disciplinatus*, pp. of *disciplinare*, discipline: see *discipline*, *v.*] To discipline.

> A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

discipline (dis'i-plin), *n.* [< ME. *discipline, discepline, dissipline*, < OF. *discipline, descepline, decipline, desepline*, F. *discipline* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *disciplina* = D. *discipline* = G. Dan. Sw. *disciplin*, < L. *disciplina*, also uncontr. *discipulina*, teaching, instruction, training, < *discipulus*, a learner, disciple: see *disciple*, *n.*] 1. Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline*; monastic *discipline*.

> Mi dere sone, first thi silf able
> With al thin herte to vertuose *discipline*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of maners, and all civill doctrine and hystories.
> *T. Browne*, A Ritch Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.
>
> He openeth also their ear to *discipline*. Job xxxvi. 10.
>
> Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
> Obey the rules and *discipline* of art.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

> To give them the inventory of their cates aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (*b*) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled *excommunication*. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline*.

> The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*. *Rogers.*

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training: hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

> *Discipline* is not only the removall of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of vertue.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.
>
> Without *discipline*, the favourite child,
> Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper.*
>
> A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

> Though the Ramæan *discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelæan, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., p. 312.
>
> Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline*, . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See *disciplinarium*.—**Book of Discipline,** in the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—**Books of Discipline,** two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline*. The former, adopted by an assemblage of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—**Discipline of the secret** (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training, Education*, etc. See *instruction*.

discipline (dis'i-plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplined*, ppr. *disciplining*. [< ME. *disciplinen*, < OF. *discipliner, disceplener, decepliner*, F. *discipliner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinare* = D. *disciplineren* = G. *disciplinieren* = Dan. *disciplinere* = Sw. *disciplinera*. < ML. *disciplinare*, subject to discipline, chastise, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] 1. To train or educate; prepare by instruction: specifically, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

> The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd*, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. *Milton*, Areopagitica.
>
> They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison*, Defence of Christ. Relig.
>
> It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined*.
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.
>
> That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of *disciplined* power—combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge.
> *G. Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

> Has he *disciplined* Anfidius soundly? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.
>
> Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 69.

Specifically—3. To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—4. To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

> *Disciplining* them [appetites] with fasting.
> *Scott*, Works, II. 26.

—**Syn. 1.** To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate.

discipliner (dis'i-plin-ėr), *n.* One who disciplines.

> Had an angel been his *discipliner*.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica.

discission (di-sish'on), *n.* [< LL. *discissio(n-)*, a separation, division, < L. *discindere*, pp. *discissus*, cut apart: see *discind*.] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

> So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
> Descend, and finds an easy intromission,
> Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift *discission*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.* [< OF. *disclaimer, desclamer*, < ML. *disclamare*, renounce, disavow, <

L. *dis-* priv. + *clamare*, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 371.

2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaim* me ever!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I *disclaim* him;
He has no part in me, nor in my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii.

4. In *law*, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.— **5.** In *her.*, to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

II.† *intrans.* To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims in* thee: a tailor made thee. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The sourer sort
Of shepherds now *disclaim in* all such sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā′mėr), *n.* **1.** A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (*b*) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (*c*) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer:* as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord. *L. A. Goodeve*, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22.

(*d*) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (*b*) The record of such a proclamation.

disclamation (dis-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **diselamatio(n-)*, < *diselamare*, pp. *disclamatus*, disclaim: see *diselaim*.] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *disclamatus*, pp. of *disclamare*, disclaim, + *-ory*.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [Rare.]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah." *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclame†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *n.* [ME. *desclandre, disclaundre*, < AF. *disclaunder*, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. *esclandre*, earlier *escandre, escandle*, F. *eselandre*, < LL. *scandalum*, slander, scandal: see *slander, scandal*.] Slander; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It moste be *disclaundre* to hire name.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 564.

Ichaue a neihȝebor me neih, I haue anuyged him ofte,
Ablamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclaundre*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 75.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *disklanderen, desclandren, disclaundren*, later *deslaunder* (Palsgrave), slander; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclaundre* hym over al ther I speke.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 504.

The sayde John Brende went to Matthu Club, and *disklandered* the sayde John Matthu, for sertayne language. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

disclanderous† (dis-klan′dėr-us), *a.* [< *disclander* + *-ous*.] Slanderous. *Fabyan.*

discloak† (dis-klōk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *discloke*; < *dis-* priv. + *cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [Rare.]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

disclose†, *a.* [ME. *disclose, disclos*, < OF. *desclos*, F. *déclos*, pp. of *desclorre, desclorre*, F. *déclore* = Pr. *desclaure* = It. *dischiudere, schiudere*, unclose, open, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, unclose, < *dis-*, apart, + *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 285.

disclose (dis-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [< ME. *disclosen, desclosen*, reveal, open, inform, < *disclos*, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see *disclose, a.*, and cf. *close*[1], *v.*, as related to *close*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*
And write upon the cornel hool outetake,
Or this or that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,
The stars were fled; for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Does every hazel-sheath *disclose* a nut?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 136.

2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,
See suitors following, and not look behind.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3†. To open; hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

=**Syn. 1.** To unveil, unfold, discover.— **2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

II. *intrans.* To burst open, as a flower; unclose. *Thomson.*

disclose† (dis-klōz′), *n.* [< *disclose, v.*] Disclosure; discovery.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight:
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disclosed (dis-klōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disclose, v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (*b*) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—**Disclosed elevated**, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

discloser (dis-klō′zėr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klō′ziv), *a.* [< *disclose* + *-ive*.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [Rare.]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones. *H. W. Beecher*, Independent, June 5, 1862.

disclosure (dis-klō′zụr), *n.* [< *disclose* + *-ure*; cf. *closure*. Cf. OF. *desclosture*, F. *déclôture*, disclosure.] **1.** The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unseasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief. *Boyle*, Occasional Reflections, § 3.

2. That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

discloud† (dis-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; free from whatever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *disclouded* his indarkened heart. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 22.

disclout† (dis-klout′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *clout*[1].] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii. 3.

disclusion (dis-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *disclusio(n-)*, a separation, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, separate, keep apart: see *disclose, a.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

discoached (dis-kōcht′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coach* + *-ed*[2].] Dismounted from a coach. [Rare.]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,
Newly *discoach'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

discoast† (dis-kōst′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coast*.] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xiv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

discoblastic (dis-kō-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-ic*.] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel.*

discoblastula (dis-kō-blas′tū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel.*

discobole (dis′kō-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

Discoboli (dis-kob′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *discobolus:* see *discobolus*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachiati*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteridæ, Liparididæ*, and *Gobiesocidæ*.

discobolus (dis-kob′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [L., < Gr. *δισκοβόλος*, < *δίσκος*, a discus, a disk, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of

Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [*cap.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulse for the throw. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 233.

discocarp (dis′kō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *discocarpium*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. (*b*) In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

discocarpium (dis-kō-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *discocarp*.] Same as *discocarp*.

discocarpous (dis-kō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *discocarp* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discocarp.

Gymnocarpous and *discocarpous* forms.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis-kō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discocephalus*: see *discocephalous.*] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneididæ*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *discocephalus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali.*

discocytula (dis-kō-sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *discocytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *cytula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomorula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

discodactyl, discodactyle (dis-kō-dak'til), *a.* [< NL. *discodactylus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydactyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl.*

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak'ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discodactylus*: see *discodactyl.*] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidæ*; tree-frogs or tree-toads: a synonym of *Platydactyla.*

discodactyle, *a.* See *discodactyl.*

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas'trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *discogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel.*

Discoglossidæ (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, procoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palæobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes.*

Discoglossoidea (dis″kō-glo-soi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidæ.*

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of tailless batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidæ.*

Discoglossus pictus.

discohexaster (dis″kō-hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

discoid (dis'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *discoïde* = Pg. *discoide*, < LL. *discoides*, < Gr. *δισκοειδής*, disk-shaped, < *δίσκος*, a disk, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis.* (*b*) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of deciduate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—**Discoid head,** in the *Compositæ*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, beneset, etc.—**Discoid pith,** pith which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also *discoidal.*

II. *n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoit.

Discoida (dis-koi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] A family of spumellarians, of the suborder *Sphærellaria. Haeckel.*

discoidal (dis-koi'dal), *a.* [< *discoid* + *-al.*] Same as *discoid.*

Each frustule is of *discoidal* shape.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 289.

Discoidal cell or areolet, in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Aphides* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage, egg-cleavage,** or **segmentation of the vitellus,** one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid.*) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *cicatricula* or *tread*, may be observed upon the surface of the yellow. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discocytula, and have become a discomorula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epipleuræ,** in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby.*—**Discoidal nervures,** in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain *Coleoptera.*—**Discoidal placenta,** a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, bats, insectivores, and the rodents.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoidea* . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1825.

Discoideæ (dis-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidæ* (*Velella, Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophoræ;* the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or medusoid appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are dactylozoöids near the edge of the disk.

discolith (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and Cyatholiths. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

discolor[1], **discolour** (dis-kul'or), *v. t.* [< ME. *descolouren*, < OF. *descolorer, descoulourer, descolorir* (F. *décolorer:* see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar, descolorir* = Pg. *descorar* = It. *discolorare, discolorire, scolorare, scolorire*, < ML. *discolorare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *colorare*, color: see *dis-* and *color.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be *discoloured* and rendered unpopular.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

discolor[2] (dis'kō-lor), *a.* [= F. *discolore*, < L. *discolor*, of another color, party-colored, < *dis-*, apart, + *color*, color.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discolorous; not concolor: said of any single object. —2. In *zoöl.*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolorate; not concolor: usually with *with:* as, elytra *discolor with* the thorax.

Also *discolorous, discolorate.*

discolorate (dis-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, same as *discolor*[2].

discoloration (dis-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *descoloration, discoloracion*, F. *décoloration* = Pr. *descoloracio* = It. *discolorazione;* as *discolor*[1] + *-ation.*] 1. The act of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically—3. In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth. *Packard.*

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

discolored, discoloured (dis-kul'ord), *p. a.* [< ME. *discoloured;* pp. of *discolor*[1], *discolour, v.*] 1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkred with *discoloured* marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

2†. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

A *discoloured* Snake, whose hidden snares
Through the greene gras his long bright burnisht back declares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 28.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride
Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side.
B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours.
Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play *discoloured.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul'or-us), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ous.*] Same as *discolor*[2].

Usually they [apothecia] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

discolour, discoloured. See *discolor*[1], *discolored.*

Discomedusa (dis″kō-mē-dū'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aurelidæ*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of the Adriatic is an example. *Claus.*

Discomedusæ (dis″kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Discomedusa.*] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusæ* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculocysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the mouth, the *Discomedusæ* are divided into three suborders, *Cubostomæ, Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ.* To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea.* (See cut under *Discophora.*) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Lucernariæ, Conomedusæ*, and *Peromedusæ*, and is included with them in the subclass *Scyphomedusæ.* Characteristic genera of discomedusans are *Discomedusa* and *Nausithoë* among the simple cubostomous forms; the semostomous *Chrysaora, Pelagia, Cyanea*, and *Aurelia;* and the rhizostomous *Cephea, Cassiopeia*, and *Rhizostoma.* The term *Discomedusæ* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

discomedusan (dis″kō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Discomedusæ.*

discomedusoid (dis″kō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-oid.*] Resembling a discomedusan; related or belonging to the *Discomedusæ.*

discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomfiten, disconfiten* (also by apheresis *scomfiten:* see *scomfit*), < OF. *desconfit* (< ML. *disconfectus, disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire, desconfire, descumfire, desconfir*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfir* = It. *disconfiggere, sconfiggere*, < ML. *disconficere*, defeat, rout, discomfit, < L. *dis-* priv. + *conficere*, achieve, accomplish, < *con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis-* and *comfit, confect.*] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Overpower, Rout*, etc. See *defeat.*

discomfit† (dis-kum′fit), *n.* [< *discomfit, v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him.
Milton, S. A., l. 469.

discomfiture (dis-kum′fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *discomfiture* (also by apheresis *scomfiture*: see *scomfiture*), < OF. *desconfiture*, defeat, F. *déconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura* = It. *sconfittura*, < ML. *disconfectura*, defeat, < *disconficere*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, discomfit: see *discomfit, v.*] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Leipsick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *disconfiture* and despair. *Disraeli.*

discomfort (dis-kum′fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomforten, disconforten*, trouble, discourage, < OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter* = Pr. *desconfortar, desconfortar* = Pg. *desconfortar* = It. *disconfortare, sconfortare*, discomfort, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort, v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia . . . came unto them, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted*; for they were in a place dedicated to their service.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

So Björn went comfortless but for his thought,
And by his thought the more *discomforted*.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

discomfort (dis-kum′fėrt), *n.* [< ME. *discomfort, disconfort*, < OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort* = Pg. *desconforto* = It. *disconforto, sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

What mean you, sir,
To give them this *discomfort?* Look, they weep.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 2.

I will strike him dead
For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many skeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum′fėr-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desconfortable*, < *desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable*.] 1†. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Out of al question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discumfortable* token of everlasting damnation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable? Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

The gracious air,
To me *discomfortable* and dun, became
As weak smoke blowing in the under world.
A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

discommend (dis-kō-mend′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commend.*] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend.*

Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende,
For playnge of instrumentes He doth not *discommende*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.
Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discommendable (dis-kō-men′da-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendable.*] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which [effeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10.

discommendableness (dis-kō-men′da-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommendation (dis-kom-en-dā′shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendation.*] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blemish rather then an ornament, a *discommendation* then a prayse. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 289.

discommender (dis-kō-men′dėr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

discommission (dis-kō-mish′on), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commission*[1].] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discommissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodate† (dis-kom′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + *commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, < *commodus*, fit: see *accommodate*, and cf. *discommode.*] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and *discommodate* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

discommode (dis-kō-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding*. [< OF. *descommoder*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommodate.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommodious (dis-kō-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commodious.*] Inconvenient; troublesome.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 657.

discommodiously (dis-kō-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. *Imp. Dict.*

discommodiousness (dis-kō-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-kō-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [< *dis-* priv. + *commodity.* Cf. *discommode, discommodious.*] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, having a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recometh the *discommoditie* of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 189.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*. *Lamb.*

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Cinicke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue bene borne or soone after to dye. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

The *discommodities*; either imperfections or wants.
Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage; . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kom′on), *v. t.* [< ME. *discommunen*, < *dis-* priv. + *comen, comon*, common: see *common.*] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persons nott *discomened* nor disfraunchesid for any matter or cause touchyng the variances bytwext the sayd Mayer, baileffes, and Communalte.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

discommons (dis-kom′onz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commons:* see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommonsed*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note.

discommunity (dis-kō-mū′ni-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *community.*] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 404.

discomonerula (dis″kō-mō-ner′ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *monerula.*] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. *Haeckel.*

discomorula (dis-kō-mor′ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *discomorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *morula.*] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cicatricula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. *Haeckel.*

discompanied† (dis-kum′pa-nid), *a.* [< **discompany* (< OF. *descompaignier, desconpagnier*, separate, isolate, < *des-* priv. + *compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company, v.*) + *-ed*[2].] Without company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

discomplexion† (dis-kom-plek′shon), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *complexion.*] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths be *discomplexioned*
With bloud.
Shirley (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, i. 1.

discompliance† (dis-kom-plī′ans), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *compliance.*] Non-compliance.

A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kom-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *dis-* priv. + *compose.* Cf. Sp. *descomponer* = Pg. *descompor* = It. *discomporre, scomporre*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose.*] 1. To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies.
Jer. Taylor.

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

Croaker. Don't be *discomposed*.
Lofty. Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed*. To be treated thus!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

3†. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

=**Syn. 1.** To derange, jumble, confuse.—**2.** To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettle, irritate, annoy, worry.

discomposedness (dis-kom-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition† (dis-kom-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposicion* = Pg. *descomposição* = It. *scomposizione*; as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition.*] Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,
O miserable condition of man!
Donne, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kom-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *composure.*] 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation: as, *discomposure* of mind.

His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.
State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

2†. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me! *Boyle*, Works, II. 275.

discompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount.*

Discomycetes (dis″kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peziza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupule*.) *Morchella* is the edible morel. Also called *Helvellaceæ*.

discomycetous (dis″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [As *Discomycet-es* + *-ous*.] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomycetes*, or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous*.

disconcert (dis-kon-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *disconcerter*, F. *déconcerter* = Sp. Pg. *desconcertar* = It. *disconcertare, sconcertare*, disconcert, < L. *dis-* priv. + *concertare*, contend, ML. concert: see *concert, v.*] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxxl.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To *disconcert* what Policy has plann'd.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

=Syn. 2. To ruffle. See list under *discompose*.

disconcert (dis-kon′sėrt), *n.* [= F. *déconcert* = Sp. *desconcierto* = Pg. *desconcerto* = It. *sconcerto;* from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company. *Poe*, Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kon-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *disconcert, v.*, + *-ion*.] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials*, H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kon-sėrt′ment), *n.* [= F. *déconcertement;* as *disconcert, v.*, + *-ment*.] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

disconducive (dis-kon-dū′siv), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conducive*.] Not conducive; disadvantageous: obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

disconformable† (dis-kon-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conformable*.] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us, they cannot be but halfe my subjects. *Stow*, K. James, an. 1603.

disconformity (dis-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *desconformidad* = Pg. *desconformidade;* as *dis-* priv. + *conformity*.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter *disconformity*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

disconguity (dis-kon-grö′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *congruity*.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsisteney.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *disconguity* betwixt him and us. *W. Montague*, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-kọ-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *connect*.] 1. To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Watsh.*

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; dissociate: as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-kọ-nek′ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

disconnecter (dis-kọ-nek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

disconnection (dis-kọ-nek′shon), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

disconsecrate (dis-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated*, ppr. *disconsecrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *consecrate*.] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disconsent† (dis-kọn-sent′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desconsentir*, < *des-* priv. + *consentir*, consent: see *dis-* and *consent*. Cf. *dissent*.] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

disconsolacy† (dis-kon′sō-lā-si), *n.* [< *disconsola(te)* + *-cy*.] Disconsolateness.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy*. *Barrow*, Expos. of Creed.

disconsolance†, **disconsolancy**† (dis-kon′sō-lans, -lan-si), *n.* [< *disconsol(ate)* + *-ance, -ancy*.] Disconsolateness.

disconsolate (dis-kon′sō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *disconsolat* = OF. *desconsole*, F. *déconsolé* = Sp. Pg. *desconsolado* = It. *disconsolato, sconsolato*, < ML. *disconsolatus*, comfortless, < L. *dis-* priv. + *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate*.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy: as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

=Syn. 1. Inconsolable, forlorn.

disconsolated† (dis-kon′sō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *disconsolate* + *-ed*[2].] Disconsolate.

A *disconsolated* figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, li.

disconsolately (dis-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,
Like one who felt and wail'd the wrath of fate.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79.

disconsolateness (dis-kon′sō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness*, despair. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 98.

disconsolation† (dis-kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desconsolacion* = Pg. *desconsolação* = It. *disconsolazione, sconsolazione*, < ML. as if **disconsolatio(n-)*, < *disconsolatus*, disconsolate: see *disconsolate*.] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heavinesse. *Bp. Hall*, Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kọn-tent′), *a.* [< OF. *descontent* = It. *discontento, scontento*, adj.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent;* he'll speak to no man. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

discontent (dis-kọn-tent′), *n.* [= It. *scontento*, n.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *n.* Cf. *discontent, a.*] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,
And on the stalk of treason, death.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

2†. One who is discontented; a malcontent.

Fickle changelings and poor *discontents*,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so vphraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintaine it, he impaneled a Iury.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 128.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government. *The Mystery*, etc. (1660), p. 45.

discontent (dis-kọn-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descontenter, descontanter*, discontent; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.
Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation† (dis-kon-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [< *discontent* + *-ation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countinance of great *discontentation* thereat. *Ascham*, The Schoolemaster, p. 134.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kọn-ten′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *discontent, v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

discontentedly (dis-kọn-ten′ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Bp. Hall.*

discontentedness (dis-kọn-ten′ted-nes), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison*, Travels in Italy, Florence.

discontentful (dis-kọn-tent′fûl), *a.* [< *discontent* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of discontent. *Howe.* [Rare.]

discontenting (dis-kọn-ten′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discontent, v.*] 1. Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable! *Milton*, Divorce.

2†. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)
Your *discontenting* father strive to qualify
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discontentment (dis-kọn-tent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *descontentement, descontantement* = It. *discontentamento, scontentamento;* as *discontent* + *-ment*.] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*
Did from her lips arise.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 213).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kọn-tig′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *contiguous*.] Not contiguous: as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

discontinuable (dis-kọn-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *discontinue* + *-able*.] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discontinuance (dis-kọn-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuance, discontinuaunce*, < *discontinuer*, discontinue: see *discontinue*.] 1. The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, and we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Works, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *old Eng. law*, the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance*.

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuance:* that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action."
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 78.

Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action*, under *abandonment*.

discontinuation (dis-kọn-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuacion, discontinuation*, F. *discontinuation* = Sp. *descontinuacion* = Pg. *descontinuação* = It. *discontinuazione*, < ML. *discontinuatio(n-)*, < *discontinuare*, pp. *discontinuatus*, discontinue: see *discontinue*.] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

discontinue (dis-kǫn-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [< OF. *discontinuer*, F. *discontinuer* = Sp. Pg. *descontinuar* = It. *discontinuare, scontinuare*, < ML. *discontinuare*, discontinue, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuare*, continue: see *dis-* and *continue*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use: as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—**2.** To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii. 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

discontinuee (dis-kǫn-tin-ū-ē′), *n.* [< *discontinue* + *-ee*[1].] In *old law*, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

discontinuer (dis-kǫn-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuor*.

discontinuity (dis-kon-ti-nū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuitat*, < ML. *discontinuita(t-)s*, < *discontinuus*, discontinuous: see *discontinuous*, *continuity*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle*, Works, III. 549.

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. *Mind*, XII. 619.

2. In *math.*, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

discontinuor (dis-kǫn-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

discontinuous (dis-kǫn-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *descontinuo* = It. *discontinuo*, < ML. *discontinuus*, not continuous, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuus*, continuous: see *dis-* and *continuous*.] **1.** Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected. *De Quincey.*

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.

2†. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

3. In *math.* See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraical expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x, $f(x)$, is called continuous when, for all values of x, the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing h, and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If $f(x)$ can become infinite for a finite value of x, it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. *Stokes.*

discontinuously (dis-kǫn-tin′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-discs must be driven *discontinuously*. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

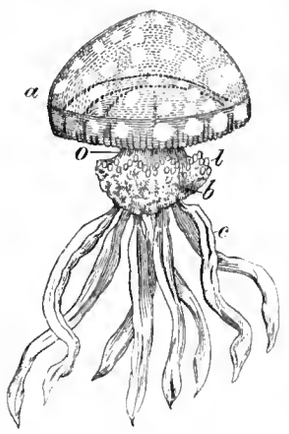
disconvenience† (dis-kǫn-vē′niens), *n.* [ME. *disconvenience* = OF. *desconvenance*, F. *disconvenance* = Pr. *disconveniencia, descovinensa* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniencia* = It. *disconvenienza, disconvenenza, sconvenienza, sconvenenza*, < LL. *disconvenientia*, disagreement, < L. *disconveni-en(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree: see *disconvenient*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby*, Athomastix, p. 213.

disconvenient† (dis-kǫn-vē′nient), *a.* [= F. *disconvenient* (16th cent.), *disconvenant* = Pr. *desconvinent* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniente* = It. *disconveniente, sconveniente*, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree, < *dis-* priv. + *convenire*, agree, be convenient: see *dis-* and *convenient*.] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xl.

Discophora (dis-kof′ǫ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] **1.** The discoidal hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jelly-fishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosome consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmical contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many acalephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusæ*, *Ephyromedusæ*, and *Acraspeda*. They have been divided into *Calycozoa* (lucernarians), *Rhizostomea*, and *Monostomea*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernaridæ*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusæ*, synonymous with *Acraspeda*, and characterized as disk-shaped acalephs with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Discomedusæ* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.



Cephea, one of the *Discophora*.

a, disk, or umbrella; *b*, ramifications of the brachia which terminate in *c*, the tentacles; *o*, pillars supporting the brachiferous disk which floors the subumbrellar cavity; *l*, short clavate tentacles between the oral pores.

The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose Discophoræ phanerocarpæ correspond to the Scyphomedusæ, whilst his Discophoræ cryptocarpæ represent the Hydromedusæ. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the Scyphomedusæ alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusæ not classified by Huxley as Lucernaridæ, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosomes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the Discomedusæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinea*.

Discophoræ (dis-kof′ǫ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] Same as *Discophora*.—**Discophoræ cryptocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Hydromedusæ* (which see).—**Discophoræ phanerocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusæ* (which see).

discophoran (dis-kof′ǫ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discophora*.

discophore (dis′kǫ-fōr), *n.* One of the *Discophora*. *Huxley.*

discophorous (dis-kef′ǫ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *discophorus*, < Gr. δισκοφόρος, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < δίσκος, a discus, disk, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discephoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—**2.** In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

discoplacenta (dis″kǫ-plā-sen′tä), *n.*; pl. *discoplacentæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *placenta*, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See *placenta*.

discoplacental (dis″kǫ-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [< NL. *discoplacentalis*, < *discoplacenta*, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

Discoplacentalia (dis″kǫ-plā-sen-tā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discoplacentalis*: see *discoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

discopodium (dis-kǫ-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *discopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a quoit, disk, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

Discoporella (dis″kǫ-pǫ-rel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + πόρος, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidæ*.

Discoporellidæ (dis″kǫ-pǫ-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoporella* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the zoöœcium discoid, sometimes confluent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or porous.

discord (dis′kôrd), *n.* [< ME. *discord, descord*, < OF. *descorde*, F. *discord* = Pr. *descort*, later *discord* = Sp. Pg. *discordia* = It. *discordia, scordia*, < L. *discordia*, discord, < *discors* (*discord-*), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *accord, concord*.] **1.** Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyd that he made *Discord* and Strif amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

Peace to arise ont of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

2. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissenance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 425.

(*b*) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or miner sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (*c*) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (*d*) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? *Browning*, Abt Vogler.

Hence—**3.** Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible *discord*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

Apple of discord. See *apple*.=**Syn. 1.** Discordance, dissension, rupture, clashing, jarring.

discord (dis-kôrd′), *v. i.* [< OF. *descorder, discorder*, F. *discorder* = Pr. *descordar* = Sp. Pg. *discordar* = It. *discordare, scordare*, < L. *discordare*, disagree, < *discors*, disagreeing: see *discord*, *n.*] **1.** To disagree; jar; clash.—**2.** To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

discordable† (dis-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *descordable, discordable*, < L. *discordabilis*, discordant, < *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] Discordant. *Gower.*

What *discordable* cause hath to rent, and vnioined the byndyng or the aliaunce of thynges: that is to sain, the conjunccions of God and of man? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

discordance, discordancy (dis-kôr′dans, -dan-si), *n.* [< ME. *discordance*, < OF. *discordance, descordance*, F. *discordance* = Sp. Pg. *discordancia* = It. *discordanza, scordanza*, < ML. *discordantia*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr., discordant: see *discordant*.] **1.** The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The *discordance* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.
Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordancy*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

2†. Discord of sound.

Discordant euer fro armony,
And distoned from melody —
In floltes made he *discordaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose.

discordant (dis-kôr'dạnt), *a.* [< ME. *descordaunt*, < OF. *descordant*, *discordant*, F. *discordant* = Sp. Pg. *discordante* = It. *discordante*, *scordante*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] **1.** Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing: as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*
Unto the scholes of Athene.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII.

Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 56.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets. —**3.** Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,
The Harmony of Peace destroys.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 33.

discordantly (dis-kôr'dạnt-li), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dạnt-nes), *n.* Discordance. [Rare.]

discorded† (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ed*².] At variance; disagreeing.

Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordful† (dis-kôrd'fûl), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ful*, 1.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,
And rather stird by his *discordfull* Dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordous† (dis'kôr-dus), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *descordieus*, *discordieux*, < L. *discordiosus*, < *discordia*, discord.] Discordant; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,
And men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *corporate*, *a.*] **1.** Divested of the body; disembodied. [Rare.]

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 198.

2†. Deprived of corporate privileges.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

discorrespondent† (dis-kor-es-pon'dent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *correspondent*.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

discostate (dis-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *costa*, rib: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

Discostomata (dis-kō-stō'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] In Saville Kent's classification, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*, so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discostomata gymnozoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discostomata cryptozoida*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*. The term *Discostomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight.

discostomatous (dis-kō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discostomata*.

discounsel† (dis-koun'sel), *v. t.* [< OF. *desconseillier*, *desconcillier*, *desconsillier*, *desconseiller*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *conseillier*, etc., counsel: see *dis-* and *counsel*, *v.*] To dissuade.

By such good meanes he him *discounselled*
From prosecuting his revenging rage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [Formerly sometimes *discompt*; < OF. *disconter*, *desconter*, *descompter*, reckon off, account back, discount, F. *décompter* = Sp. Pg. *descontar* = It. *scontare* (cf. D. *disconteren* = G. *discontiren* = Dan. *diskontere* = Sw. *diskontera*), < ML. *discomputare*, deduct, discount, < L. *dis-*, away, from, + *computare*, reckon, count: see *count*¹, *v.*, *compute*.] **1.** To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill. —**2.** To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them. *Pope vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka*, 20 Kan. 440.

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

Hence —**4.** To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news. —**5.** To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

6. In *billiards*, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* an inferior player. See *discount*, *n.*, 4.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* [= OF. *descompte*, F. *décompte* = Sp. *descuento* = Pg. *desconto* = It. *sconto*, formerly *disconto* (> D. G. *disconto* = Dan. *diskonto* = Sw. *diskont*), < ML. *discomputus*, discount; from the verb: see *discount*, *v.*] **1.** An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. —**2.** In *finance*, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, $5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for $100; while $4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to $5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*. —**4.** In *billiards*, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A *double discount* deducts two counts for one; *three discounts*, three; and so on up to the *grand discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot. —**At a discount**, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are *at a discount* in the market.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 18.

Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

discountable (dis-koun'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *discount* + *-able*.] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-brō'kėr), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

discountenance (dis-koun'tę-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discountenanced*, ppr. *discountenancing*. [< OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer*, abash, put out of countenance, < *des-* priv. + *contenance*, countenance: see *dis-* and *countenance*, *v.*] **1†.** To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discountenanced* our scholaris most richly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discountenanced*, often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Scott.*

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discountenance* the use of wine; to *discountenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ii.

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discountenancing* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 157.

discountenance† (dis-koun'tę-nans), *n.* [< OF. *descontenance*, F. *décontenance*; from the verb.] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

discountenancer (dis-koun'tę-nan-sėr), *n.* One who discountenances; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his gouernement; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobilitie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

discounter (dis'koun-tėr), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-*discounters* at the corners of streets, [have they not] starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors?
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [< ME. *discouragen*, < OF. *descoragier*, *descourager*, F. *décourager* (= It. *scoraggiare*, *scoraggire*), dishearten, < *des-* priv. + *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage: see *dis-* and *courage*, *v.*, and cf. *encourage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*. Col. iii. 21.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discouraged* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

II.† *intrans.* To lose courage.

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spowse.
Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).

discourage† (dis-kur'āj), *n.* [< *discourage*, *v.*] Want of courage, cowardice.

There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 209.

discouragement (dis-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement* = It. *discoraggiamento*, *scoraggiamento*; as *discourage* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.
State Trials, II. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

The steddy course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements.* *Clarke*, Works, II. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissuasion.—**2.** Dejection, hopelessness.—**3.** Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

discourager (dis-kur′ā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—**2.** One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love. *Dryden*, The Assignation, iii. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur′ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage, v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

discouragingly (dis-kur′ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *n.* [< ME. *discourse* = D. G. *discours* = Dan. Sw. *diskurs*, < OF. *discours*, F. *discours* = Sp. Pg. *discurso* = It. *discorso*, discourse, < L. *discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, LL. a discourse, conversation, ML. also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, LL. go over a subject, speak at length of, discourse of (> It. *discorrere* = Sp. *discurrir* = Pg. *discorrer* = F. *discourir*, discourse), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1], and cf. *course*[1], *concourse.* Hence *discursive*, etc.] **1.** A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

His wisdom was greate, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourse* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being,
Discursive or intuitive: *discourse*
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours.
Milton, P. L., v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse.* *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discourse* and discursus are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse.*—**4†.** Debate; contention; strife.

The villaine . . .
Himselfe addrest unto this new debate,
And with his club him all about so blist,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . .
At last the caytive, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one t' assemble all his force.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5†. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discoursed*, ppr. *discoursing.* [< *discourse, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?
Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.
Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace?
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still; I'll promise peace,
And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse.*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3†. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released?
Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught
But what the sense collects and home doth bring;
And yet the power of her *discoursing* thought,
From these collections, is a divers thing.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galleys.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him.
Walpole, Letters, II. 156.

discourselesst (dis-kōrs′les), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-less.*] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us than good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

discourser (dis-kōr′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect;
A civiler *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iii. 7.

2†. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursingt (dis-kōr′sing), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ing*[2].] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factions hart, a *discoursing* head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

We, through madness,
Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

discoursivet (dis-kōr′siv), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, q. v.] **1.** Discursive.—**2.** Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive.* *Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

discourteous (dis-kėr′tē-us), *a.* [< OF. *descourtois*, F. *discourtois* (= Sp. *descortés* = Pg. *descortez* = It. *discortese, scortese*), < *des-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous.*] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight.
Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).

discourteously (dis-kėr′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of such verses! . . .
Pet. Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously?* I'll be reveng'd, by Phœbus! *Marmion*, The Antiquary, iv. 1.

discourteousness (dis-kėr′tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

discourtesy (dis-kėr′te-si), *n.*; pl. *discourtesies* (-siz). [< OF. *discourtoisie*, F. *discourtoisie* (= Sp. *descortesia* = Pg. *descortezia* = It. *discortesia, scortesia*), < *descourtois*, discourteous: see *discourtcous*, and cf. *courtesy.*] **1.** Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in argning; for fierceneese makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesie.*
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none vpon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or *discourtesie.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him,
And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand,
Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away.
This was the one *discourtesy* that he used.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtshipt (dis-kōrt′ship), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *courtship.*] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discous (dis′kus), *a.* [< *disc*, disk, + *-ous.*] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid.*

discovenant (dis-kuv′e-nant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *covenant.*] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig.*

discover (dis-kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *discoveren, diskoveren, descuveren*, also *diskeveren* (> mod. E. dial. *diskiver*), and contr. *discuren, descuren* (see *discure*), < OF. *descovrir, descuvrir, descouverir*, F. *découvrir* = Pr. *descobrir, descubrir* = Sp. *descubrir* = Pg. *descobrir* = It. *discoprire, discovrire, scoprire, scovrire*, < ML. *discooperire*, discover, reveal, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than sholde ye haue sey shotte of arowes and quarelles fle so thikke that noon durste *discouer* his heed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"]. Ps. xxix. 9.

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [Archaic.]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan (?)*, The Camp, ii. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament.
Pepys, Diary, III. 390.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3.

Hence—**5.** To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & trauellers, who by late nauigations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discouered* large countries and strange peoples wild and sauage.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered;* others were suspected. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

6†. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merrimack, and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 365.

7†. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

=**Syn. 3.** To communicate, impart.—**4.** To descry, discern, behold.—**5.** *Discover, Invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invention.*) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to re*discover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who *invented* the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 157.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To uncover; unmask one's self.

Phæ. *Discover* quickly.
Fid. Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?
Middleton, The Phœnix, ii. 2.

2. To explore.

Vpon all these relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, vndertooke to send to *discover* to the Southward.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 80.

discoverability (dis-kuv″ėr-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discoverable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv′ėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *discover* + *-able*.] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Everett*, Orations, I. 276.

discoverer (dis-kuv′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *discover* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *découvreur* = Sp. *descubridor* = Pg. *descobridor* = It. *discopritore, discovritore, scopritore*.] **1.** One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the *discoverers* and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. v. § 3.

2†. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the *Discoverer* now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

3†. A scout; an explorer.

Send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. I.

discovert (dis-kuv′ėrt), *a.* [< ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouvert*, F *découvert* = Sp. (obs.) *descubierto* = Pg. *descoberto* = It. *discoperto, descoperto, scoperto, scoverto*, < ML. *discoopertus*, uncovered, pp. of *discooperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover*.] **1†.** Uncovered; unprotected.—**2†.** Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to me be *Discouerte*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

3. In *law*, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert† (dis-kuv′ėrt), *n.* [ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouvert*, m., also *descoverte, descouverte*, F. *découverte*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < *descovert*, pp.: see *discovert, a.* Cf. *covert, n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; thereas deviles may . . . shoot at him at *discoverte* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

But er the kynge myght his shelde recouer, the catte sesed hym at *discouert* be the sheldres.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

Alisaunder . . . smot him in the *discoverte*
Ryghte with the strok into the heorte
Faste by the chyne bon.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv′ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *descoverture, descouverture*, F. *découverture* (= Pg. *descobertura* = It. *scopertura, scovertura*), uncovering, < *descovrir*, discover. In E. in technical sense; cf. *coverture*.] In *law*, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

discovery (dis-kuv′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [< *discover* + *-y*. The ME. word was *descuvering*, i. e., *discovering*. Cf. OF. *descouverte*, F. *découverte* (see *discovert, n.*); OF. *descouvrement*, F. *découvrement*, discovery.] **1.** The act of disclosing to view.—**2.** The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,
Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1314.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery*. *Chapman.*

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that fatal Event which is the Subject of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage. —**4.** The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Abp. Trench.*

6. In the *drama*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—**7.** In *law*, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes.

8†. Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 41.

=**Syn. 5.** *Discovery, Invention.* See *invention*.

discovery-claim (dis-kuv′ėr-i-klām), *n.* In *mining*, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locater of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cordilleran mining-region.]

discradle† (dis-krā′dl), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cradle, v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis′krās, -krą-sīt), *n.* Same as *dyscrasite*.

discredit (dis-kred′it), *v. t.* [= F. *discréditer, décréditer* = It. *discreditare, screditare* (= Sp. Pg. *desacreditar*; cf. *accredit*); as *dis-* + *credit, v.* Cf. OF. *discrcer* = Sp. *descrcer* = Pg. *descrer* = It. *discredere, scredere*, < ML. *descredere*, disbelieve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] **1.** To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited*.

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board
With his rude swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kred′it), *n.* [= F. *discrédit* = Sp. *descrédito* = Pg. *descredito* = It. *discredito, scredito*; from the verb.] **1.** Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; discsteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit*; a transaction much to his *discredit*.

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgraces which it hath received.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 6.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit*. =**Syn. 1.** Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.—**2.** Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kred′i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *creditable*. Cf. *discredit*.] Tending to injure credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rochester] had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kred′i-tą-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kred′i-tọr), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licencious *discreditors* of future accounts.
W. Montague, Devonte Essays, II. iii. § 3.

discreet (dis-krēt′), *a.* [< ME. *discret, discrete, discreet*; = D. *discreet* = G. *discret* = Dan. Sw. *diskret*, < OF. F. *discret* = Sp. Pg. It. *discreto*, prudent, also distinct, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet*.] **1†.** Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metricall speach corrected and reformed by *discreet* iudgements, and with no lesse cunning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

When her [Queen Anne's] indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Hume.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

=**Syn. 2.** See list under *cautious*.

discreetly (dis-krēt′li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.

discreetness (dis-krēt′nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindednesse, simplicitie,
Patience, *discreetnesse*, and benignitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

discrepance (dis-krep′ans or dis′kre-pans), *n.* [< OF. *discrepance* = Sp. Pg. *discrepancia* = It. *discrepanza*, < L. *discrepantia*, discordance, dissimilarity, < *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*: see *discrepant*.] Same as *discrepancy*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

discrepancy (dis-krep′an-si or dis′kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-siz). [See *discrepance*.] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this *discrepancy* of judgments—mad,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep′ant or dis′kre-pant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *discrepant* = Sp. Pg. It. *discrepante*, < L. *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;
This was the season when desert was stoopt to.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*.
Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth. *Mind*, IX. 341.

II.† *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-krēt'), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly < L. *discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1.** Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,
Not reconciled,—
Law for man, and law for thing.
Emerson, Ode to Channing.

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third.
3. In *med.*, opposed to *confluent*: as, *discrete* exanthemata. *Dunglison.*—**4.** In *bot.*, not coalescent; distinct.—**5.** Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—**6.** Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—**Discrete degrees**, degrees or states of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

discrete† (dis-krēt'), *v. t.* [< L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distingnish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinne. *Sir T. Browne.*

discretely (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms—how each is indissolnbly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'on), *n.* [< ME. *discrecion*, *discrecioun*, *discression*, < OF. *discretion*, F. *discrétion* = Pr. *discretio* = Sp. *discrecion* = Pg. *discrição* = It. *discrezione*, *discrizione*, < L. *discretio(n-)*, a separation, distinction, discernment, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1†.** Separation; disjunction.

Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thynges and thynkynge of henen, with *discrecyone* of all mene dedys.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus thei assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discrecion*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

Is that your *Discretion?* trust a Woman with herself?
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.
Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion;* by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion;* it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may ballance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any fellows pillaging.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—**Age of discretion.** See *age*, 3.—**Arbitrary discretion**, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—**At discretion.** (*a*) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love *at* your own *discretion*.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy. Thus, to surrender *at discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being *at discretion*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—**Years of discretion**, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Partheniss, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *Years of Discretion*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** *Prudence*, *Providence*, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

discretional (dis-kresh'on-al), *a.* [< *discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just exercise of his *discretional* powers? *Horsley*, Speech, June, 1803.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic reformers of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretional* liberty allowed to his sect. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

discretionally (dis-kresh'on-al-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.
Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 80.

discretionarily (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *discrétionnaire;* as *discretion* + *-ary*[1].] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

discretive (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *discretif* = It. *discretivo*, < LL. *discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] **1.** Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [Rare.]—**2.** Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1798).

Discretive distinction, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, *but* a beast.—**Discretive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc. *Watts*, Logic, II. v. § 6.

discretively (dis-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. *Bp. Richardson.*

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 189.

discriment†, *n.* [< L. *discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *surg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-nạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **discriminabilis*, < *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated. *Bailey.* [Rare or obsolete.]

discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [< LL. *discriminalis*, that serves to divide, < L. *discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *discriminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.
Salmon.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—**Discriminant relation**, a onefold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [< *discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminant.—**Discriminantal index** of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—**Total discriminantal index** of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [< L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare* (> Pg. *discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, < *discrimen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate: observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth. *Hammond*, On Mat. xxiii.

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces. *Macaulay.*

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father." *Emerson*, Old Age.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James's] novels are interesting, . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

Discriminating cubic, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii rectores of a quadric surface referred to its center.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *discriminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced
The crystal river pouring from the North
Its twinkling tide. *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

2 Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.
Johnson, Shenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] **1.** That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.
Cowper, Charity.

Discriminating duty. (*a*) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (*b*) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *differential duty*.

discriminatingly (dis-krim′i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of *discriminatingly*, by all means; but not too *discriminatingly*.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 857.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *discriminatio*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all *discrimination*. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Specifically—2. The power of distingnishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of *discrimination*.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their *discrimination*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 8.

Unable to praise or blame with *discrimination*, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet*.

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden*.

Specifically—5. An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 16.

=Syn. 2. Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See *difference* and *discernment*.

discriminative (dis-krim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ive*.] 1. That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the *discriminative* features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by *discriminative* attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and *discriminatively* cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *discriminator*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] One who discriminates.

discriminatory (dis-krim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ory*.] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

discriminoid (dis-krim′i-noid), *n.* [< L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), difference (see *discriminate*), + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. *Cockle*, 1879.

discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi′dạl), *a.* [< *discriminoid* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminoid.

discriminous† (dis-krim′i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *discriminosus*, critical, LL. (in adv. *discriminose*) decisive, < L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), a division: see *discriminate*.] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

discrivet, *v. t.* Same as *describe*. *Chaucer*.

discrown (dis-kroun′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *crown*. Cf. OF. *descouronner*, discrown.] To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 167.

discruciating† (dis-krö′shi-ā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **discruciate*, < L. *discruciatus*, pp. of *discruciare*, torture violently, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cruciare*, torture, < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*; such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

discubitory† (dis-kū′bi-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **discubitorius*, < L. *discubitus*, pp. of *discumbere*, lie down: see *discumbency*.] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. *Sir T. Browne*.

disculpate† (dis-kul′pāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disculpatus*, pp. of *disculpare* (> It. *discolpare*, *scolpare* = Sp. *disculpar* = Pg. *desculpar* = OF. *descolper*, *descoulper*, *descoupcr*, F. *disculper*), free from blame, < L. *dis-* priv. + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, a fault: see *culprit*. Cf. *exculpate*, *inculpate*.] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will *disculpate* them."
H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto, p. 31.

disculpation† (dis-kul-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *disculpation* = Sp. *disculpacion* = Pg. *desculpação*, < ML. **disculpatio(n-)*, < *disculpare*, pp. *disculpatus*, free from blame: see *disculpate*.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.
Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory† (dis-kul′pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

discumbency (dis-kum′bẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *discumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *discumbere*, lie down, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cubare* (*-cumbere*), lie: see *cubit*.] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

discumber† (dis-kum′bẹr), *v. t.* [< OF. *descombrer*, *descombrer*, *descumbreir*, < *des-* priv. + *combrer*, etc., cumber: see *dis-* and *cumber*. Cf. *disencumber*.] To disencumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Odyssey, v.

discure†, *v. t.* [ME. *discuren*, *descuren*, contr. of *descurcren*, *discoveren*, discover: see *discover*.] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shull wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, *discure* it not to noon creature, as ye will hane my love."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

discurrent† (dis-kur′ẹnt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *current*[1], *a.*] Not current. *Sir E. Sandys*.

discursion (dis-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *discursion*, < LL. *discursio(n-)*, a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discoursing, < L. *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run different ways, etc.: see *discourse*, *n.*] 1†. A running or rambling about.—2†. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.
Hobbes, Human Nature, iii.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge*.

discursist† (dis-kėr′sist), *n.* [< LL. *discursus*, a discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ist*.] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great *discursists* were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.
L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *discursif* = Pr. *discursiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *discursivo*, < ML. **discursivus*, < L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see *discourse*. Cf. *discoursive*.] 1. Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elaborative or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the dianoia of the Greeks, to the Verstand of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 44.

Heart-affluence in *discursive* talk
From household fountains never dry.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

3†. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himselfe as in a glasse Hee sees,
For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee:
His sight is not *discoursive*, by degrees,
But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning; a dianoetic judgment.

discursively (dis-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a discursive manner. (*a*) Digressively. (*b*) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do *discursively* and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

discursiveness (dis-kėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to *discursiveness* is stoutly resisted.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

discursory (dis-kėr′sọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *discursus*, discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ory*.] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*.
Bp. Hall, Works, I., Ep. Ded.

discursus (dis-kėr′sus), *n.* [LL., a conversation, discourse: see *discourse*, *n.*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

discus (dis′kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-sī). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. δίσκος, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence *dish*, *disk*, *desk*, and *dais*: see these words.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. See cut under *discobolus*.

2. In *anat.*, *phys.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a disk of any kind.—3. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837. (*c*) A genus of scombroid fishes. *Campbell*, 1879.—**Discus blastodermicus**. Same as *blastodermic disk* (which see, under *blastodermic*).—**Discus proligerus**, in *anat.*, a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.

discuss (dis-kus′), *v. t.* [< ME. *discussen* (= OIt. *discussare*), examine, scatter, < L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere* (> It. *discutere* = Sp. Pg. *discutir* = OF. *discuter*, *discutir*, F. *discuter* = D. *discutceren* = G. *discutiren* = Dan. *diskutere* = Sw. *diskutera*, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < *dis-*, apart, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *percuss*.] 1. To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction *discuss* some tumor of a distempered body. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisnle, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

A pomade of virtue to *discuss* pimples.
Rambler, No. 130.

2†. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 48.

3†. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd
How Crist at his last commyng
Sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle *discuse* the counseil of this fraternite to no straungere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin,
Which made a selfish war begin.
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence — **5.** To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon *discussed*, and in an hour we were again on the move. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 148.

We *discussed* tariff and currency and turkey and champagne with the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evening. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 53.

6. In *civil law*, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See *benefit of discussion*, under *discussion*. — **7.** In *French-Canadian law*, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt. = **Syn. 4.** *Dispute, Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

discussable (dis-kus'a-bl), *a.* [< *discuss* + *-able*.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. *J. S. Mill.*

discusser (dis-kus'ėr), *n.* One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. *Johnson.*

discussion (dis-kush'on), *n.* [= D. *discussie* = G. *discussion* = Dan. Sw. *diskussion*, < F. *discussion* = Pr. *discussion* = Sp. *discusion* = Pg. *discussão* = It. *discussione*, < L. *discussio(n-)*, a shaking, LL. an examination, discussion, < *discutere*, pp. *discussus*, shake apart (discuss): see *discuss*.] **1.** The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.] — **2.** Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of *discussion* and of individual action never before known. *Macaulay.*

3. In *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. — **Benefit of discussion**, in *civil law*, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a diligent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgager, etc. — **Discussion of property**, in *French-Canadian law*, the selling of the property of a debtor by due process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See *benefice*.

discussional (dis-kush'on-al), *a.* [< *discussion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discussion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

discussive (dis-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< *discuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient.

If ought be obstructed, he puts in his opening and *discussive* confections. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [= F. *discussif*.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.

discutient (dis-kū'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *discutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *discutere*, shake apart, disperse, scatter, etc.: see *discuss*.] **I.** *a.* Dispersing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 7.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion.

disdain (dis-dān'), *v.* [< ME. *disdainen, desdainen, disdeynen, disdeignen* (also *dedeynen*, etc.: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaignier, desdeigner, desdegner*, F. *dédaigner* = Pr. *desdegnar* = Sp. *desdeñar* = Pg. *desdenhar* = It. *disdegnare, sdegnare*, disdain, < L. *dis-* priv. + *dignari*, deign, think worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *deign*, and *dainty*, ult. = *dignity*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; contemn; despise: as, to *disdain* a mean action.

His clownish gifts and curtsies I *disdaine*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to have set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.

The bloody proclamation to escape
. . . taught me to shift
Into a madman's rags; to assume a semblance
That very dogs *disdain'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

There is nothing that my Nature *disdains* more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. *Howell*, Letters, 1. vi. 60.

2†. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pity!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smiling, *disdained* with so currish an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

= **Syn. 1.** *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*), scout, spurn. See comparison of nouns under *arrogance*.

II.† *intrans.* To be filled with scorn or contempt.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* [< ME. *disdayn, disdein, disdeyn* (also *dedayn*: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaign, desdaing, desdeign, desdain*, F. *dédain* = Pr. *desdaing* = Sp. *desdeño* (obs.), now *desden*, = Pg. *desdem* = It. *disdegno, sdegno*, disdain; from the verb.] **1.** A feeling of contempt mingled with aversion; contempt; scorn.

I haue ther-of grete *disdeyn*, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rise a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some *disdain* to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

You sought to prove how I could love,
And my *disdain* is my reply.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2†. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

3†. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,
Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

= **Syn. 1.** *Pride, Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), scornfulness, contemptuousness. See *scorn*, *v.*

disdained† (dis-dānd'), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ed*[2].] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

disdainful (dis-dān'fûl), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.

Yet I gesse vnder *disdainfull* brow
One beam of ruth is in her cloudy looke,
Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fear shooke.
Wyatt, The Wanering Louer, etc.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dān'fûl-i), *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she look'd; then turning round,
But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'fûl-nes), *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

There was never such beastliness of minds, such *disdainfulness* in hearts. *Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

disdainous† (dis-dā'nus), *a.* [< ME. *desdaynous*, < OF. *desdaigneux*, F. *dédaigneux* = Pr. *desdenhos* = Sp. *desdeñoso* = Pg. *desdenhoso* = It. *disdegnoso, sdegnoso*; as *disdain* + *-ous*. Cf. *dainous*.] Disdainful.

His loking was not *disdeynous*
Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble;
About his necke he bare a Byble.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7410.

Thy scorns, mocks, and other *disdainous* words and behaviours. *Latimer*, On the Card, ii.

disdainously† (dis-dā'nus-li), *adv.* Disdainfully.

Remembre howe *disdaynouslye* and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that haue thys homelye adage in theyr mouthes, he geueth me a pygge of myne owne sowe.
Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeign† (dis-dān'), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *disdain*.

disdiaclast (dis-dī'a-klast), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίς* (in comp. prop. *δι-*), twice, + **διάκλαστος*, assumed verbal adj. of *διακλᾶν*, break in twain, < *διά*, through, + *κλᾶν*, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropous disks of striated muscle to be composed.

disdiaclastic (dis-dī-a-klas'tik), *a.* [As *disdiaclast* + *-ic*.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

disdiapason (dis-dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [LL., < Gr. (τὸ) *δὶς διὰ πασῶν*, disdiapason: *δίς*, twice (see *di-*[2]); *διὰ πασῶν*: see *diapason*.] In *mediæval music*, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiplasion† (dis-dī-plā'zi-on), *n.* [< Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *διπλάσιος*, double, twofold: see *diplasic*.] In *medieval music*, same as *disdiapason*.

disease (di-zēz'), *n.* [< ME. *disese*, rarely *desese*, < AF. **disese, disease, desaese*, OF. *desaise, desayse*, F. *désaise* = Pr. *desaise*, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. *desazo*, dullness, blockishness, = It. *disagio*, trouble, inconvenience, want; as *dis-* priv. + *ease*.] **1†.** Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress; trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is pacient,
Alle *disesis* meekli suffringe."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

We sall noght here doute to do hym *disease*,
But with countenaunce full cruell
We sall crake her his croune. *York Plays*, p. 124.

All that night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing earely light
To guide mens labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body. *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Specifically — (*b*) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long *disease*, the force of his [William of Orange's] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*c*) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the *diseases* of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the *diseases* of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient.

As every climate has its peculiar *diseases*, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the *disease* of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease* and tend to our cure. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ix.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a fibrocaseous metamorphosis of the suprarenal capsules, a brownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and prostration: first described by Thomas Addison, an English physician (1793–1860). Also called *suprarenal melasma* and *bronzed-skin disease*. — **Animals' Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125), 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 75), and 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74), for the protection of cattle from disease; and one of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries. — **Basedow's disease**, exophthalmic goiter (which see, under *exophthalmic*). — **Bell's disease** [from Luther V. *Bell*, an American physician, 1806–62], a form of acute cerebral disease, characterized by maniacal delirium succeeded by apathy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibiting anatomically more or less superficial encephalitis. Also called *perieneephalitis, mania gravis*, and *typhomania*. — **Bright's disease**, a disease, or group of diseases, first described in 1827 by Richard Bright, an English physician (1789–1858). The name is usually applied to forms of kidney disease characterized by albuminuria and general dropsy. Anatomically, in the chronic forms, several types may be distinguished: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, principally marked by a disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) interstitial nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue; (3) lardaceous infiltration; (4) diffuse nephritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the anatomical characters of diffuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (exudative nephritis). — **Brodie's disease** [named after Sir Benjamin C. *Brodie*, 1783–1862], a chronic synovitis, in which the subsynovial tissues have become much thickened and soft. Also called *pulpy disease of the synovial membrane*. — **Charcot's disease.** (*a*) Multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (*b*) Certain inflammatory conditions of joints attendant on locomotor ataxia. — **Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1866 (29 and 30 Vict., c. 35) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 96), for the control of venereal diseases at certain naval and military stations in England and Ireland. — **Corrigan's disease**, aortic regurgitation. — **Fish-skin disease.** See *ichthyosis*. — **Foot-and-mouth disease.** See *foot*. — **Functional disease**,

a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Graves's disease.** Same as *Basedow's disease*.—**Hip-joint disease,** caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxarius*.—**Hodgkin's disease,** pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Hydrocephaloid, lardaceous,** etc., **disease.** See the adjectives.—**Plant-disease,** an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease,** caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease,** a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene* and *local asphyxia*.—**Stationary diseases,** a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison*.—**The black disease,** the black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers: same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorters' disease.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute, chronic, endemic, enthetic, epidemic, occult, organic, zymotic*, etc.]=**Syn. 2.** *Indisposition, Infirmity, Distemper, Malady, Disease*, ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease*. *Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmity* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, the *infirmity* of deafness; the *infirmity* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness*.

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parliament an account of his *indisposition*.
Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange *infirmity*, which is nothing
To those that know me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

We must not
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,
To prostitute our past-cure *malady*
To empirics. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

The remedy is worse than the *disease*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diseased*, ppr. *diseasing*. [< ME. *disesen*, < OF. *desaiser* = Pr. *dezaisir* = It. *disagiare*, make uneasy; from the noun.] **1†.** To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The flode was come a-gein that gretly hem *diseced*, and with grete peyne thei passed the greves and com a-geln to the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His double burden did him sore *disease*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 12.

List! fast asleep;
. . . I must *disease* you straight, sir.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 3.

The sweet afflictions that *disease* me. *Carew*, Song.

2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay*.

diseasedness (di-zē′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

diseasefult (di-zēz′fùl), *a.* [< *disease* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon*, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

Yf his bodye were neglected, it is like that his languishing sowle, being disquieted by his *diseasefull* bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spirituall comforte.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a *diseaseful* climate.

Then famine, want, and pain,
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy.
T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulnesst (di-zēz′fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

diseasementt (di-zēz′ment), *n.* [< *disease* + *-ment*.] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, *diseasements*, and adventures of going thither in person.
Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasyt, *a.* [< ME. *disesy*, < *disese*, uneasiness: see *disease*, *n.*] Uneasy.

All the daies of a pore man ben yvele [var. *disesy*].
Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.).

disedge (dis-ej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disedged*, ppr. *disedging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *edge*.] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe *disedged* appetites with convenient condiments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Geraint.

disedification (dis-ed″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *disedify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *edification*.] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "*Disedification* committed before the church." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disedify (dis-ed′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *edify*. Cf. OF. *desedifier*, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton*.

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is *disedifying* to Roman Catholics" (p. 109, col. 3). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disembargo (dis-em-bär′gō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embargo*.] To release from embargo.

disembark (dis-em-bärk′), *v.* [Formerly also *disimbark*; < OF. *desembarquer*, F. *désembarquer* (= Sp. Pg. *desembarcar* = It. *disimbarcare*), disembark, < *des-* priv. + *embarquer*, embark: see *dis-* and *embark*. Cf. *disbark*2, *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and *disembark* my coffers.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.
W. H. Russell, The War, i.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *desembarcacion* = Pg. *desembarcação*; as *disembark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk′ment), *n.* [< F. *désembarquement*; as *disembark* + *-ment*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar′as), *v. t.* [< OF. *desembarrasser*, F. *désembarasser* (= Sp. *desembarazar* = Pg. *desembaraçar* = It. *disimbarazzare*), disentangle, < *des-* priv. + *embarrasser*, embarrass: see *dis-* and *embarrass*. Cf. *debarrass*.] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely *disembarrassed* him; to *disembarrass* one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus *disembarrassed* of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went briskly forward with his preparations. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

=**Syn.** *Disentangle, Release*, etc. See *disengage*.

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar′as-ment), *n.* The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

disembattled (dis-em-bat′ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embattled*2.] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its *disembattled* stretch.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembayt (dis-em-bā′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embay*.] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair inamorata . . .
Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bare,
Put off from land: and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

disembellish (dis-em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disimbellish*; < OF. *desembelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *desembellir*, F. *désembellir* (cf. Sp. *descembellecer*), disfigure, < *des-* priv. + *embellir*, embellish: see *dis-* and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle*.

disembitter (dis-em-bit′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison*, Freeholder.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod′i-ment), *n.* [< *disembody* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disembodying. —**2.** The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embody*.] **1.** To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead? *Bryant*.

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a *disembodied* double of a dead man. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 308.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was *disembodied*.

disembogue (dis-em-bōg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disemboguing*. [Formerly *disemboque*; < Sp. *desembocar* (= Pg. *desembocar*), disembogue, < *des-* priv. + *embocar* (= Pg. *embocar*), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see *dis-* and *embogue*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which diuideth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles iourney, with two nauigable mouths *disemboquing* it selfe into the Ocean.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor my aunt's curses, shall *disembogue* me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was *disembogued* in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.
Dryden, Postcript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Addison.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Pereagoes to enter. It *disembogues* on the South side, near the middle of the Lagune.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young*.

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled and mann'd
Even to my wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

disemboguement (dis-em-bōg′ment), *n.* [< *disembogue* + *-ment*.] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart*.

disemboquet, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembogue*.

disembosom (dis-em-bùz′um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embosom*.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disembowel (dis-em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disemboweling* or *disembowelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embowel*.] **1.** To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to *disembowel* a carcass; to *disembowel* a book by tearing out leaves.—**2.** To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri.—**3.** To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies.
J. Philips, The Splendid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou′el-ment), *n.* The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of *disembowelment* may be more easily imagined than described. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

disembower (dis-em-bou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embower*.] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant*.

disembranglet (dis-em-brang′gl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embrangle*.] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.

disembroil (dis-em-broil′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embroil*.] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

disemic (dī-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *discmus*, < Gr. *δίσημος*, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two moræ, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a *disemic* time, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic long* is the ordinary long, equal to ⏑ ⏑, as distinguished from the *trisemic*, *tetrasemic*, and *pentasemic longs*, equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ respectively. A *disemic pause* (also called a *prosthesis*) is a pause of two times (⏑ ⏑): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See *dichronous*.

disemploy† (dis-em-ploi′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employ*, *v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

disemployed† (dis-em-ploid′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employed*.] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disemployment† (dis-em-ploi′ment), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employment*.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disempower (dis-em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *empower*.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

disenable† (dis-en-ā′bl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

Not *disinabl'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Through indisposition of body, he is *disenabled* from going forth again. *New England's Memorial*, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am′ėrd), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enamoured*; = F. *désenamouré*.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xviii.

disenchain (dis-en-chān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchainer*, F. *désenchaîner* = Sp. *desencadenar* = Pg. *desencadear*, *descadeiar*; as *dis-* priv. + *enchain*.] To set free from chains or restraint. *Poe*.

disenchant (dis-en-chant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchanter*, F. *désenchanter* = Sp. Pg. *desencantar* = It. *disincantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *incantare*, enchant: see *dis-* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

disenchanter (dis-en-chan′tėr), *n.* [< *disenchant* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *désenchanteur*.] One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment (dis-en-chant′ment), *n.* [< F. *désenchantement* = Sp. *desencantamiento* = Pg. *desencantamento*; as *disenchant* + *-ment*.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chan′tres), *n.* [< F. *désenchanteresse*; as *disenchanter* + *-ess*.] A female disenchanter.

If he loved his *disenchantress*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm† (dis-en-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **encharm*, < *en-*[1] + *charm*.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disencharmed* him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 763.

disenclose, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

disencourage (dis-en-kur′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disencouraged*, ppr. *disencouraging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *encourage*. Cf. *discourage*.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

disencouragement† (dis-en-kur′āj-ment), *n.* [< *disencourage* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [South] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *disincouragement* of learning.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

disencrease†, *v. i.* [ME. *disencresen*; as *dis-* priv. + *increase*.] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

disencrease†, *n.* [ME. *disencrese*; from the verb.] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight.*

disencumber (dis-en-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desencombrer*, F. *désencombrer* = Pr. *desencombrar*; as *dis-* priv. + *encumber*. Cf. *discumber*.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *disencumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *disencumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 700.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *disencumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 37.

disencumberment (dis-en-kum′bėr-ment), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ment*.] The act of disencumbering, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *disencumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum′brans), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ance*. Cf. *encumbrance*.] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

disendow (dis-en-dou′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 567.

disendowed (dis-en-doud′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endowed*.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.
Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *disendow* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church] as well as Disestablishment, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-frán′chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *enfranchise*.] To disfranchise. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-frán′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disenfranchise* + *-ment*.] Disfranchisement. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disengage (dis-en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [< OF. *desengager*, F. *désengager*, < *des-* priv. + *engager*, engage: see *dis-* and *engage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or under the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). —**Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*. =**Syn.** *Disengage*, *Release*, *Liberate*, *Disentangle*, *Disembarrass*, *Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage*! *Young.*

disengaged (dis-en-gājd′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *engaged*.] **1.** Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty.—**2.** Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, No. 618.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillæ when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

disengagedness (dis-en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being unengaged or unpledged.—**2.** The state of being disengaged, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to characterise the medical faculty of that country.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *disengagement*, F. *désengagement*, < *desengager*, disengage: see *disengage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier* (trans.).

2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.
Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air!—The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner! *Steele*, The Funeral, iii. 1.

5. A manœuver in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *ennoble*.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world. *Guardian*, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rōl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenrouler*, F. *désenrôler*, < *des-* priv. + *enrouler*, enroll: see *dis-* and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul,
Or make a rebaptizing of one tear;
He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

disensanity† (dis-en-san′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *dis-* (here intensive) + **ensanity* for *insanity*.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

disenshroud (dis-en-shroud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enshroud*.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

The *disenshrouded* statue. *Browning.*

disenslave† (dis-en-slāv′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enslave*.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke. *South*, Works, III. viii.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *v. t.* [Also formerly *disintail, disintate;* < *dis-* priv. + *entail.*] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—2. To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and *disintal'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *n.* [< *disentail, v.*] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entangle.*] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill
With patient care.
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, iv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. *D. Stewart.*

disentanglement (dis-en-tang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *disentangle* + *-ment.*] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale [the Nut-browne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

disenter† (dis-en-tėr′), *v. t.* See *disinter.*

disenthrall (dis-en-thrâl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disinthral, disinthrall;* < *dis-* priv. + *enthrall.*] To free from thraldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disenthral.*

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthrall.* *Milton*, Ps. iv.

Perhaps his [Cowper's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthrall* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm—the power of being franker than other men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrâl′ment), *n.* [< *disenthrall* + *-ment.*] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thraldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthralment.*

disenthrone† (dis-en-thrōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enthrone.*] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthrone* the King of Heaven
We war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-ti′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entitle.*] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and impiety in the world, . . . and *disentitles* us to all relations to God. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 39.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South*, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-tōm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entomb.*] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

disentrail† (dis-en-trāl′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entrail.*] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrayled* blood
Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 28.

disentrance (dis-en-trâns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entrance*[2].] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanced.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

disentrancement (dis-en-trâns′ment), *n.* [< *disentrance* + *-ment.*] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

disentrayle†, *v. t.* See *disentrail.*

disentwine (dis-en-twīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entwine.*] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. *Shelley.*

disepalous (dī-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having two sepals.

disert† (di-sėrt′), *a.* [< L. *dīsertus*, for **dissertus*, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

disertly† (di-sėrt′li), *adv.* In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

disespeir†, *n.* [ME., also *desespeir, dessespeir,* < OF. *desespeir, desespoir*, F. *désespoir* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair, < *des-* priv. + *esperer*, < L. *sperere*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance.*] Despair.

Love . . . with *dessespeir* so sorwefully me offendeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 605.

disesperate†, *a.* [ME. *disesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *disespeir*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

Disesperat of alle blys. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2015.

disesperaunce†, *n.* [ME., also *desesperaunce,* < OF. *descsperance*, F. *désespérance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *descsperanza*), < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair: see *discspeir*, and cf. *desperance, esperance.*] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce
As liketh the; but from *desesperaunce*
Thou be my shelde for thi benignite.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 530.

disespouse† (dis-es-pouz′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.*
Milton, P. L., ix. 16.

disestablish (dis-es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *establish.*] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm.
S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< *disestablish* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. *Saturday Rev.*

His [Mr. Fawcett's] position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desestimer*, F. *désestimer* (= Sp. Pg. *desestimar* = It. *disistimare*), disesteem, < *des-* priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis-* and *esteem, v.*] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

2†. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *n.* [< *disesteem, v.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's
Slighting, or *disesteem*, sir, of your service
Hath formerly beget any distaste.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselors? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

disestimation† (dis-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desestimacion* = Pg. *desestimação;* as *dis-* priv. + *estimation:* see *disesteem.*] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xxx.

disexercise† (dis-ek′sėr-sīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

disfame (dis-fām′), *n.* [< *dis-* + *fame.* Cf. OF. *disfame, diffame:* see *defame.*] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy† (dis-fan′si), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *fancy.*] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.*
Hammond, Works, IV. 545.

disfashion† (dis-fash′on), *v. t.* [< OF. *desfaçonner, deffaçonner*, F. *défaçoner*, disfigure, destroy, < *des-* priv. + *façonner*, fashion: see *dis-* and *fashion, v.*] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discolloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *n.* [< OF. *desfaveur*, F. *défaveur* = Sp. *disfavor* = Pg. *desfavor* = It. *disfavore*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis-* and *favor, n.*] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor.*

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt
Disfavor as unjust has turned him out?
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally.
Gladstone, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his *disfavour.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

3†. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours.*
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 49.

=Syn. *Disfavor, Disgrace*, etc. See *odium.*

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *v. t.* [= It. *disfavorire, sfavorire* (cf. OF. *desfaveriser*, F. *défaveriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavorecer*), < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. **favorire, favorare* (*favorizare*), favor: see *dis-* and *favor, v.* Cf. *disfavor, n.*] 1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

2†. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow: anything
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

disfavorable†, **disfavourable**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *défavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole;* as *disfavor, disfavour,* + *-able.*] Unfavorable.

And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfauourable.*
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1377.

disfavorably†, **disfavourably**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so aversly to our reasons, and so *disfavourably* to our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 4.

disfavorer, disfavourer (dis-fā′vor-ėr), *n.* One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

disfeature (dis-fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *feature.* Cf. *defeature.*] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

disfellowship (dis-fel′ō-ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfellowshiped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshiping* or *disfellowshipping*. [< *dis-* + *fellowship*, *v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

disfen (dis-fen′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfenning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *fen*.] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 62.

disfiguratet, *a.* [ME. *disfigurat*, < ML. **disfiguratus*, pp. of **disfigurare*: see *disfigure*.] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer.*

disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *desfiguration*, *deffiguration* = Sp. *desfiguracion* = Pg. *desfiguração* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. **disfiguratio(n-)*, < **disfigurare*, pp. **disfiguratus*, disfigure: see *disfigure*.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [< ME. *disfiguren*, < OF. *desfigurer* (also *defigurer*, F. *défigurer*; cf. *defigure*) = Sp. Pg. *desfigurar* = It. *disfigurare*, *sfigurare*, < ML. **disfigurare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

2†. To carve: said of a peacock.

Dysfygure that pecocke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

3†. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wele I ahal me gye,
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2046.

=Syn. 1. *Cripple*, *Mangle*, etc. See *mutilate*.

disfigure†, *n.* [< ME. *disfigure*, *v.*] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer.*

disfigurement (dis-fig′ūr-ment), *n.* [= F. *défigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,
But boast themselves more comely than before.
Milton, Comus, l. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig′ūr-ėr), *n.* One who disfigures.

disflesh (dis-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean atrain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fō′li-āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfoliaged*, ppr. *disfoliaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *foliage*.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliaged* forest.
Science, V. 352.

disforest (dis-for′est), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disafforest*.] 1. Same as *disafforest*.

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested*.
The American, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

disformityt (dis-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [A "restored" form of *difformity* (q. v.) for *deformity*.] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke.*

disfranchise (dis-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfraunchyse*; < *dis-* priv. + *franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchise*.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 20.

disfranchisement (dis-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disfranchise* + *-ment*.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement*.

Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes.
Springfield Rep., quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriart (dis-frī′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *friar*.] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That ouer-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

disfurnish (dis-fėr′nish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *furnish*.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokiaso with those things whereof they complaine themselues to bee *disfurnished*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of
All merit. *Massinger*, The Picture, iii. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnish'd*, and his books packing up. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 7, 1691.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

disfurnishment (dis-fėr′nish-ment), *n.* [< *disfurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." *Lamb*, Elia, p. 46.

disfurnituret (dis-fėr′ni-tūr), *n.* A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments then materials of our fabrick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. viii. § 3.

disgaget (dis-gāj′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gage*; cf. OF. *desgager*, disengage, < *des-* priv. + *gager*, pledge: see *dis-* and *gage*[1]. Cf. *dégagé* and *disengage*.] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232.

disgallantt (dis-gal′ant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gallant*.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

disgarlandt (dis-gär′land), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garland*.] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland*. *Drummond*, Songs, ii. 13.

disgarnish (dis-gär′nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *disgarnishen*, < OF. *desgarniss-*, stem of certain parts of *desgarnir*, *desguarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish*.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ffor thei wolde not *disgarnysh* the londe of peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the criatin were comynge, thei wolde neuer be *disgarnysshed* of her armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

If your master haue louing frendes and faithful subiectes, I am, thanke God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprouided of the same. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

disgarrison (dis-gar′i-son), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Hewyt*, Prayer bef. Sermon.

disgavel (dis-gav′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgavelled*, ppr. *disgavelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *gavel*[1].] In *Eng. law*, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgavelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgavelled*. But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Iriah, p. clxxxiv.

disgeneric (dis-jē-ner′ik), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *generic*.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of *congeneric*.

disgestt (dis-jest′), *v. t.* [Var. of *digest*.] To digest. *Bacon.*

Who can *disgest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40.

disgestiont (dis-jes′tyon), *n.* [Var. of *digestion*.] Digestion. *Bacon.*

disglorify (dis-glō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.
Milton, S. A., l. 442.

disglory† (dis-glō′ri), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooke.*

disgorge (dis-gôrj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [< OF. *desgorger*, F. *dégorger*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, disgorge (= It. *sgorgare*, disgorge, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge*, *v.*] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

The empire,
In which thou liv'at a strong continu'd surfeit,
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, P. L., ii. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *desgorgement*, F. *dégorgement* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment*.] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162.

disgorger (dis-gôr′jėr), *n.* A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

disgospelt (dis-gos′pel), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gospel*.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possesse huge Benefices for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell *disgospelling* iuriadiction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

disgownt (dis-goun′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gown*.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.
Roger North, Examen, p. 222.

disgrace (dis-grās′), *n.* [< OF. *disgrace*, disgrace, ill favor, ill fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = Pg. *desgraça* = It. *disgrazia*, *sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in *Disgrace*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will slink back to their kennels in *disgrace*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 133.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without *disgrace*, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

These old pheasant-lords, . . .
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert — why, the greater their *disgrace!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no *disgrace*.—4. Want of grace of person or mind; illfavoredness; ungracious condition or character. [Archaic.]

Their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or *disgrace* that is in us.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5†. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Disgrace, Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy.—3. Scandal, blot.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [< OF. *disgracier*, F. *disgracier* = Sp. *desgraciar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraçar* = It. *disgraziare, sgraziare* (obs.), < ML. **disgratiare*, disgrace; from the noun.] 1. To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is *disgraced*.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay.*

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise;
Till the proud king and the Achaian race
Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which *disgraced* the early part of the reign of Charles. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3†. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*. *Spenser.*

I command you, and do you command your fellows,
That when you see her next, *disgrace* and scorn her.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Debase, Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

disgraceful (dis-grās'fûl), *a.* [< *disgrace* + *-ful*, 1.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.
Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the *disgraceful* affair of his first divorce.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

disgracefully (dis-grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'fûl-nes), *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

disgracer (dis-grā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two *disgracers* of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady.
Fielding, Conversation.

disgracious† (dis-grā'shus), *a.* [< OF. **disgracieux* (F. *disgracieux*), < *disgrace*, disgrace: see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing.

If I be so *disgracious* in your eye,
Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

disgracive† (dis-grā'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *disgrace* + *-ive*.] Disgraceful.

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 27.

disgradation (dis-grā-dā'shon), *n.* [< *disgrade* + *-ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgrade† (dis-grād'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgrader* (= Sp. *desgradar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraduar*), degrade, < *des-* priv. + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be *disgraded*, & with acorne sent back againe to the shop.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 250.

disgregate† (dis'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *disgregatus*, pp. of *disgregare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock. Cf. *congregate*.] To separate; disperse. *Dr. H. More.*

disgregation (dis-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [< *disgregate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in *chem.*, the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgregation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state. *Imp. Dict.*

disgression†, *n.* [ME.; var. of *digression*.] Digression. *Chaucer.*

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgruntling*. [Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed < *dis-* + **gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some *disgruntled* persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation. *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal*, March 1, 1877.

Those that were *disgruntled* because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go. *The Churchman*, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [Early mod. E. also *disguize*; < ME. *disguisen, disgisen, desguisen, desgisen* (also *deguisen, degisen*: see *deguise*), < OF. *desguiser*, F. *déguiser* (= Pr. *desguisar*), counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-* priv. + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise*, *v.*] 1. To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise —
How she him mighte so *desguise*,
That no man shulde his body knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchemen, which were freshly *disguysed* and daunced a Morice before the kyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb
Of Peter and Paul, that he may go *disguised*,
Rob halt and lame, sick folk i' the temple-porch!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

I venture to see in the Norman Conquerer a friend *disguised* in the garb of an enemy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not — we have one human heart —
All mortal thoughts confess a common home.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still *disguised* with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 96.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration.
Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden*, Æneid.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink
Or too full diet have *disguised* you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Harp. I am a prince disguised.
Hir. Disguised! how? drunk?
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

Fail. Will not ale serve thy turn, Will?
Bib. I had too much of that last night; I was a little *disguised*, as they say. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, I. 1.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety. . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.
De Quincey.

5†. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe lage [law] . . . is zothliche newe, and *desgised* uram [from] othre lages. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 97.

Amonges wymmen he apanne
In theyre habyte *disguysed* from a man.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 90.

=Syn. 2. *Simulate*, etc. (see *dissemble*), mask, veil.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *n.* [< *disguise*, *v.*] 1. That which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.

I will assume thy part in some *disguise*,
And tell fair Hero I am Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

This calumnious *disguise* [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

That is a thin *disguise* which veils with care
The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare.
T. B. Aldrich, Epigram.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; concealment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted *disguise* was unsuccessful; a thief in *disguise*.

So *disguise* shall, by the disguised,
Pay with falsehood false exacting.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 413.

That close alliance which, under the *disguise* of the most deadly enmity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [Euphemistic.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

4†. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more wholly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; insomuch as in triumphs of justs and tourneys, and balls and masks, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seem much to be delighted.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, before you were an implement belonging to the Revels.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise!*
Milton, The Passion, l. 19.

disguisedly (dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* With or in disguise. [Rare.]

I find that he travelled England *disguisedly*, and concealed his state there. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 589.

disguisedness (dis-gī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being disguised. [Rare.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous *disguisedness* of the one sex!
Bp. Hall, The Impress of God, ii.

disguisement (dis-gīz'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desguisement*, F. *déguisement* (= Pr. *desguisamen*), < *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late *disguizement* could him not deserie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 29.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gī'zėr), *n.* 1. One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

O, death's a great *disguiser:* and you may add to it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

3†. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in aftir this manour following, with iii torchels to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall, with iii yomen waiters suche as shall be appointed by the Marshallis to do it.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 18, note.

disguisily†, *adv.* [ME. *disgisili*; < *disguisy* + *-ly*[2].] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Desparaged were I *disgisili* 3if I dede in this wise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 485.

disguisinesst, *n.* [ME. *disgisines;* < *disguisy* + *-ness.*] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothyng is coupable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and *disgisinesse* [var. *degisynesse*]. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disguising (dis-gī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *desgysyng;* verbal n. of *disguise*, *v.*] 1. The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in mans behauiour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

2†. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sonday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndsore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguisiyng* or play.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

disguisyt, *a.* [ME. *disgisi, disgesye,* < OF. *desguise*, pp. of *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*] 1. Disguised; masked.

Daunces *disgisi* redy dizt were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei eared ouer cuntres as that crist wold,
Ouer dales & downes & *disgesye* weyes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgouster*, distaste, dislike, F. *dégoûter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgostar* = It. *disgustare, sgustare*, disgust, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare*, taste, < *gustus*, a tasting: see *dis-* and *gust*[2], *v.*] 1. To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—2. To offend the mind or moral sense of: with *at* or *with*, formerly with *from:* as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me *from* having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience. *Swift.*

3†. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [< OF. *desgoust*, F. *dégoût* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgosto* = It. *disgusto*, disgust: see the verb.] 1. Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust*, in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*. *Macaulay.*

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 174.

=Syn. 2. *Hatred, Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

disgustful (dis-gust'fûl), *a.* [< *disgust* + *-ful*, 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,
The fruit *disgustful*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being disgustful or disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disgust*, *v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting*, though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent slighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxix.

disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting. *Kingsley.*

dish (dish), *n.* [< ME. *dissh, disch,* < AS. *disc*, a dish, plate, = OS. *disk*, a table, = MD. D. *disch* = MLG. *disk, disch*, LG. *disch* = OHG. *tisc, dise*, MHG. *tisch, disch*, also *tis, dis*, G. *tisch*, a table, = Icel. *diskr*, a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. *disk*, a dish, also a counter, = OF. *dais*, a table (> ME. *dees*, E. *dais*, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *disco*, a disk, quoit, = It. *disco*, a disk, quoit, *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a discus, disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, dais, desk, pulpit, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk, disc, desk*, and *dais*, which are thus doublets of *dish*.] 1. Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes*. A *set of dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

Aftre take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a *Dissche* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 7.

A porcelain *dish*, o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*.

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowns upon a dinner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street. *Beckford*, Italy, II. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, lv.

3. In *Eng. mining:* (*a*) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the *dish*. *Farey.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—4†. A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . . . of *dishe*, or pleyinge with ledun *dishe* [var. in oeupacioums of a *disch*, ether pleying with a ledun *disch*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—**Brazen dish.** See *brazen*.

dish (dish), *v.* [= G. *tischen*, serve the table, sit at table; cf. ODan. *diske*, go to dinner, Dan. *diske* (*op*), dish or serve (up). = Sw. *diska*, wash dishes; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with *up:* as, to *dish up* the dinner.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Get me . . . your best meat, and *dish* it in silver dishes. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *dished* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *dished* form. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,
You'll be *dish'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Dished*. *Byron.*

But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *dish* each other by extensions of the franchise.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

4. To push or strike with the horns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.
Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

To dish out, to form (coves) by wooden ribs.

II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishes*. See I., 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishing* frequently. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 387.

dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabilitated*, ppr. *dishabilitating*. [< ML. **dishabilitatus*, pp. of **dishabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiliter*, F. *déshabiliter* = Pg. *deshabilitar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habilitare*, habilitate: see *dis-* and *habilitate*.] To disqualify; in *old Scots law*, to corrupt the blood of; attaint.

The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland.
Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 243.

dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déshabilitation*, < ML. **dishabilitatiō(n-)*, < **dishabilitare*, disqualify: see *dishabilitate*.] Disqualification; in *old Scots law*, the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell.
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55.

dishabille (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* [Also *deshabille;* < F. *déshabillé*, undress, prop. pp. of *déshabiller*, undress, < *dés-* priv. + *habiller*, dress: see *dis-* and *habiliment*.] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Dishabille*, or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *dishabille*, were introduced. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

dishabit† (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshabiter*, F. *déshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar*, desert a place, = It. *disabitare*, depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare*, dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit*, *v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituate (dis-ha-bit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabituated*, ppr. *dishabituating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *habituate*. Cf. F. *déshabituer* = Sp. Pg. *deshabituar*.] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *dishabituated* to the American tone.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

dishablet, *v. t.* [Same as *disable;* < *dis-* priv. + *hable* for *able*[1], *v.*, q. v.] 1. To disable.—2. To disparage.

She oft him blam'd
For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd,
And him *dishabled* quyte. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 21.

dishallow (dis-hal'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hallow*, *v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,
Through these arches *dishallowed* the organ rolls.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *déharmonique* = It. *disarmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch*, > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; anharmonic. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 160.

disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *harmonious*.] Inharmonious; discordant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and *disharmonious* sensations.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonize (dis-här'mō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disharmonized*, ppr. *disharmonizing*. [= F. *déharmoniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar*, deprive of harmony, = It. *disarmonizzare*, want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize*.] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonious.

Differences which *disharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *disharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *déharmonie* = Sp. *desarmonía* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disarmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmoni;* as *dis-* priv. + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature]. *Coleridge.*

The more *disharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 46.

dish-catch (dish'kach), *n.* A rack for dishes. [Local.]

My *dish-catch*, cupboard, boards, and bed,
And all I have when we are wed.
Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers.

dish-cloth (dish'klôth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

dish-clout (dish'klout), *n.* A dish-cloth.

Those same hanging cheeks, . . .
That look like frozen *dish-clouts* set on end!
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a *dishclout* ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 493.

disheart† (dis-härt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heart.*] To discourage; dishearten.

Car. Have I not seen the Britons——
Bond. What?
Car. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

dishearten (dis-här'tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hearten.*] To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly *disheartened;* we have yet a small relick of hope left. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

disheartenment (dis-här'tn-ment), *n.* [< *dishearten* + *-ment.*] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and *disheartenments* which one called to such a trial would inevitably have to undergo. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 791.

disheir† (dis-ãr'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heir.*] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet still remember that you wield a sword
Forg'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord;
Design'd to hew th' imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 1999.

dishelm (dis-helm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *helm*[2].] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark,
Dishelm'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

disher (dish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dysshere;* < *dish* + *-er*[1].] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes.

disheress†, *n.* [< ME. *dysshères;* < *disher* + *-ess.*] A female disher. *Piers Plowman.*

disherison (dis-her'i-zon), *n.* [Formerly *disherisown;* contr. of **disheritison*, < OF. *desheritison, desheretteson, desheritoison*, etc., < ML. **disheréditatio(n-)*, disinheritance, < *dishereditare*, pp. *dishereditatus*, disinherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 143.

O never-rejecting roof of blue,
Whose rash *disherison* never falls
On us unthinking prodigals. *Lowell*, Al Fresco.

disherit† (dis-her'it), *v. t.* [< ME. *disheriten*, < OF. *desheriter, deshereder*, F. *déshériter* = Pr. *desheretar, deseretar* = Sp. *desheredar* = Pg. *desherdar* = It. *diseredare*, < ML. *dishereditare*, disinherit, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *inherit, heritage.*] To disinherit.

Wee haue ben in perpetuelle Pees tille now, that thou come to *disherite* us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Gentill kynge, ne wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, for better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and *disherited.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 273.

disheritance† (dis-her'i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *desheritance, disheritance*, < *déshériter*, disherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

disheritor (dis-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *disherit* + *-or.*] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance.

dishevel (di-shev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disheveled* or *dishevelled*, ppr. *disheveling* or *dishevelling.* [< ME. *dischevelen* (in p. a. *dischevele:* see *dishevele*), < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler* = Pr. *deseabelhar* = Sp. Pg. *desceabellar* = It. *scapigliare*, < ML. *discapillare*, pull off, tear, or disorder the hair, dishevel, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *capillus* (> OF. *chevel*, F. *cheveu*), hair: see *capillary.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to have a disordered or neglected appearance; disarrange: said originally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with regard to any covering of loose materials.

Thick did they scatter upon every Plain
A flow'ry verdure, and *dishevel* May
Round Tellus's springing face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 9.

[In both senses used chiefly in the past participle and as an adjective.]

II. *intrans.* To be spread or to hang in disorder, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 300.

dishevele†, **dishevely**†, *a.* [< ME. *dischevele, dissheveley, disshivill*, disheveled, adj., prop. pp., < OF. *descheveleé*, F. *décheveleé*, pp. of *descheveler:* see *dishevel.*] Disheveled.

She was all *dischevelee* in her heer, and Taurus hir helde be the tresses and drough hir after his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

dishevelment (di-shev'el-ment), *n.* [< *dishevel* + *-ment.*] The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. *Carlyle.*

dishevely†, *a.* See *dishevele.*

dish-faced (dish'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a face in which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. *Vero Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—2. Having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate: said of persons.

dishful (dish'fûl), *n.* [< ME. *dischful, dissful;* < *dish* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dish will hold.

dishing (dish'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dish, v.*] Taking or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a *dishing* wheel; the lay of the ground was slightly *dishing.*

dishonest (dis-on'est), *a.* [< ME. *dishonest*, < OF. *deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *déshonnête* = Pr. *deshonest* = Sp. Pg. *deshonesto* = It. *disonesto*, < ML. **dishonestus*, dishonest, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestus*, honest: see *dis-* and *honest, a.*] **1.** Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishonest* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and *dishonest* for a gentleman to addict himself to it. *Lord Lyttelton.*

3†. Dishonored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. *inhonesto*], with lop'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

4†. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 326.

And, looking backward with a wise affright,
Saw seams of wounds, *dishonest* to the sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 72.

5†. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** False, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery.

dishonest† (dis-on'est), *v. t.* [< ME. *dishoneste*n, < OF. *deshoneste*r, *deshonneste*r = Sp. Pg. *deshonestar* = It. *disonestare*, < ML. **dishonestare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honest, v.* Cf. *dehonestate.*] To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do *dishonest* the congregation of Christ, and his doctrine.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 156.

Does hee hope to *dishonest* me?
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

dishonestly (dis-on'est-li), *adv.* 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very *dishonestly* insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papist, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it had its effect.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

2†. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Caius Cesar . . . to be violently drawē to the sepultre of one Uarius, a simple and seditious persone, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

3†. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.
Eccius. xxii. 4.

dishonesty (dis-on'es-ti), *n.* [< OF. *deshonestete, deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *deshonnêteté* = Pr. *dezonestat* = Sp. *deshonestidad* = Pg. *deshonestidade* = It. *disonestà, disonestade, disonestate*, < ML. **dishonesta(t-)s*, < **dishonestus*, dishonest: see *dishonest.* Cf. *honesty.*] **1.** The quality of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *dishonesty* of intention.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 220.

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, concerning these treatles, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have held back. *State Trials*, The Duke of Buckingham, an. 1626.

3†. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Knavishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'or), *n.* [< ME. *deshonour*, < OF. *deshonor*, later *deshonneur*, F. *déshonneur* = Sp. Pg. *deshonor* = It. *disonore*, < ML. *dishonor*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honor:* see *dis-* and *honor, n.*] **1.** Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since *dishonour* traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach.

It [the dead body] is sown in *dishonour;* it is raised in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 43.

There lies he now with foule *dishonor* dead,
Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sans foy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 25.

It is the great *dishonour* of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor or dignity.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour.*
Ezra iv. 14.

Whatever tends to the *dishonour* of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the World we should abstain from.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4. In *com.*, failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See *dishonor, v. t.*, 4.=**Syn.** *Dishonor, Disfavor*, etc. See *odium*, and list under *disgrace.*

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'or), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshonorer*, F. *déshonorer* = Pr. *desonorar* = Sp. Pg. *deshonrar* = It. *disonorare*, < ML. *dishonorare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honorare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honor, v.*] **1.** To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but only sin doth *dishonour* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonour*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1385.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . .
That hath abused and *dishonour'd* me.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce.—**4.** In *com.*, to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no actual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment [when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and entered again as a reverse claim by the bank *dishonouring* them on the banks which presented them.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 266.

5†. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

=**Syn. 1.** To shame, degrade, discredit.—**2.** To insult.

dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on'or-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deshonorable, deshonnorable, deshonourable*, F. *déshonorable*, < *des-* priv. + *honorable*, honorable: see *dis-* and *honorable.* Cf. *dishonor*, etc.] **1.** Showing lack of honor; base; bringing or meriting shame or reproach; staining character and lessening reputation: as, a *dishonorable* act.

In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not *dishonorable.*
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Destitute of honor; characterized by want of honor or good repute: as, a *dishonorable* man.

We petty men . . . find ourselves *dishonourable* graves.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem. [Rare.]

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. Eccius. x. 31.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disreputable, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous.

dishonorableness, dishonourableness (dis-on'or-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dishonorable.

dishonorably, dishonourably (dis-on'or-a-bli), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner; with dishonor.

We sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Capreæ, to which Tiberius retired so *dishonourably* from the care of the public. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 203.

dishonorary (dis-on'or-ā-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *honorary.*] Causing dishonor; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on′ọr-ėr), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton*, S. A., l. 861.

dishorn (dis-hôrn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *horn.*] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

The truth being known,
We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *horse.*] To unhorse.

He burst his lance against a forest bough,
Dishorsed himself and rose again.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

dish-rag (dish′rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, n.*] Ill humor. [Rare.]

We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to *dishumour*, age, sickness, impatience, or sullenness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

dish-washer (dish′wosh″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who washes dishes.—**2.** The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australian.]

dish-water (dish′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

disillude (dis-i-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding*. [< *dis-* + *illude.*] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]

I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadoor."
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *désillusion;* as *dis-* priv. + *illusion.*] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment.

He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *désillusionner;* from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

"Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.
The Nation, No. 967.

The auto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 394.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū′zhọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionized*, ppr. *disillusionizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *illusion* + *-ize.*] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.

I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 173.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū′zhọn-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *désillusionnement;* as *disillusion, v.*, + *-ment.*] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 256.

And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.
The Century, XXXII. 939.

disimbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembark.*

disimpark (dis-im-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *impark.*] To free from the limits of a park. *Craig.* [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz′ọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *imprison.*] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. *Lockhart.* [Rare.]

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *improve.*] **I.** *trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse. [Rare.]

disimprovement (dis-im-pröv′mẹnt), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *improvement.*] Reduction from or want of improvement; non-improvement. [Rare.]

Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kär′sẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incarcerate.* Cf. Sp. *desencarcelar* = Pg. *descncarcerar.*] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex.
Arbuthnot.

=**Syn.** Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incline.*] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

The Provençal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 277.

Disinclined to help from their own store
The opprobrious wight.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

[This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disincline* them to report this measure favorably. *The American*, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz′, -en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed, disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing, disenclosing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inclose, enclose.*] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispark.

disincorporate (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incorporate, v.* Cf. F. *désincorporer* = Sp. Pg. *desincorporar.*] **1.** To deprive of corporate powers or character.—**2.** To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporate† (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desincorporado;* as *dis-* priv. + *incorporate, a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. *Bacon.*

disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-pọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désincorporation* = Sp. *desincorporacion* = Pg. *desincorporação;* as *disincorporate* + *-ion:* see *-ation.*] **1.** Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—**2.** Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.

disincrustant (dis-in-krus′tant), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incrust* + *-ant*[1].] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers.
Ure, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vid′ụ-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *individualize.*] To deprive of individuality.

The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs.
Emerson, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [= F. *désinfecter* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectar* = It. *disinfettare;* as *dis-* priv. + *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désinfectant* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectante* = It. *disinfettante;* as *disinfect* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chlorid, sulphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), iron protosulphate, zinc chlorid, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (liquor sodæ chloratæ), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chlorata). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral *disinfectant*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

disinfection (dis-in-fek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désinfection* = Sp. *desinfeccion* = Pg. *desinfecção;* as *disinfect* + *-ion.*] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

Disinfection consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fail to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization. *Science*, VI. 328.

disinfector (dis-in-fek′tọr), *n.* [< *disinfect* + *-or.*] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.

disingenuity† (dis-in-je-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< *disingenuous* + *-ity*, after *ingenuity*, q. v.] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 321.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen′ụ-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ingenuous.*] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

Lovable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

disingenuously (dis-in-jen′ụ-ns-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-jen′ụ-ns-nes), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.
Government of the Tongue.

disinhabit† (dis-in-hab′it), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inhabit.* Cf. *dishabit.*] To deprive of inhabitants.

It was *disinhabited* sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 109.

disinherison (dis-in-her′i-zọn), *n.* [See *disherison.*] **1.** The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—**2.** The state of being disinherited.

The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-her′it), *v. t.* [< OF. **disheriter;* as *dis-* priv. + *inherit.* Cf. *disherit.*] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty.
Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, ii.

disinheritance (dis-in-her′i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *disinheritance,* < **disheriter:* see *disinherit* and *-ance.* Cf. *disheritance.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king.
State Trials, W. Stroud, an. 1620.

disinhume (dis-in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inhume.*] To disinter. [Rare.]

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
And at her call is Wicliffe *disinhumed*.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 17.

disintail†, disintale†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *disentail.*

disintegrable (dis-in′tẹ-grạ-bl), *a.* [< *disintegra-te* + *-ble.*] Capable of being disintegrated.

Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

disintegrate (dis-in′tẹ-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *integrate.*] **I.** *trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-tẹ-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *disintegrate:* see *-ation.*] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—**Disintegration milling.** See *milling.*

disintegrative (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the multiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Feudalism itself . . . was by no means purely *disintegrative* in its tendencies. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86.

disintegrator (dis-in'tē-grā-tor), *n.* [< *disintegrate* + *-or.*] One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

disintegratory (dis-in'tē-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ory.*] Disintegrating; disintegrative. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can pretend to escape its jurisdiction.
G. H. Lewes, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 419.

disinter (dis-in-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinterred*, ppr. *disinterring.* [Formerly *disenter;* < OF. *desenterrer*, F. *désenterrer* = Sp. Pg. *desenterrar*, disinter, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *interrare* (> OF. *enterrer*, etc.), inter: see *inter*[1].] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; exhume: as, to *disinter* a dead body.—2. To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 215.

disinterested†, **disinterest**† (dis-in'tėr-est), *a.* [Also written *disinteress'd;* with E. suffix *-ed*[2] (*-t*[2]), < OF. *desinteresse*, F. *désintéressé* (= Sp. *desinteresado* = Pg. *desinteressado* = It. *disinteressato*), pp. of *desinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest, v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*, which has taken the place of *disinteressed.*

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest*, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinteress'd.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 5.

disinteressment† (dis-in'tėr-es-ment), *n.* [< F. *désintéressement* (= Sp. *desinteresamiento*), < *désinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest, v.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment.*
Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.

disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *n.* [= Sp. *desinterés* = Pg. *desinteresse* = It. *disinteresse*, disinterest; as *dis-* priv. + *interest*, *n.* Cf. *disinterest, v.*] 1. What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome], that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *v. t.* [For **disinteress*, < OF. *desinteresser*, F. *désintéresser* = Sp. *desinteresar* = Pg. *desinteressar* = It. *disinteressare*, rid or discharge of interest, < ML. *dis-* priv. + *interesse*, interest: see *dis-* and *interest, v.* and *n.*, and cf. *disinterest, n.*] To rid of interest; disengage from private interest or advantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.
Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest†, *a.* See *disinteressed.*

disinterested (dis-in'tėr-es-ted), *a.* [A later form of *disinteressed, disinterest, a.*, as if < *disinterest, v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested.* *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between equals. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less *disinterested*, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.

=**Syn.** Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, unselfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and *uninterested* are sometimes confounded in speech, though rarely in writing. A *disinterested* person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action; an *uninterested* one takes no interest in or is indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *disinterested* witness; an *uninterested* spectator.

disinterestedly (dis-in'tėr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know:
Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone,
Disinterestedly judge this and that
Good ye account good.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

disinterestedness (dis-in'tėr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The character of being disinterested or unselfish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly requires unparalleled *disinterestedness.*
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 72.

disinteresting (dis-in'tėr-es-ting), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *interesting.*] Uninteresting. [Rare.]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method quite nauseous. *Warburton*, To Birch.

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.
The Studio, III. 130.

disinterment (dis-in-tėr'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *desenterramiento* = Pg. *desenterramento;* as *disinter* + *-ment.*] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth or the grave, literally or figuratively; exhumation.

Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of *disinterments*, has brought up this proclamation. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

disinthral†, **disinthrall**† (dis-in-thrâl'), *v. t.* See *disenthrall.*

disinthralment (dis-in-thrâl'ment), *n.* See *disenthralment.*

disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintricated*, ppr. *disintricating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *intricate.*] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.
Sir W. Hamilton.

disinure† (dis-i-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinured*, ppr. *disinuring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this cours of liceneing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invagination.*] In *med.*, the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part of the intestine in another.

disinvalidity† (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *invalidity.*] Invalidity.

Againe, I doe call those some men's doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.
W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, ii.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *investiture.*] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture.

disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invigorate.*] To deprive of vigor; weaken; relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!
Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvite† (dis-in-vit'), *v. t.* [= F. *désinviter* = It. *disinvitare;* as *dis-* priv. + *invite.*] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them. *Sir J. Finett*, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.

disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *desenvolver;* as *dis-* priv. + *involve.*] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.

Disippus (*Limenitis disippus*), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

disippus (di-sip'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < (?) Gr. *δίς*, twice, double-, + *ἵππος*, horse, as in *archippus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A common and wide-spread species of butterfly, *Limenitis disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. See *Limenitis.* It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to mimic the archippus butterfly (*Danais archippus*), the larva of which feeds on asclepiads. See cut in preceding column.

disjaskit (dis-jas'kit), *a.* [Sc., said to be a corruption of **disjected* for *dejected.*] Jaded; decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

disjecta membra (dis-jek'tą mem'brą). [L.: *disjecta*, neut. pl. of *disjectus*, scattered; *membra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *disjection* and *member.*] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

disjection† (dis-jek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **disjectio(n-)*, < *disicere, disjicere*, pp. *disjectus*, throw apart, scatter, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *adject, conject, deject*, etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's Host. *Horsley*, Biblical Criticism, IV. 395.

disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* [< ME. *disjoynen*, < OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre, déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher, dejonher* = It. *disgiugnere, disgiungere*, < L. *disjungere* or *dijungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, separate, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join.*] I. *trans.* 1. To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine; they have *disjoined* their interests.

You shine now in too high a sphere for me;
We are planets now *disjoin'd* for ever.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned.* *Evelyn*, Diary, 1634.

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The river Nilus of Ægypt *disioyneth* Asia from Africa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

Cross disjoined, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted* (which see, under *cross*[1], *n.*).

II. *intrans.* To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* vallies there are that stretch to each other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *joint, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (*a*) Anatomically, to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *disjoint* the vertebræ. (*b*) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of; put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjoynted*, and every one commander of himselfe, to plant what he will.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 259.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed.* *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

disjoint† (dis-joint'), *a.* [< ME. *disjoynt*, < OF. *desjoint, desjoinct*, F. *disjoint* (= Sp. *disyunto* = It. *disgiunto*, < L. *disjunctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoin.*] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Carrying on a *disjoynt* and privat interest of his own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

disjoint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desjointe, desjoincte*, separation, division, rupture, < *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoint, a.*, and *disjoin.*] A difficult situation; disadvantage.

But sith I se I stonde in this *disjoynt*,
I wol answere you shortly to the poynt.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 411.

disjointed (dis-join'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disjoint, v.*] 1. Having the joints or connections separated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Trust me, I could weep
Rather; for I have found in all thy words
A strange *disjointed* sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense *disjointed*.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

Melancholy books,
Which make you laugh that any one should weep,
In this *disjointed* life, for one wrong more.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

disjointedly (dis-join′ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly† (dis-joint′li), *adv.* In a divided state. *Sandys.*

disjudication† (dis-jö-di-kā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dijudication*.

disjunct (dis-jungkt′), *a.* [< L. *disjunctus* or *dijunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoint*, *a.*] **1.** Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.—**Disjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*.—**Disjunct motion.** See *motion*.—**Disjunct proposition**, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct proposition* is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. iii. § 12.

Disjunct species, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus.—**Disjunct tetrachord.** See *tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungk′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *disjoinction*, *desjoinccion*, F. *disjonction* = Sp. *disyuncion* = Pg. *disjuncção* = It. *disgiunzione*, < L. *disjunctio(n-)* or *dijunctio(n-)*, separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] **1.** The act of disjoining, or the state of disjoining; separation; division; distinction.

The *disjunction* of the body and the soul. *South*, Sermons.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or *disjunction* . . . of its objects. In Conception—that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions)—it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the *disjunction* made is meaningless. *Mind*, XLI. 17.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 3.

disjunctive (dis-jungk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *disjoinctif*, F. *disjonctif* = Sp. *disyuntivo* = Pg. *disjunctivo* = It. *disgiuntivo*, < LL. *disjunctivus* or *dijunctivus*, < L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction.—**2.** Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval.—**Disjunctive conjunction**, in *gram.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning—that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good *but* rough; I *neither* love him *nor* fear him.—**Disjunctive equation**, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.—**Disjunctive judgment** or **inference.** Same as *alternative judgment* or *inference* (which see, under *alternative*).—**Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.—**Disjunctive syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.—**2.** In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungk′tọr), *n.* [< NL.**disjunctor*, < L. *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile.—**Disjunctor reading**, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungk′tūr), *n.* [= OF. *desjointure*, *desjoincture* = It. *disgiuntura*; as *disjunct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 347.

disjune (dis-jön′), *n.* [Also *déjeune*; < OF. *desjun*, *desjeun*, *desjung*, breakfast, < *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeune*, *déjeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the mornyng up arho gatt,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tillietudlem? *Scott*, Old Mortality, xi.

disk, disc (disk), *n.* [< L. *discus*, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *dish*, *desk*, *dais*.] **1.** Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten.—**3.** Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

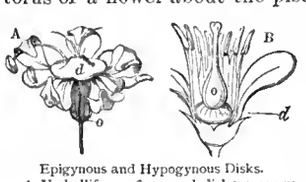
So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

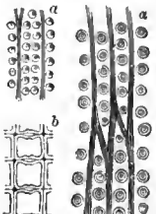
The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a *disk* all golden. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great *disks* out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 4.

Specifically—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (*b*) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (*c*) In the tubuliflorous *Compositæ*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (*d*) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the calyx (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may be upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed. (*e*) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymnosperms, as the pine. (*f*) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in *Discomycetes*.—**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (*b*) In *ornith.*, either side of the face of an owl; the set of feathers, of peculiar shape or texture, radiating from the eye as a center, including the loral bristles and the auriculars or operenlar feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (*c*) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing.


Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *r*, *r*, rays; *d*, disk.


Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks.
A, Umbelliferous flower: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary. *B*, Flower of the orange family: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary.


Disk-bearing Wood-cells of the Pine, magnified.
a, *a*, longitudinal section of cells; *b*, cross-section of cells.

6. In *armor*, same as *roundel*.—**7.** One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.—**Accessory disk.** See *accessory*.—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.—**Arago's disk**, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—**Blastodermic disk.** See *blastodermic*.—**Bowman's disks**, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—**Brachiferous disk.** See *brachiferous*.—**Choked disk**, in *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *papillitis*.—**Disk coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Disk crank.** See *crank*2.—**Gelatinous disk**, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans.—**Germinal disk.** Same as *germ-disk*.—**Maxwell color-disks**, disks having each a single color, and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied.—**Newton's disk**, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white.—**Oral disk**, in *Polyzoa*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumatella*.—**Proligerous disk.** See *discus proligerus*, under *discus*.—**Trochal disk.** See *trochal*. See also *blood-disk*.

disk-armature (disk′är″mā-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk′kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk′dī″na-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk′gas″trö-lạ), *n.* A discogastrula.

disk-harrow (disk′har″ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskindness (dis-kīnd′nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *kindness*.] **1.** Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—**2.** An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

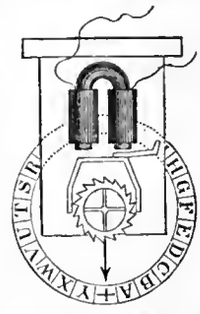
This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

disknow† (dis-nō′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

disk-owl (disk′oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (*b*).

disk-telegraph (disk′tel″e-gráf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some other way, as by a pointer.


Disk-telegraph.

disk-valve (disk′valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other fluids.

disk-wheel (disk′hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

dislade† (dis-lād′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lade*.] To unlade. *Heywood.*

dislady† (dis-lā′di), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson.*

dislawyer† (dis-lâ′yėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. *Roger North.*

disleal†, *a.* [< OF. *desleal*, *desleel*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leal*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disleaved*, ppr. *disleaving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *leave*3.] To deprive of leaves. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see
Only bare trunk and *disleaved* tree.
Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-lī′ka-bl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-able*.] Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dislikeable*.

A lively little Provençal figure, not *dislikeable*.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71.

dislike (dis-līk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disliked*, ppr. *disliking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *like*3, *v.* Cf. *mislike*.] **1.** To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To vs there may bee nothing more grieuous and *disliking* then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subiects. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 145.

Iago. I pray you call them in.
Cas. I'll do't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Would I had broke a joint
When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like.

2d *Gent.* I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.
Lucio. I believe thee: for I think thou never wast where grace was said. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* [< *dislike*, *v.*] 1. The feeling of being displeased; fixed aversion or distaste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great *dislike* declared,
And testified against their ways.
Milton, P. L., xi. 720.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2†. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

=**Syn.** 1. *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor*, *Dishonor*, etc. See *odium*.

dislikeable, *a.* See *dislikable*.

dislikeful (dis-līk'fūl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I thinke it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you
Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take,
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

dislikelihood (dis-līk'li-hūd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likelihood*.] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Scott.* [Rare.]

dislikent (dis-lī'kn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *liken*.] To make unlike; disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *dislikeu*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

dislikenesst (dis-līk'nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

disliker (dis-lī'kėr), *n.* One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limb*.] To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham.* [Rare.]

dislimnt (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limn*.] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *link*[1].] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

dislivet, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *live* for *life*, as in *alive*, abbr. *live*[2].] To deprive of life.

No, she not destroys it
When she *dislives* it.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

dislead (dis-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *load*.] To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle.*

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dislocated*, ppr. *dislocating*. [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare* (> It. *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* = Sp. *dislocar* = Pg. *deslocar* = OF. *disloquer*), displace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *locare*, place: see *dis-* priv. and *locate*.] 1. To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; disjoint; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.
Fuller.

Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have in several places been *dislocated* with considerable violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 5.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particularly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—**Dislocated line** or **stria**, in *entom.*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line.—**Dislocated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin in which the general direction or curve is broken in one place by an abrupt outward or inward flexion.

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

dislocatedly (dis'lō-kā-ted-li), *adv.* In a dislocated or disjointed manner. [Rare.]

dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dislocation* = Sp. *dislocacion* = Pg. *deslocação*, < ML. **dislocatio(n-)*, < *dislocare*, pp. *dislocatus*, displace: see *dislocate*, *v.*] 1. Displacement; derangement or disorder of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary *dislocation* of the world. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (*a*) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental*; and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A *simple dislocation* is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] escaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

(*b*) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.—3. In *geol.*, a break in the continuity of strata, usually attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation occurred. See *fault*.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dislodged*, ppr. *dislodging*. [< OF. *desloger*, F. *déloger* (= It. *disloggiare*, *diloggiare*, *sloggiare*; ML. *dislogiare*), < *des-* priv. + *loger*, lodge: see *lodge*.] I. *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the occupants of a house.

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcius gone.
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. *Woodward.*

In single file they move, and stop their breath,
For fear they should *dislodge* the o'erhanging snows.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Arabs, which I had no difficulty in *dislodging*.
Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* In the Soudan, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To go from a place of lodgment, abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.
South, Sermons, IX. 157.

disledgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desloge-ment*, F. *délogement*, < *desloger*, dislodge: see *dislodge*.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; forcible removal.

dislogistic, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dyslogistic*.

disleignt, *v. t.* [< OF. *desloignier*, *deslongier*, remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, + *loignier*, remove. Cf. *cloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloignd* from common gaze.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 24.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [< OF. *desloial*, *desloyal* (also *desleal*, *deslēel*, > E. *disleal*, q. v.), F. *déloyal* (= Sp. Pg. *desleal* = It. *disleale*), disloyal, < *des-* priv. + *loial*, *loyal*, loyal.] 1. Not true to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or government; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same *disloyal* Edrick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 16.

Hence—2. Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in love; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knave
Are tricks of custom. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you
Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning.*

disloyally (dis-loi'al-i), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalnesst (dis-loi'al-nes), *n.* Disloyalty. *Bailey*, 1727.

disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* [< OF. *desloiaute*, *desloyaute*, *desloyaulte*, also *deslealte*, *desleaute*, F. *déloyauté* (= Sp. *deslealtad* = Pg. *deslealdade* = It. *dislealtà*), disloyalty, < *desloial*, disloyal: see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] 1. Want of loyalty; specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign, state, or government.

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator.* =**Syn.** Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.

disluster, dislustre (dis-lus'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *délustrer* = Sp. Pg. *deslustrar* = It. *slustrare*, deprive of luster; as *dis-* priv. + *luster*.] To deprive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,
Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms,
Her budding breasts and wan *dislustred* front
With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard
All overblown. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dismadet (dis-mād'), *a.* [< *dis-*, for *mis-*, + *made*, pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dismailt (dis-māl'), *v. t.* [< ME. **dismaillen*, *dismallen*, < OF. *desmaillier*, *desmailier*, *desmailler*, *desmacler*, *desmaller*, F. *démailler*, break the mail of, < *des-* priv. + *maille*, mail: see *dis-* and *mail*[1].] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke *dismalled* all expresse,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons *dismayld*,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

dismal (diz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dismall*, *diesmall*, *dismold*, *dysmel*, *dysemol*; < ME. *dismal*, *dismall*, *dismale*, *discmal*, *dysmall*, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*" (see quot. under II., I), of which the orig. meaning is not certain, but which prob. stands for "in the *dismal* days or time," the word being most frequent in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see quots. under I.). The origin and meaning of the word have been much debated. It was certainly borrowed, and prob. from the OF. From its lack of a recognized literal meaning in E., it must have been borrowed in a figurative sense. "It is just possible that the original sense of *in the dismal* [*days* or *time*] was *in tithing time*; with reference to the cruel extortion practiced by feudal lords, who exacted *tenths* from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the church." (Skeat.) This view, which is prob. correct, is based upon what appears to be phonetically the only possible origin of ME. *dismal*, namely, < OF. **dismal*, F. **dimal* (vernacular form of *decimal*, F. *décimal*) = Sp. *diezmal* = Pg. *dizimal*, Sp. Pg. also *decimal* = E. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, of a tenth, of tithes, < L. *decimus*, tenth, ML. fem. *decima*, a tenth, a tithe, > OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, ME. *disme*, E. *dime*, a tithe, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*. The notion of official extortion appears further in the related OF. *dismer*, *diesmer*, decimate, exact tithes, hence despoil (= Sp. *diezmar* = Pg. *dizimar*, pay tithes, decimate: see *decimate*), and in *escheat*, *cheat*[1], q. v.] I. *a.* Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or anything perceived or apprehended, tending to depress or chill the spirits.

Her *disemale daies* and her fatal houres.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

One only *dismall day*.
Gascoigne, Works (ed. Hazlitt), i. 204.

Paynim, this is thy *dismall day*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell
Wilt thou provoke me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gardens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 219.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

II. *n.* **1†.** See extract and etymology.

I not {ne wot, know not} wel how that I began,
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was *in the dismal*
That was the woundes of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase *in the dismals*. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy.
Polwart. (*Jamieson.*)

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up *in the dismals*. What can be the matter now? *Foote*, The Liar, ii.

3. *pl.* Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote*, Trip to Calais, iii.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the dismals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5†. The devil.

Ye *dismall*, devill, {L.} diabolus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, l. 20.

How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never hot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.
Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).

dismal (diz'mal), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalling*. [< *dismal*, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 344.

dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [< *dismal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Davies.*

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz'mal-i), *adv.* In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

dismalness (diz'mal-nes), *n.* The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

disman (dis-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *man*.] **1.** To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake.*—**2†.** To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 47.

dismantle (dis-man'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [< OF. *desmanteller*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare*; as *dis-* priv. + *mantle*: see *dis-* and *mantle*.] **1†.** To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweethesrt's hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;
Dismantle you. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Specifically—**3.** To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantles* all the best Towns that were near it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 360.

4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

dismarry† (dis-mar'i), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier* = Sp. *desmaridar* (obs.), unmarry; as *dis-* priv. + *marry*[1].] To divorce.

Howebeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was *dismaryed*, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxc.

dismarshal† (dis-mär'shal), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *marshal*.] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets.

dismask† (dis-mâsk'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmasquer*, F. *démasquer* (= Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *smascherare*; cf. Sp. *desenmascarar*), < *des-* priv. + *masquer*, mask: see *dis-* and *mask*, *v.*] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mâst'), *v. t.* [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmastrear*); as *dis-* priv. + *mast*[1].] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey
To winds and waves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63.

dismastment (dis-mâst'ment), *n.* [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmastreamento*); as *dismast* + *-ment*.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

dismaw† (dis-mâ'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *maw*[1].] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vii.

dismay (dis-mā'), *v.* [< ME. *dismayen*, *desmayen*, also *demayen*, terrify, dishearten, intr. lose courage, < OF. **desmayer*, **dismayer*, in pp. *dismaye*, as adj. (equiv. to *esmayer*, *esmoyer* = Pr. *esmaiar*, with different prefix *es-*, < L. *ex*), = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmaiar* = It. *dismagare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, dismay, < L. *dis-* priv. + Goth. **magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. **magan* (pres. ind. *mæg*, E. *may*[1]), have power; cf. OHG. *magēn*, be strong, *unmagēn*, become weak, and see *may*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre sore affraied, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. Josh. i. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran *dismay'd* away. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But none of all the astonished train
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout.

When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.

And *dismaye yow* not in no maner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I dueli not fer hens.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay yow* neuer a dele,
Be of good chere, hurt not yow to soore."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

He shewd him selfe to be *dismayd*,
More for the love which he had left behynd,
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel resynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 37.

=**Syn. 1.** To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II.† *intrans.* To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

dismay (dis-mā'), *n.* [< *dismay*, *v.* Cf. F. *émoi*, anxiety, flutter, < OF. *esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*), < *esmoyer*, *esmayer*, v.: see *dismay*, *v.*] **1.** Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 422.

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 532.

Ask how thou such sights
May'st see without *dismay*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

=**Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discouragement.

dismayedness† (dis-mād'nes), *n.* The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 12.

dismayful (dis-mā'fûl), *a.* [< *dismay* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld,
And much dismayd with that *dismayfull* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dismaying† (dis-mā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dismay*, *v.*] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them {the captains of the ships} all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 409.

dismayl†, *v. t.* Same as *dismail*.

dismet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dime*.

dismeasured† (dis-mezh'ūrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *measure* + *-ed*[2], after OF. *desmesure* (F. *démesuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmesurado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *des-* priv. + *mesurer*, measure.] **1.** Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Worcester.*—**2.** Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the auncient men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present.
Golden Boke, Prol.

dismember (dis-mem'bèr), *v. t.* [< ME. *dismembren*, *desmembren*, *demembren*, < OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare*: see *demember*), dismember, < L. *dis-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] **1.** To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

Whan this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembred* he fill in swowne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Dysmembre that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 181.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire {Spain}. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.
Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 290.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

dismembered (dis-mem'bèrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *member* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *déchaussé*. (*b*) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembré*. [Rare.]

dismemberer (dis-mem'bèr-èr), *n.* One who dismembers.

dismemberment (dis-mem'bèr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrament* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. **dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, dismember: see *dismember* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 306.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Aragnese monarchy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dismembrator (dis-mem′brā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desmembrador*, < ML. *dismembrator* (a plunderer), < *dismembrare*, pp. *dismembratus*, dismember: see *dismember*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dismembrator* is used. . . . It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.
The Century, XXXII. 45.

dismettled† (dis-met′ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *mettled*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellen.*

dismiss (dis-mis′), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dismissus*, < ME. *dismitten*: see *dismit*, *dimit*, *demit*².] **1.** To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He *dismissed* the assembly. Acts xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,
I do *dismiss* you to your several countries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 dales, and were *dismiss'd* with rich presents. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically *dismissing* the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 380.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to *dismiss* the subject.

Man may *dismiss* compassion from his heart,
But God will never. *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In *law*, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was *dismissed* for lack of proof; the appeal was *dismissed* for irregularity.—**Syn. 1.** To let go.—**2.** To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

dismiss† (dis-mis′), *n.* [< *dismiss*, *v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.
Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis′al), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (*a*) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed
For his *dismissal*. *Wordsworth.*

(*b*) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (*c*) The act of discarding, or the state of being discarded.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or *dismissal* the wife claims her dowry.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures
By his hand were freed again; . . .
He recorded their *dismissal*, . . .
And the monk replied, "Amen!"
Longfellow, The Norman Baron.

dismission (dis-mish′on), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-ion*, after *dimission*, *demission*², < L. *dimissio(n-)*, < *dimittere*, dismiss: see *demission*², *dimission*.] **1.** The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 346.

As any of ye rest came over them, or of ye other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as members without any further *dismission* or testimoniall.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the same university.

3. In *law*, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

dismissive† (dis-mis′iv), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ive*.] Giving dismission; dismissory: as, "the *dismissive* writing," *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

dismissory (dis-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ory*. Cf. *dimissory*, *demissory*.] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Letter dismissory.** See *dimissory letter*, under *dimissory*.

dismit† (dis-mit′), *v. t.* [ME. *dismitten*, *dismytten*, < OF. *desmettre*, *desmetre* (= It. *dismettere*, *smettere*, as if < L. **dimittere*), var. of *demettre*, *demetre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir* = It. *dimettere*, dismiss, give up, < L. *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*² and *dimit*, doublets of *dismit*, and cf. *dismiss*, which has taken the place of *dismit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Bretheren *dismitteden* Poul and Silas in to Beroan.
Wyclif, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

dismortgage (dis-môr′gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismortgaged*, ppr. *dismortgaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

dismount (dis-mount′), *v.* [< OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter* = Sp. Pg. *desmontar* = It. *dismontare*, *smontare*, < ML. *dismontare*, dismount, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount: see *mount*².] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dismount*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

When any one *dismounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dismounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless.—**4.** To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dismount* a picture or a jewel.—**Dismounting battery** (*milit.*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

disna (diz′nä). Scotch for *does not*.

He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

disnaturalize (dis-nat′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnaturalized*, ppr. *disnaturalizing*. [= F. *dénaturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *desnaturalizar*; as *dis-* priv. + *naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalised* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.
Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnatured*, ppr. *disnaturing*. [< ME. *disnaturen*, < OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *disnaturare*; as *dis-* priv. + *nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquere no me thinges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

The king
Remembered his departure, and he felt
Feelings which long from his *disnatured* breast
Ambition had expelled. *Southey.*

disnest (dis-nest′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *nest*.] **1.** To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *disnest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē′di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *disobedience*, < OF. *desobedience* (= Sp. Pg. *desobediencia* = It. *disobbedienza*, *disubbidienza*), < *desobedient*, disobedient: see *disobedient*.] **1.** The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners.
Rom. v. 19.

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up
My *disobedience* 'gainst the king my father.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Because no *disobedience* can ensue,
Where no submission to a judge is due.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 485.

2. Non-compliance, as with a natural law; failure to submit to a superior influence.

This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Sir R. Blackmore.

disobediency† (dis-ō-bē′di-en-si), *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor.*

disobedient (dis-ō-bē′di-ent), *a.* [Not found in ME. (which had *disobeisant*, q. v.); < OF. *desobedient* (= Pr. *desobediens*), disobedient, < *des-* priv. + *obedient*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obedient*. Cf. *disobey*, *disobeisant*.] **1.** Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; acting with disregard of duty; not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority: as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision.
Acts xxvi. 19.

Thou knowest since yesterday
How *disobedient* slaves the forfeit pay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency; not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

disobediently (dis-ō-bē′di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

He *disobedientlie* refused to come, pretending some feare of bodilie harm, through the malice of some that were about the king. *Holinshed*, Edw. III., an. 1340.

disobeisance†, *n.* [< OF. *desobeissance*, F. *désobéissance*, < *desobeissant*, disobedient: see *disobeisant*. Cf. *obeisance*.] Disobedience.

For lacke of whiche dylygence, thei that were disposed to do *disobeysaunce* were incouraged and inboldened.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *disobeisaunt*, *disobeysaunt*, < OF. *desobeissant*, F. *désobéissant*, < *des-* priv. + *obeissant*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obeisant*.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful necligent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 423.

Thenne they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *disobeysaunt* and a rebell agaynst you. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xliii.

disobey (dis-ō-bā′), *v.* [< ME. *disobeyen*, *disobeien*, < OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobedir* = It. *disobbedire*, *disubbidire*; cf. Sp. Pg. *desobedecer*), disobey, < *des-* priv. + *obeir*, obey: see *dis-* and *obey*.] **I.** *trans.* To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* the laws.

I needa must *disobey* him for his good;
How should I dare obey him to his harm?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

disobeyer (dis-ō-bā′ėr), *n.* One who disobeys.

disobligation† (dis-ob-li-gā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *disoblige* + *-ation*: see *disoblige*.] **1.** Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to have given his owne library to the Vniversity of Oxford, but received *disobligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.
Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receeded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. i. 16.

disobligatory† (dis-ob′li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *disoblige* + *-atory*.] Releasing from obligation. *King Charles*, Letter to Henderson.

disoblige (dis-ō-blīj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disobliged*, ppr. *disobliging*. [< OF. *desobliger*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobrigar* = It. *disobbligare*), disoblige, < *des-* priv. + *obliger*, oblige: see *dis-* and *oblige*.] **1.** To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

Your sister here, that never *disobliged* me in her life.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Colloq.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

3†. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disobliges* the susciplent from receiving chrism or confirmation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

disobligement (dis-ō-blīj′ment), *n.* [< *disoblige* + *-ment.*] The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

disobliger (dis-ō-blī′jėr), *n.* One who disobliges.

disobliging (dis-ō-blī′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

disobligingly (dis-ō-blī′jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassadour.
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis-ō-blī′jing-nes), *n.* Unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok′si-dent), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *occident.*] 1. To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.
Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok-ū-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désoccupation* = Sp. *desocupacion* = Pg. *desoccupação* = It. *disoccupazione*; as *dis-* priv. + *occupation.*] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.
Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (dī-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body. Cf. *disomatous.*] A genus of ehætopodous annelids, of the family *Nerinidæ*.

disomatous (dī-sō′mą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δισώματος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

disopinion (dis-ō-pin′yọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *opinion.*] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*. *Ep. Reynolds*, On the Passions, iv.

disorb (dis-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orb.*] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *dis-orb'd*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

disordenet, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *desordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, q. v.), < OF. *desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordene* covetyse of men.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

disorder (dis-ôr′dėr), *n.* [< OF. *desordre*, F. *désordre* = Pr. *desorde* = Sp. *desórden* = Pg. *desordem* = It. *disordine*, disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] 1. Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung.
Milton, P. L., iii. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 36.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd *disorder*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionality.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derangement; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.
Thompson, Sickness, iii., note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder*.—6. Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such *disorder* in my wit.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

=Syn. 1. Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—2. Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—4 and 5. Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

disorder (dis-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordoner*, *desordonner* = Sp. Pg. *desordenar* = It. *disordinare*, < ML. *disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] 1. To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou daign'st to shake Heav'ns solid Orbs so bright;
Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* quight?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 38.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did—nothing at all
Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered*.

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*

It is a great Folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

5†. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [< *disorder* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 109.

disorderedness (dis-ôr′dėrd-nes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles.*

disorderliness (dis-ôr′dėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation. *H. Spencer*, Education.

disorderly (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *a.* [< *disorder* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,
Heartless, unarm'd, *disorderly*, and loud.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—5. Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.=Syn. 1. Confused, jumbled.—2 and 3. Riotous, vicious. See *irregular*.

disorderly (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *adv.* [< *disorderly*, *a.*] 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thes. iii. 6.

disordinance†, *n.* [ME. *disordinance*, < OF. *desordenance*, *desordonnanee* (= Pg. *desordenança* = It. *disordinanza*), < *desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance.*] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reson is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reson, and the body also, and certes this *disordinance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disordinate (dis-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *disordinat* = Sp. Pg. *desordenado* = It. *disordinato*, thrown into disorder, < ML. *disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare*: see *disorder*, *v.*] 1. Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

2†. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.
Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., l. 701.

disordinately† (dis-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (*a*) Irregularly.

The temporall landes deuoutely geuen, and *disordinately* spent. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

(*b*) Inordinately.

The sorrow don so *disordinatly*
Off that wurde which he pronounced openly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3560.

disordination† (dis-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *desordenacion* = It. *disordinazione*, < ML. as if **disordinatio*(*n-*), < *disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate.*] Disarrangement.

disorganization (dis-ôr″gą-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désorganisation* = Sp. *desorganizacion* = Pg. *desorganização*; as *disorganize* + *-ation.*] 1. Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—2. The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*. *Scott.*

disorganize (dis-ôr′gą-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing.* [= F. *désorganiser* = Sp. Pg. *desorganizar* = It. *disorganizzare*; as *dis-* priv. + *organize.*] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

disorganizer (dis-ôr′gą-nī-zėr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō′ri-ent), *v. t.* [= F. *désorienter* = Sp. Pg. *desorientar*; as *dis-* priv. + *orient.*] 1. To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—3. Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-ō-ri-en′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orientate.*] To disorient.

disourt†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *disour*, *diseor*, *diseur*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, F. *diseur*, a talker, < *dire*, < L. *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe,
For thei ben the deueles *disours* I do the to vndurstonde.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 50.

disown[1] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[1], *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

taining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, I.

Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our lips, and next our words affect our thoughts.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 306.

disown[2] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[2]. A different word from *disown*[1] (as *own*[2] from *own*[1]), but now hardly distinguished in use.] **1.** To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
The time's and season's influence *disown*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, i.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

=**Syn.** To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.

disownment (dis-ōn′ment), *n.* [< *disown*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. *J. J. Gurney.*

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok′si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxidate.*] Same as *deoxidate.*

disoxidation (dis-ok-si-dā′shon), *n.* [< *disoxidate:* see *-ation.*] Same as *deoxidation.*

disoxygenate (dis-ok′si-je-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxygenate.*] To deoxidate.

disoxygenation (dis-ok′si-je-nā′shon), *n.* [< *disoxygenate:* see *-ation.*] Deoxidation.

dispace† (dis-pās′), *v.* [One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < *dis-*, in different directions, + *pace*, walk; or also meant for *dispace*, < L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spatiari*, walk, walk about: see *space* and *expatiate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterfile,
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 250.

II. *trans.* To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 265.

dispack† (dis-pak′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despaequer*, < *des-* priv. + *paequer*, paek: see *pack.*] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lump *dispackt*,
From Fiery Element did Light extract.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

dispaint† (dis-pānt′), *v. t.* [Improp. for *depaint.* Cf. OF. *despeindre*, paint out, effaee.] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within
With sondry colours. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 50.

dispair† (dis-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pair.* Cf. L. *disparare*, part, of similar formation: see *disparate.*] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

dispand† (dis-pand′), *v. t.* [= OF. *despandre*, < L. *dispandere*, spread out, expand, < *dis-*, apart, + *pandere*, spread. Cf. *expand.*] To spread ont; display. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispansion† (dis-pan′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **dispansio*(*n-*), < *dispandere*, pp. *dispansus*, spread out: see *dispand.*] The act of spreading out or displaying. *Bailey*, 1731.

disparadise (dis-par′a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparadised*, ppr. *disparadising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *paradise.*] To remove from paradise. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

disparage†, *n.* [< ME. *disparage*, < OF. *desparage*, an unequal marriage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *parage*, *peerage.* Cf. *disparage*, *v.*] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a *disparage*
To his estaat, so lowe for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 852.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

disparage (dis-par′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [< ME. *disparagen*, *desparagen*, < OF. *desparager*, *desparagier*, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, disparage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *disparage*, *n.*] **1**†. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Allas! that any of my nacioun
Sholde evere so foule *disparaged* be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213.

And that your high degree
Is much *disparay'd* to be match'd with me.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence—**3.** To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak slightingly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or eredit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

=**Syn. 3.** *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry.*

disparageable† (dis-par′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *disparage* + *-able.*] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal and regal majesty. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1563.

disparagement (dis-par′āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desparagement*, *disparagement* (F. *déparagement*), < *desparager*, marry to one of inferior condition: see *disparage*, *v.*] **1**†. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value o' my land.
Quar. 'Slid, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklock of the law.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—**3.** The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honour.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

What disgraces
And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

=**Syn. 3.** Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

disparager (dis-par′āj-ėr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par′āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters*, On Job, p. 428.

disparate (dis′pa-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *disparate* = It. *disparato*, *sparato*, < L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-* priv. + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal. Cf. *compare*[2], and see *disparity*, *dispair.*] **I.** *a.* Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define disparate predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher [than that of a bishop], then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 169.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 3t.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. *n.* One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates;* because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

disparately (dis′pa-rāt-li), *adv.* In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis′pa-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index. *Mind*, XI. 60.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.
W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparclet, *v.* See *disparkle.*

disparitiont (dis-pa-rish′on), *n.* [< F. *disparition*, < ML. as if **disparitio*(*n-*), < *disparere*, disappear: see *disappear.*] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disparition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much hee affected secrecie in this intended departure.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

disparity (dis-par′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disparities* (-tiz). [< F. *disparité* = Sp. *disparidad* = Pg. *disparidade* = It. *disparità*, < ML. *disparita*(*t-*)*s*, inequality, < L. *dispar*, unequal, < *dis-* priv. + *par*, equal. Cf. *parity.*] **1.** The state or character of being disparate. (*a*) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence: as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,
Estates, and fortunes.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.
Macaulay, Sadler's Rel. Refuted.

(*b*) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne, Air and Angels.

2†. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

=**Syn.** *Dissimilarity*, etc. (see *difference*), disproportion.

dispark (dis-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *park.*] **1.** To divest of the character or uses of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . . Since the Reformation, however, it had been *disparked*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 132.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 87.

disparkle† (dis-pär′kl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *disparcle;* a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparple* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitoures that dwelled in cottages *disparkled* thereabouts saw men comming whome they iudged to be theire enemies, . . . [they] fled to the wilde mountaynes that were full of snowe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *R. Clerke*, Sermons (1637), p. 471.

disparple† (dis-pär′pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple;* also by apheresis *sparple, sperple;* < ME. *disparplen, desparplen,* also *disparpoilen, disparblen,* divide, scatter, intr. disperse, < OF. *desparpeillier, desparpaillier, desparpeler, disparpeillier, desperpouillier,* etc. (= Sp. *desparpajar* = It. *sparpagliare;* also with different but equiv. prefix *es-*, OF. *esparpeiller,* F. *éparpiller* = Pr. *esparpalhar*), scatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *des-*, in different directions, + **parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Pr. *parpalho* = It. dial. *parpaja, parpaj,* It. *parpaglione,* a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio(n-),* a butterfly: see *papilio* and *pavilion.* So mod. Pr. *esfarfalnd,* scatter, < *farfalla,* a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio(n-).*] **I.** *trans.* To scatter; disperse.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparplith,* or scaterith the scheep. *Wyclif,* John x. 12.

I bath'd, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. *intrans.* To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of scheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and *desparpleth.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 3.

Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed. *Hudson,* Judith, iv. 339.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *v.* [< OF. *despartir,* F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *departir* = It. *dispartire, spartire,* < L. *dispartire, dispertire,* distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire,* part, divide: see *part.* Cf. *depart.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.

When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extreme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful Sway.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.

Once more
Were they united, to be yet again
Disparted—pitiable lot!
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted,* we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate. *Emerson,* Compensation.

2. In *gun.*: (*a*) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (*b*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar.*

II. *intrans.* To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds *disparted.* *Shelley,* Queen Mab, i.

The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud *disparts* and rolls away from heaven.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *n.* [< *dispart, v.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (*b*) A dispart-sight.

dispart-sight (dis-pärt′sīt), *n.* In *gun.*, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion† (dis-pash′ọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passion.*] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion.*
Sir W. Temple, Gardening.

dispassionate (dis-pash′ọn-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passionate.* Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapassionado* = It. *disappassionato.*] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool: applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate.* *Ames,* Works, II. 38.

Quiet, *dispassionate,* and cold. *Tennyson,* A Character.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to actions or sentiments: as, *dispassionate* proceedings; *dispassionate* views.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Cromwel; he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., lii.

=Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

dispassionately (dis-pash′ọn-āt-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

dispassioned (dis-pash′ọnd), *a.* [< *dispassion* + *-ed*2. Cf. *dispassionate.*] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,
As often visit cottages as thrones.
Cawthorn, Equality of Human Conditions.

dispatch, dispatcher, etc. See *despatch,* etc.

dispathy (dis′pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *dispathies* (-thiz). [= F. *dispathie,* an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια,* insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δυσπαθής,* hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, < *δυσ-,* hard, + *πάθος,* feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy,* but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis-* priv. + *-pathy,* as in *apathy, sympathy,* etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies.*
Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pâ′pėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauper.*] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered.*
Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.

dispauperize (dis-pâ′pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized,* ppr. *dispauperizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.
J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs′), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *peace.*] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.*

dispeed† (dis-pēd′), *v. t.* [For **disspeed,* < *dis-* + *speed;* perhaps suggested by *dispatch.*] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew. *Southey.*

dispel (dis-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled,* ppr. *dispelling.* [< L. *dispellere,* drive away, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *pellere,* drive: see *pulse.* Cf. *depel.*] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear
That I should die an early death.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually *dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception. *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 122.

=Syn. *Disperse, Scatter,* etc. (see *dissipate*), banish, remove.

dispeller (dis-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

dispend† (dis-pend′), *v. t.* [< ME. *dispenden, despenden,* < OF. *despendre* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = It. *dispendere, spendere,* < ML. *dispendere,* by apheresis *spendere* (> AS. *ā-spendan,* E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spendere* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere,* weigh out, dispense, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere,* weigh: see *pendent.* Cf. *spend, expend.*] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly *dispendit,*
And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9333.

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,
They would *dispend* them all.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispender† (dis-pen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *dispendour, despendour,* < OF. *despendeor, despendeour, despendeur,* < *despendre,* dispend: see *dispend* and *-er*1.] One who dispends.

The gretter riches that a man hath, the moo *despendours* he hath. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dispensable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or being abrogated or remitted by, dispensation. See *dispensation,* 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University disputations; the theologians disputed as to the *dispensability* of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.

dispensable (dis-pen′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile,* that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *despensable,* prodigal, abundant, < ML. *dispensabilis,* pertaining to expenses); as *dispense* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.
State Trials, Col. Andrewe, an. 1680.

2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable,* voluntary, and commutable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.
Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable.* *Swinburne,* Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all *dispensable,* it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond.*

dispensary (dis-pen′sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire,* a dispensary (cf. OF. *despensaire,* expense), < ML. *dispensarius,* adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see *dispenser*), < *dispensa,* provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see *spence,* and *dispend, dispense.*] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary.*

The *dispensary,* being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor.
Garth, Dispensary, Pref.

2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *dispensatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation,* < OF. *despensation,* F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensacion* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione,* < L. *dispensatio(n-),* management, charge, direction, < *dispensare,* pp. *dispensatus,* manage, regulate, distribute, dispense: see *dispense, v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad *dispensation;* a merciful *dispensation.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations,* is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. xvi.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation;* the new or Gospel *dispensation.* See *grace.* (*b*) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation.*

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.
Edwards, Works, I. 160.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 247.

4†. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 279.

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a *Dispensation*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking *dispensations*, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of *dispensation* arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

dispensational (dis-pen-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *dispensation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain *dispensational* periods were revealed in Scripture. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen′sā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *dispensatif*, F. *dispensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispensativo*, < ML. *dispensativus*, < L. *dispensatus*, pp. of *dispensare*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] 1. Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative* power.—2†. Dispensable; capable of being dispensed with.

All poyntes that be *dispensative*.
Rede Me and Be not Wrothe (ed. Arber), p. 55.

dispensatively (dis-pen′sā-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 328.

dispensator (dis′pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dispensateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensador* = It. *dispensatore*, *spensatore*, < L. *dispensator*, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great *dispensator* of all such graces the family needs.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen′sā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

dispensatory (dis-pen′sā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dispensatoire* = Pg. It. *dispensatorio*, < LL. *dispensatorius*, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. *dispensatorium*, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory), < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator*.] I. *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopœia.

The description of the whole ointment is to be found in the chymicall *dispensatory* of Crollius.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 997.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick *dispensatories*, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo. *Boyle*, Works, II. 126.

dispensatress† (dis-pen′sā-tres), *n.* [< *dispensator* + *-ess*; = F. It. *dispensatrice*.] A female dispenser.

dispense (dis-pens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing*. [Formerly also *dispence*; < ME. *dispensen* = D. *dispenseren* = G. *dispensiren* = Dan. *dispensere* = Sw. *dispensera*, < OF. *despenser*, *despeneer*, F. *dispenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensar* = It. *dispensare*, *spensare*, < L. *dispensare*, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, weigh out, ML. expend: see *dispend*.] I. *trans.* 1. To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun *dispenses* heat and light; to *dispense* charity, medicines, etc.

Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol *dispence*
To vynes aette agayne his influence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can *dispense* to all both Light and Heat.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense,
And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid *dispense*.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Scott.*

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly admeasured, Justice justly *dispenced*; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 35.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards *dispence* according to his pleasure.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state.
Dryden.

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

P. jun. A priest!
Cyn. O no, he is *dispensed* withal.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Longinus *dispenses* himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

4†. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was *dispensed*
With golde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III.

=Syn. 1. *Dispense*, *Distribute*, *Allot*, *Apportion*, *Assign*. *Dispense* is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to *distribute* gifts; to *assign* the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to *distribute* rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to *allot* some portion of our life to consider the end of it.
Addison, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath *assign'd* us. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 231.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispence*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 30.

2†. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou *dispense* with Heaven for such an oath?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence—**To dispense with.** (*a*) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general *dispensed with* all formalities.

He [the pope] hath *dispensed with* the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrews.*

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that *dispenses with* oaths! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and *dispense with* outward forms.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(*b*) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to *dispense with* all but the bare necessaries of life; I can *dispense with* your services.

He will *dispense with* his right to clear information.
Jeremy Collier.

Switzerland has altogether *dispensed with* the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 382.

(*c*†) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have *dispens'd with* my attendance on
The duke, to bid you welcome.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once.
Richardson.

(*d*†) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to *dispense with* this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to *dispense with* all offences against the Spiritual Laws. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery. *Milton.*

(*e*†) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutts] would on no occasion *dispense with* herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*f*) To do or perform: as, to *dispense with* miracles.
Waller. (*g*) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed with*, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 362.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

dispense† (dis-pens′), *n.* [Also *dispence*; < ME. *dispense*, *despense*, also *dispence*, *despence*, < OF. *despense* (also *despens*), F. *dispense* (> Sw. *dispens*) = Pr. *despensa* (also *despens*) = OSp. *despesa* = Pg. *despesa*, *despeza* = It. *dispensa*, < ML. *dispensa*, expense, provision, also a buttery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abbr. of *dispense*), < L. *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, dispend, expend: see *dispend*.] 1. Dispensation.

For wratthe hath no Conscience,
He makith ech man otheris foo;
Ther-with he getith his *dispence*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence
Aboue alle women, in bedlem whan she lay,
At criatia byrth, no cloth of gret *dispence*,
She weryd a keuerche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vaut ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many raunges reard along the wall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

3. A larder; a spence. *Mabbe.*

dispenser (dis-pen′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *dispenser*, *despenceer*, < OF. *despensier*, *despencier*, < ML. *dispensarius*, manager, steward, < *dispensa*, provision, buttery, larder; ef. equiv. OF. *dispenseor*, *dispensour*, a steward, < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator* and *dispense*, *n.* Hence by apheresis *spenser*, *spencer*. In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1†. A manager; a steward.—2. One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a *dispenser* of medicines; a *dispenser* of gifts or of favors; a *dispenser* of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and *dispenser* of his mercies, Christ the Righteous. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The droway hours, *dispensers* of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dis-pen′sing), *p. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the *dispensing* power of the pope.—2. That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a *dispensing* chemist or druggist.

dispeople (dis-pē′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling*. [< OF. *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (= Sp. *despoblar* = Pg. *despovoar*), var., with prefix *des-*, of *depeupler*, *depopler*, *depopuler*, < L. *depopulari*, ravage, depopulate: see *depeople* and *depopulate*.] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 151.

France was almost *dispeopled*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis-pē′plėr), *n.* [< *dispeople* + *-er*1. Cf. Sp. *despoblador* = Pg. *desporoador*.] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains
Have quash'd the stern *dispeopler* of the plains.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, ix.

disperance†, *n.* Same as *desperance*.

disperge† (dis-pėrj′), *v. t.* [= Pr. *disperger* = It. *dispergere*, *spergere*, < L. *dispergere*, scatter about, disperse: see *disperse*.] To sprinkle.

dispermatous (dī-spėr′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*(*τ-*), seed, + *-ous*.] Same as *dispermous*. *Thomas.*

dispermous (dī-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

disperple† (dis-pėr′pl), *v.* Same as *disparple*.

dispersal (dis-pėr′sal), *n.* [< *disperse* + *-al*.] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into *dispersal* by an aggressive display of force.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 279.

disperse (dis-pėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing*. [< F. *disperser* = Sp. Pg. *dispersar*, < L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter abroad, disperse, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spargere*, pp. *sparsus*, scatter: see *sparse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves *disperse*. *Chapman.*

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were *dispers'd* and driven back by Weather.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet *disperse* the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.
Wordsworth, Lucy Gray.

2†. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and *dispersed* it to his workemen in generall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 136.

3. To diffuse; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 255.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which *dispersed* the Contagion exceedingly. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppresse, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4†. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument.
B. Jonson.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is *dispersed*.

I'll *disperse* the cloud
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act
Ne'er equall'd yet.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 2.

=Syn. 1 and **5.** *Dispel, Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—**3.** To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The cadi went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we directed a Moor to cry, That all people should in the nighttime keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

2†. To become diffused or spread; spread.

Th' Almightes Care doth dinersly *disperse*
Orc all the parts of all this Vniverse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

disperset, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers, dispars*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperse, v.*] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower.*

dispersed (dis-pėrst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse, v.*] Scattered: specifically, in *entom.*, said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—*scattered* being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—**Dispersed harmony.** See *harmony.*

dispersedly (dis-pėr'sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

dispersedness (dis-pėr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

dispersenesst (dis-pėrs'nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersenesse* of habitations or towns in Africk.
Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-pėr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift (1595).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 269.

dispersion (dis-pėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersion* = Pg. *dispersão* = It. *dispersione, spersione*, < LL. *dispersio(n-)*, a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse, v.*] **1.** The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the Ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In *optics*, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction.*

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion*.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 334.

4. In *med.* and *surg.*, the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—**5.** In *math.*, the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{10}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—**Abnormal dispersion,** in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the usual prismatic spectrum in the order of the colors.—**Cone of dispersion.** See *cone*.—**Dispersion of the bisectrices,** in *crystal.*, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *crossed, horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—**Dispersion of the optic axes,** in *crystal.*, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values; it is usually described as $\rho > v$, or $\rho < v$, according as the angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—**Epipolic dispersion.** See *epipolic*.—**The dispersion,** the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity; the diaspora: most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries: as, *the* Parthian *dispersion; the dispersion* of Asia Minor; *the* Egyptian *dispersion; the dispersion* in Rome. See *diaspora.*

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of *the dispersion*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 553.

dispersive (dis-pėr'siv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispersif;* as *disperse* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-pėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-pėr'siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-pėr'sǫn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalized*, ppr. *dispersonalizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalize* myself into a vicarious egotism. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-pėr'son-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *personate.* Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare.* [Rare.]

dispersonification (dis-pėr-son″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dispersonify:* see *-fy* and *-ation.*] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying.* [< *dis-* priv. + *personify.*] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena.
Grote, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispillt, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *spill.*] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *dispilled*.
The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251).

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v. t.* [For *disspirit*, < *dis-* priv. + *spirit.*] **1.** To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 268.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier.*

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt.

dispirited (dis-pir'i-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit, v.*] **1.** Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 233.

2. Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

Dispirited recitations. *Hammond*, Works, IV., Pref.

dispiritedly (dis-pir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiritedness (dis-pir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical appensa have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritedness*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 45.

dispiritment (dis-pir'it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all.
Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispiset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despise.*

dispitet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *despite.*

dispiteoust, *a.* See *despiteous.*

dispitoust, dispitously†. See *despitous, despitously.*

displace (dis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing.* [< OF. *desplacer*, F. *déplacer*, displace, < *des-* priv. + *placer*, place: see *place.*] **1.** To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:
My shrubs *displac'd* from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham.*

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3†. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or ealdorman, but took his place alongside of him. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

displaceable (dis-plā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *displace* + *-able.*] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Dict.*

displaced (dis-plāst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace, v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for any other cause.

displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement;* as *displace* + *-ment.*] **1.** A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.
Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*

Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular *displacement* of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 312.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term remplacement is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not *displacement* or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.
W. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.

3. In *hydros.*, the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is greater than or equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons *displacement*.

4. In *phar.*, a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as *percolation*.

5. In *mech.*, the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the *displacements* of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the *displacement* of any one particle at different times. *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, i. 10.

Center of displacement. See *center*[1].—**Composition of displacements.** See *composition*.—**Displacement diagram** or **polygon.** See *diagram*.—**Displacement of zero,** in *thermometry*, the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, produced by the atmospheric pressure.—**Electric displacement,** the quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.
A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133.

Tangential displacement of a curve, the integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacency† (dis-plā′sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *displacentia*, restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*, *displiceney*), dislike, dissatisfaction, < *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *displicence*, *displicency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displacency*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 12.

displacer (dis-plā′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which displaces.—**2.** In *chem.*, an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter* = Sp. Pg. *desplantar* = It. *dispiantare*, *spiantare*, < ML. as if **displantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*, *v.*] **1.** To pluck up; dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had them tell all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

displantation (dis-plan-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation* = Sp. *desplantación* = It. *spiantazione*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. *Raleigh.*

displat (dis-plat′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displatted*, ppr. *displatting*. [< *dis-* priv. + *plat*[3].] To untwist; uncurl. *Hakewill.*

display (dis-plā′), *v.* [< ME. *displayen*, *displayen*, < OF. *despleier*, *desploier*, *desploer*, *desplier*, F. *déployer* (> E. *deploy*, q. v.) = Pr. *desplegar*, *despleyar* = Sp. *desplegar* = Pg. *despregar* = It. *dispiegare*, *spiegare*, < ML. *displicare*, unfold, display, L. (in pp. *displicatus*) scatter, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Hence by apheresis *splay*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Berthe up his fethrys *displayed* like a sayle.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 156.

Dysplaye that crane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So having said, eftsoones he gan *display*
His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the Tartar his colours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosoms *displaid*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen
Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying*
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day,
And in bold Strokes the vicious Town *display*.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented. *Macaulay*, History.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

4†. To discover; descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 74.

5. In *printing*, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc.=**Syn. 2.** To parade, show off.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

2. To make a show or display.—**3.** To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

display (dis-plā′), *n.* [< *display*, *v.*] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die,
Without *display*, without parade.
Byron, Parisina, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 223.

=**Syn.** *Show*, *Parade*, etc. See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *display*, *v.*] **1.** Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*. (*b*) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*.—**3.** In *printing*, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention.—**Descendent displayed.** See *descendent*.—**Displayed foreshortened,** in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**Displayed recursant,** in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed tergiant*.


Eagle Displayed.

displayer (dis-plā′ėr), *n.* One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

display-letter (dis-plā′let′ėr), *n.* Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā′stand), *n.* A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā′tīp), *n.* A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

displet† (dis′pl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *disciple*, *v.*] To discipline.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27.

displeasance† (dis-plez′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *displeasaunce*; < ME. *displeasance*, *displeasaunce*, < AF. *displesance*, OF. *displeisance*, *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance* = Pr. *desplazensa* = Sp. Pg. *displicencia* = It. *dispiacenza*, *dispiacenzia*, *spiacenza*, < ML. *displacentia* (> E. *displacency*), a restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacency*, *displeasant*, *displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasance* of theym y[t] love it I dare not reporte. *Jul. Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1, back.

Cordeill said she lov'd him as behoov'd:
Whose simple answere, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to *displeasaunce* moov'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 28.

displeasant† (dis-plez′ant), *a.* [< ME. **displesant*, < AF. **displesant*, restored form of OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*, < ML. *displacen(t-)s*, L. *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasant*.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highnesse, at his upriseing and comeing thereunto, may finde the said chamber pure, elesne, wholsome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 202).

That no man would invite
The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

displeasantly† (dis-plez′ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declared himself.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

displease (dis-plēz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [< ME. *displesen*, *desplesen*, < AF. **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, later *desplaire*, mod. F. *déplaire* = Pr. *desplazer* = Sp. *desplacer* = Pg. *desprazer* = It. *dispiacere*, *spiacere*, < ML. *displacere*, restored form of L. *displicere*, displease, < *dis-* priv. + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi. 7.

If strange meats *displease*,
Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste.
Donne, Satires.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard. *Milton*, P. L., x. 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it? *Barrow*, Works, III. vii.

Always teasing others, always teas'd,
His only pleasure is — to be *displeas'd*.
Cowper, Conversation.

2†. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. and Fl.*

[Frequently followed by *to* in old English.]
=**Syn. 1.** To annoy, chafe, provoke, pique, fret.

II. *intrans.* To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

displeasedly (dis-plēz′zed-li), *adv.* In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.
Bp. Hall, The Happy Man.

displeasedness (dis-plēz′zed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness. *W. Montague.*

displeaser (dis-plēz′zėr), *n.* One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plēz′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *displease*, *v.*] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing* thing to his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

displeasingly (dis-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing, anneying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats
Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i.

displeasingness (dis-plē′zing-nes), *n.* Distastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

displeasurable (dis-plez′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pleasurable.*] Not pleasurable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable.*
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

displeasure (dis-plez′ūr), *n.* [< AF. *displeasure* (F. *déplaisir*), < **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaire*, displease: see *displease*, and cf. *dis-* and *pleasure.*] **1.** The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the E[arl of Leicester] that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 366.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure.* *Brougham.*

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure.* [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a toothache. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 126.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, anneyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do.*

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I *do* them a *displeasure.* Judges xv. 3.

5†. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham*, Music.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

displeasure (dis-plez′ūr), *v. t.* [< *displeasure*, *n.*] To displease; be displeasing or anneying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon*, Ambition.

displenish (dis-plen′ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *plenish.*] To disfurnish; deprive of plenishing; dispose of the plenishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displenished.* *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 1.

displenishment (dis-plen′ish-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of displenishing.—**2.** The condition of being displenished.

displicence, displicency (dis′pli-sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< L. *displicentia*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see *displacency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displicence*, *displiceney.*] Displeasure; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour.
W. Montague, Devonte Essays, i.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin*, Works, I. i. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or *displicency* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode† (dis-plōd′), *v.* [< L. *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, burst asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *plaudere*, strike, clap, beat. Cf. *applaud*, *explode.*] **I.** *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

displosion† (dis-plō′zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **displosio(n-)*, < *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, burst asunder: see *displode.*] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

displosive† (dis-plō′siv), *a.* [< L. *displosus*, pp. of *displodere*, displode, + *-ive.*] Explosive.

displume (dis-plōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displumed*, ppr. *displuming.* [< OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, strip of feathers, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plumare*, feather: see *plume*, *v.* Cf. *deplume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displumed* hills stood clear against the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-point′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *point*, *n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too-fast,
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

dispondaic (dī-spon-dā′ik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + *-ic*, after *spondaic.*] Of or pertaining to a dispondee; consisting of or constituting two spondees: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

dispondee (dī-spon′dē), *n.* [< L. *dispondēus*, LL. also *dispondīus*, < Gr. *δισπόνδειος*, a double spondee, < *δι-*, two-, + *σπονδεῖος*, spondee: see *spondee.*] In *pros.*, a double spondee; two spondees regarded as forming one compound foot.

dispondeus (dī-spon-dē′us), *n.*; pl. *dispondei* (-ī). [L.: see *dispondee.*] Same as *dispondee.*

dispone (dis-pōn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disponed*, ppr. *disponing.* [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondre*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre*, *disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, and cf. *dispose.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance,
And hem *disponeth* thorugh his ordinaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 964.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of.*

Of my moble thou *dispone*
Right as the semeth best is for to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Man propons but God *dispons.*
Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 334.

disponee (dis-pō-nē′), *n.* [< *dispone* + *-ee*[1].] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

disponent (dis-pō′nent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *disponente*, < L. *disponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone.*] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—**Disponent form**, in *metaph.* See *form.*

disponer (dis-pō′nėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

dispunge† (dis-punj′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *sponge.*] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *dispunge.*

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *dispunge* upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

disport (dis-pōrt′), *v.* [< ME. *disporten*, **desporten*, divert, play, < OF. *desporter* = It. **disportar* (in deriv.) (< ML. as if **disportare*), var. of *deporter*, *depporter*, bear, support, manage, dispense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. *déporter*, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare*, deport, divert, < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *distraet*, *divert*, *transport*), divert, amuse, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry. See *deport.* Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To carry away; transport; deport.

And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons comming with him from beyond the seas into the realme of Englande, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realme of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murther, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten, . . .
And with hire tales wenden hire *disporten.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

Tho was this wofull wife comforted
By alle waies and *disported.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less striking.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sanage man and his prive conseile, and ther thei rested and *disported*, and spake of many thinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.
Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 66.

disport (dis-pōrt′), *n.* [< ME. *disport*, *disporte*, *desporte*, < OF. **desport*, *disport*, *deport* = Pg. *desporto* (obs.) = It. *diporto* (ML. *disportus*), disport; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Desportes.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his companye from theire *disporte.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

All prepare
For revels and *disport.*
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 3.

Thy feathered lieges bill and wings
In love's *disport* employ.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

disportment (dis-pōrt′ment), *n.* The act of disporting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

disposable (dis-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *dispose* + *-able.*] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look? *Everett*, Orations, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.
Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 28.

disposal (dis-pō′zal), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—**2.** A disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler*, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
Milton, S. A., l. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at*, *in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next *in* his *disposal?* *Bp. Atterbury.*

I am *at* your *disposal* the whole morning.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Of all the tools *at* Law's *disposal*, sure
That named Vigilarum is the best—
That is, the worst—to whose has to bear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disposition, distribution.—**3** and **4.** Control, ordering, direction.

dispose (dis-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disposed*, ppr. *disposing.* [< ME. *disposen*, < OF. *disposer*, *desposer*, F. *disposer*, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after *poser*, set, place (see *pose*[3]), < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange, dispose, etc.: see *dispone*, and cf. *disposition*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

The xxxth day x pounde hony *dispose*
In it wel seemmed first, and use it soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

As for the Pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *dispos'd* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically—**2.** To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed themselves* otherwise. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 308.

Do you proceed into the Fumitory, . . . and so *dispose yourself* over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thi youth aftir my doctryne,
To all norture thi cerage to enclyne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

But if thee list unto Court to throng,
And there to hunt after the hoped pray,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 504.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden*.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 27.

Suspicions . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.
Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

6†. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,
Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.
Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See *form*.=**Syn. 1.** To range, rank, group.—**2.** Order, regulate, fit.—**5.** Lead, induce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb*.

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.
Macaulay, On History.

2†. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

To dispose of. (*a*) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has *disposed of* his house advantageously; he *disposed of* his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed of* his books among his friends; I have *disposed of* that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose of*; they knew not how to *dispose of* their time.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller*.

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I am glad she is *disposed of*, for she grows old and is very painfull. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed of* yourself elsewhere.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—is there nothing you could *dispose of*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

(*b*) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to *dispose of* their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 33.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment
Given to *dispose of* monarchies.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing of* the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

A planet *disposes of* any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if ☉ be in ♈, the house of ♂, then ♂ *disposes of* ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 340.

Disposing mind and memory. See *memory*.

dispose† (dis-pōz′), *n.* [< *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I rest most duttons to your *dispose*.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own *dispose* now.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3.

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires.
Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxxi. § 2.

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected, fram'd to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and coumfort, be ye sure,
To enery *wele disposid* creature.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1043.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breeth ful soure stinketh,
That sheweth wel thou art not *wel disposed*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., l. 33.

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,
Not *well dispos'd*, and has denied all visits.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-pō′zed-li), *adv.* With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.
Whyte Melville, The Queen's Maries.

disposedness (dis-pō′zed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him
The absolute *disposer* of the earth,
That has the sharpest sword.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all blds thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Leave events to their *Disposer*. *Boyle*.

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.
Wotton.

disposingly (dis-pō′zing-li), *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *disposition*, *disposicion*, *dispositioun* = D. *dispositie* = G. Dan. Sw. *disposition*, < OF. *disposition*, F. *disposition* = Sp. *disposicion* = Pg. *disposição* = It. *disposizione*, < L. *dispositio*(*n*-), arrangement, etc., < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange: see *dispone* and *dispose*.] **1.** A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certain bestowing of thinges, and an apt declaring what is meete for every parte, as tyme and place doe beste require. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetorle (1553).

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 408.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction: but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.
2 Esd. viii. 38, 39.

3. In *arch.*, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy protecciouu,
Dyane, and in thi *disposicioun*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1506.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.
Acts vii. 53.

Appoint [*i. e.*, arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father;
Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 373.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 64.

Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*. *Blundeville*.

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thei that purposen to be good and trewe,
Weel sette by noble *dispositioun*,
Contynue in good condicioun,
Thei are the first that fallen in damage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. Judith viii. 29.

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusillanimous Act in your Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

7. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—**8.** Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good *disposition*, 'tend your ladyship.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;
Due reference of place, and exhibition;
With such accommodation, and besort,
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Disposition and settlement, in *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.—**5** and **6.** *Inclination*, *Tendency*, etc. See *bent*[1].

dispositional (dis-pō-zish′on-al, *a.* [< *disposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disposition.

dispositive† (dis-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispositif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispositivo*, < ML. *dispositivus*, < L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion and ruin. *Bates*, Great Duty of Resignation.

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See *clause*.

dispositively† (dis-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne*.—**2.** By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 10.

dispositor† (dis-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *despositor*, *dispositour* = Pg. *dispositor* = It. *dispositore*, <

L. as if **dispositor*, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, dispose: see *dispone, dispose.*] **1.** A disposer. —**2.** In *astrol.*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. *Raymond Lully* (trans.).

dispossess (dis-pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despossesser, depossesser* = Pr. *despossezir* = It. *dispossessare, spossessare;* as *dis-* priv. + *possess, v.* Cf. OF. *desposser*, also *desposseder*, F. *déposséder* = Sp. *desposeer* (cf. Pg. *despossar, desapossar*), < ML. *dispossidere*, dispossess, < *dis-* priv. + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *possess.*] **1.** To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; disseize: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant *of* his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants *of* the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 53.

The Christians were utterly *dispossest of* Judea by Saladine the Aegyptian Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 113.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South*, Sermons.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them *of* this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] —**Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

dispossessed (dis-pọ-zest′), *a.* [< *dis-* + (*self-*) *possessed.*] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

dispossession (dis-pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *dépossession;* as *dispossess* + *-ion.* Cf. *possession.*] **1.** The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed.—**2.** The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac possession, or the like.

That heart [Mary Magdalene's] . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

3. In *law*, same as *ouster.*

dispossessor (dis-pọ-zes′ọr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessors* besides their infamy. *Cowley*, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

dispost† (dis-pōst′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *post*[2].] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, thinke thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie,
Disposted all in post. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

disposure† (dis-pō′zụr), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-ure.* Cf. L. *dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.] **1.** Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good [gowns], they sit so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

Would you have me,
Neglecting mine own family, to give up
My estate to his *disposure?* *Massinger*, City Madam, i. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchained to the *disposure* of his lady. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

2. Posture; disposition; state.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Distribution; allotment.

In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the master. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife;
But was, by sweetening so his will,
All order and *disposure* still. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, x.

5. Natural disposition.

His sweet *disposure*,
As much abhorring to behold, as do
Any unnatural and bloody action. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

dispraisable† (dis-prā′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *dispraise* + *-able.*] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams.*

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising.* [Early mod. E. also *disprayse;* < ME. *dispreisen, dispreysen*, < OF. *despreiser, despreser, desprisier, dispriser* (> E. *disprize*) = Pr. *desprezar, despreciar* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *desprezar* = It. *disprezzare, dispregiare*, dispraise, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise, prize*[2], and cf. *disprize.*] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Of such
To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *n.* [< *dispraise, v.*] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diuersified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sexe: or as they speake in praise or *dispraise*, vsing a diuers Idiom. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise;*
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

=**Syn.** Disparagement, opprobrium.

dispraiser (dis-prā′zẹr), *n.* One who dispraises. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispraisingly (dis-prā′zing-li), *adv.* By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

dispread (dis-pred′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreading.* [For **dissprcad*, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *spread.*] **I.** *trans.* To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

II. *intrans.* To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream. *Thomson*, Summer.

dispreader† (dis-pred′ẹr), *n.* One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

dispreise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dispraise.*

disprejudice† (dis-prej′ụ-dis), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prejudice.*] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will easilie be so far *disprejudic'd* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 5.

dispreparе† (dis-prē-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prepare.*] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes*, The Kingdom of Darkness.

disprison (dis-priz′n), *v. t.* [< OF. *desprisoner, desprisonner, disprisonner* (= It. *sprigionare*), < *des-* priv. + *prisoner, prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison, v.*] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

disprivacied (dis-prī′va-sid), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privacy* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of or debarred from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *dis-privacied* moods,
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes. *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

disprivilege (dis-priv′i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privilege.*] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, iv.

disprize (dis-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing.* [< OF. *dispriser, disprisier*, var. of *despreiser, despreser*, undervalue, > E. *dispraise:* see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*[2], *praise.*] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is't the time alone is here *dispraised*,
But the whole man of time, yea, Cæsar's self,
Brought in disvalue. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

disprofess† (dis-prọ-fes′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profess.*] To renounce the profession of.

His armes, which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

disprofit (dis-prof′it), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profit.*] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profite, he fell into double *disprofite*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1710.

disprofitable† (dis-prof′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desprofitable, desprouffitable*, < *des-* priv. + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-prōf′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *disproofe, disproufe;* < *disprove* (as if < *dis-* priv. + *proof*), after *prove.*] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

disproperty† (dis-prop′ėr-ti), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *property.*] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And *dispropertied* their freedoms. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *disproportion*, F. *disproportion* = Sp. *desproporcion* = Pg. *desproporção* = It. *disproporzione, sproporzione;* as *dis-* priv. + *proportion, n.*] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear;
No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, i. 23.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight. . . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps.*

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [= F. *disproportionner* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionar* = It. *sproporzionare*, < ML. *disproportionare;* as *dis-* priv. + *proportion, v.*] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He can perform whatever he strennously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *disproportion* + *-able.*] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength. *Hammond*, Works, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bli), *adv.* Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạl), *a.* [= F. *disproportionnel;* as *disproportion* + *-al.*] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

disproportionality (dis-prọ-pōr-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *disproportional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being disproportional.

The world so 's setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 60.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shọn-al-i), *adv.* Without proportion; unconformably; unequally.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shọn-āt), *a.* [= F. *disproportionné* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionado* = It. *disproporzionato, sproporzionato,* < ML. *disproportionatus,* pp. of *disproportionare:* see *disproportion, v.,* and cf. *proportionate.*] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due proportion of parts or relations: as, a *disproportionate* development; means *disproportionate* to the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Grecian commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantons; and they are growing every day more *disproportionate,* and therefore less capable of being held together by simple governments. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shọn-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. *Boyle.*

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shọn-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being disproportionate; want of proportion.

dispropriate† (dis-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispropriated,* ppr. *dispropriating.* [< ML. **dispropriatus,* pp. of **dispropriare* (> OF. *desproprier*), dispropriate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *propriare,* appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own, proper: see *proper, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] To destroy the appropriation of; disappropriate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplanters, and *dispropriate* them of that which in a luster proprietie was giuen them in their first foundations? *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 133.

disprovable (dis-prö'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *disprove* + *-able.*] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled *disproveable.* *Bailey,* 1727.

disproval (dis-prö'vạl), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-al.*] The act of disproving; disproof.

The *disproval* of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholera bacillus], and not from literary efforts. *Science,* V. 63.

disprove (dis-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproved,* ppr. *disproving.* [< ME. *disproven,* usually *despreven,* < OF. *desprover, desprouver,* refute, contradict, disprove, < *des-* priv. + *prover, prouver,* prove: see *dis-* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; confute; refute: as, to *disprove* an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to *disprove* it. *Everett,* Orations, I. 414.

The revelation of the interdependence of phenomena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually *disprove.* *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 376.

2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to *disprove* a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their curiosity, subtlety, and spite, to *disprove* or blemish it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. iii.

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to *disprove.* *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

3†. To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.* —4†. To disapprove; disallow.

This lest also, when they saw the Cardinall not *disprone* it, every man toke it gladly, sauyng only the Frear. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness that men are only not *disproved* nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

St. Ambrose neither approves nor *disproves* it. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 202.

disproveable, *a.* See *disprovable.*

disprovement (dis-pröv'mẹnt), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-ment.*] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the *disprovement* of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 695.

disprover (dis-prö'vėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

disprovide† (dis-prō-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *provide.*] To fail to provide or furnish with.

This makes me sadly walk up and down in my laboratory, like an impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether *disprovided* of strings. *Boyle,* Works, VI. 40.

dispunct[1] (dis-pungkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *dispunctus,* pp. of *dispungere,* cheek off an account, etc.: see *dispunge*[1].] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]

I desire the reader so to take me as though I doe not here deale withall, nor speake of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotus, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small inconsiderable tract, as being *dispuncted* by no great states or colonies. *De Quincey,* Herodotus.

dispunct[2]† (dis-pungkt'), *a.* [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for **dispunctilious,* < *dis-* priv. + *punctilious.*] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Ana. I' faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. . . .
Amo. Stay. That were *dispunct* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dispunge[1]† (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [With imputed sense of *expunge* (?), q. v., but in form < L. *dispungere,* cheek off an account, examine, settle, < *dis-,* apart, + *pungere,* prick.] To expunge; erase.

Thou then that hast *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death.
Sir J. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

dispunge[2] (dis-punj'), *v. t.* Same as *disponge.*

dispunishable† (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* (here intensive) + *punishable.*] Punishable; liable on an accusation.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Last Will of Dean Swift.*

dispurpose (dis-pėr'pọs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispurposed,* ppr. *dispurposing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *purpose.*] 1. To dissuade; turn from a purpose.—2. To cross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots *dispurposed,* sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the senses. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurse† (dis-pėrs'), *v. t.* [Cf. *bursc, purse.*] Same as *disburse.*

dispurvey† (dis-pėr-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. **despourveier, desporroir, despourveir,* F. *dépourvoir,* deprive, < *des-* priv. + *pourveier,* purvey: see *dis-* and *purvey.*] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not oonly the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerely *dyspurueyde* of brede, wyne, and all other vytaylle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 60.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [< *dispurvey* + *-ance.*] Want of provision; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurrayaunce* long
And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

disputability (dis-pū-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disputable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

disputable (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *disputable* = Sp. *disputable* = Pg. *disputavel* = It. *disputabile,* < L. *disputabilis,* disputable, < *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible: as, *disputable* statements, propositions, arguments, points, or cases.

Faith, 'tis a very *disputable* question; and yet I think thou canst decide it. *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it *disputable* whether he felt more joy or sorrow. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

2†. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5.

disputableness (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disputable.

disputacity† (dis-pū-tas'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. form, < *disputatious,* on the supposed analogy of *audacity, audacious,* etc.] Proneness to dispute.

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation. *Bp. Ward,* Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

disputant (dis'pū-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *disputant,* < L. *disputan(t-)s,* ppr. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.

There wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, P. R., iv. 218.

II. *n.* One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.* *Macaulay.*

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *disputacioun, desputasioun,* < OF. *desputation, desputacion* (ME. also *disputison, disputeson, disputisoun, desputeson,* early mod. E. also contr. *dispicion,* < OF. *desputison, desputeison, desputaison, desputoison*), F. *disputation* = OSp. *disputacion* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatie* = G. *disputation* (cf. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation,* < L. *disputatio(n-),* an arguing, argument, dispute, < *disputare,* pp. *disputatus,* argue, dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym answerde to alle the questiouns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* be-twene hem tweyne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hope by *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval logics, under the head of *obligations,* give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge, *dialectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown. *Bacon,* Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in termtime; extraordinary *disputations* I call those that are perform'd in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees. *Amhurst,* Terræ Filius (March 24, 1721), No. xx.

At Cambridge, in my day [1823–27], . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations.* . . . Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real *disputations* were very severe exercises. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan,* Budget of Paradoxes, p. 305.

Augustine disputation. See *Augustine.*

disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shus), *a.* [< *disputation* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputatious* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

They began to contract a *disputatious* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. *Everett,* Orations, II. 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religions, moral, both in word and deed,
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or *disputatious* if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

disputative (dis-pū'tạ-tiv), *a.* [= It. *disputativo,* < LL. *disputativus,* < L. *disputatus,* pp. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation; disputatious; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Phylosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a *disputative* vertue, but I doe an active. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

I'll have thee a doctor;
Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,
A face *disputative,* of Salamanca.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition, to be *disputative,* and busy in questions. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

Disputative science, logic.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disputed,* ppr. *disputing.* [< ME. *disputen, desputen,* < OF. *desputer,* F. *disputer* = Sp. Pg. *disputar* = It. *disputare* = G. *disputiren* = Dan. *disputere* = Sw. *disputera,* < L. *disputare,* dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-,* apart, + *putare,* reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus,* pure: see *pure.* Cf.

compute, count[1], *impute, repute, amputate,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument: absolutely or with *with* or *against.*

There shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekely, on certen dayes therefore apoincted, see his schollers *dispute* and exercize the same. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue *with* the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

He doth often so earnestly *dispute with* them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 156.

Hence — 2. To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair. *Addison,* Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize.

II. *trans.* 1. To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens. *Macaulay,* Hallam's Const. Hist.

Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed.* *J. R. Seeley,* Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryden,* Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 348.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to *dispute* a prize.

Our swords — our swords shall *dispute* our pretences. *Steele,* Lying Lover, ii. 1.

5†. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. Dispute it like a man.
Macd. I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3.

To dispute the weather-gage, to manœuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. = **Syn.** *Debate, Discuss,* etc. See *argue.*

dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* [= D. *dispuut* = G. *disput, dispüt* = Dan. Sw. *disput, dispyt,* < F. *dispute* = Sp. Pg. It. *disputa,* dispute; from the verb.] 1. Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume,* Human Nature, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,
We should agree as angels do above. *Waller,* Divine Love, iii.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike
Victor. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* [firing], went to the westward. *Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena* (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 61).

Beyond, without, or **past dispute,** indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute. *Dryden.*

He . . . forged and falsified
One letter called Pompilia's, *past dispute.* *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 139.

To be in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy. = **Syn.** *Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-pū'tėr), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer,* that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), Ded.

disputison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *disputation.*

disqualification (dis-kwol^{e}i-fi-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *déqualification;* as *dis-* + *qualification.* See *disqualify.*] 1. The act of disqualifying. — 2. The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook. *Sir J. Shore.*

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." *Spectator.*

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications.* *Emerson,* Society and Solitude.

disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified,* ppr. *disqualifying.* [= F. *déqualifier;* as *dis-* priv. + *qualify.*] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for,* sometimes with *from:* as, ill health *disqualifies* the body *for* labor and the mind *for* study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man *for* being a witness.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade *from* being received in high society. *Southey.*

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money. *C. H. Pearson,* Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself *for* being anything but a student all his life. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantitied,* ppr. *disquantitying.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quantity.*] 1†. To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desir'd . . .
A little to *disquantity* your train. *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of cæsural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantitied* syllables. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *a.* and *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quiet.*] **I.** *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet.* *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1.

Harke! harke! now softer melody strikes mute
Disquiet Nature. *Marston,* Sophonisba, iv. 1.

II. *n.* 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing express'd
But long *disquiet* merged in rest. *Tennyson,* The Two Voices.

The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets.* *Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

In the midst of these intestine *disquiets,* we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< *disquiet, n.*; or < *dis-* priv. + *quiet, v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xliii. 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Reign, which was only five Years, was perpetually *disquieted* with Invasions of the Danes. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 8.

disquietal† (dis-kwī'e-tal), *n.* [< *disquiet, v.,* + *-al.*] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall
Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietall,*
Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume. *Dr. H. More,* Psychathanasia, I. ii. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwī'e-tėr), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church. *Holinshed,* Hen. II., an. 1164.

disquietful† (dis-kwī'et-fûl), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.,* + *-ful,* 1.] Producing disquiet. *Barrow.*

disquietive† (dis-kwī'e-tiv), *a.* [< *disquiet, v.,* + *-ive.*] Tending to disquiet; disquieting. *Hawkins.*

disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), *adv.* 1. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested *disquietly* that night. — 2. In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves! *Shak.,* Lear, i. 2.

disquietment† (dis-kwī'et-ment), *n.* The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted.

Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and *disquietments* of conscience can be. *Hopkins,* Sermons, xxvi.

disquietness (dis-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being disquiet; unrest.

"All otherwise" (saide he) "I riches read,
And deeme them roote of all *disquietnesse.*"
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

Their *disquietness* and ranting will be insufferable. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

disquietous† (dis-kwī'e-tus), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.,* + *-ous.*] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distastfull and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton,* Church-Government, Pref., ii.

disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quietude.*] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehension; perturbation.

These people are under continual *disquietudes,* never enjoying a minute's peace of mind. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Such is the sad *disquietude* I share,
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all. *Cowper,* Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'ą-ran-si, -rąns), *n.* [< ML. *disquiparantia,* a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from **disæquiparantia,* < L. *dis-* priv. + **æquiparantia,* < *æquiparan(i-)s,* ppr. of *æquiparare,* compare: see *equiparancy.*] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of *disquiparancy.*" [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy.* *Burgersdicius,* tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'ǫn), *n.* [= F. *disquisition* = Sp. *disquisicion* = Pg. *disquisição* = It. *disquisizione,* < L. *disquisitio(n-),* an inquiry, investigation, < *disquirere,* pp. *disquisitus,* inquire, investigate, < *dis-,* apart, + *quærere,* seek: see *query, quæstion, acquire, inquire,* etc., and cf. *acquisition, inquisition,* etc.] 1†. A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service. *H. Brooke,* Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a *disquisition* on government or morals.

Former times have had their *disquisitions* about the antiquity of it [angling]. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'ǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-al.*] Relating to disquisition.

disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'ǫn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *disquisitional.* *Imp. Dict.*

disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **disquisitivus,* < *disquisitus,* pp. of *disquirere,* inquire: see *disquisition.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition. — 2†. Inclined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

disquisitorial (dis-kwiz-i-tō'ri-ąl), *a.* [As *disquisitory* + *-al.*] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Cumberland.*

disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *disquisitus,* pp. of *disquirere,* inquire (see *disquisition*), + *-ory.*] Same as *disquisitorial.* *Edinburgh Rev.*

disrank† (dis-rank'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *rank*[2]. Cf. *derange.*] 1. To reduce to a lower rank; degrade. — 2. To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant affects,
Wilde longings, or the least of *disranct* shapes.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

I stood
The volleys of their shot: I, I myself,
Was he that first *disrank'd* their woods of pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrated*, ppr. *disrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *rate*[1].] *Naut.*, to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer, or a non-commissioned officer of marines.

disray† (dis-rā'), *n.* [ME. *disray*, var. of *deray*, < OF. *desrei*, etc., disorder: see *deray*, and cf. *disarray*.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei gan make soche a *disray* a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regard*.] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *disregard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*.
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 129.

=Syn. *Slight*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *n.* [< *disregard*, *v.*] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deliberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Whewell.*

disregarder (dis-rē-gär'dėr), *n.* One who disregards.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public opinion. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 110.

disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'fûl), *a.* [< *disregard* + *-ful*, 1.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own convenience and safety.
Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disregardful manner; negligently; neglectfully. *Bailey*, 1731.

disregular† (dis-reg'ū-lär), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regular*.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relish*.] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dislike for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish* affectation.

Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but by a spirit *disrelishing* the sottish appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite innovations. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make unrelishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between.
Milton, P. L., v. 305.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [< *disrelish*, *v.*] 1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.]

With hatefulest *disrelish* writhed their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable† (dis-rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relishable*.] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket.*

disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disrelish*, *v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.

When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *disrelishing*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *remember*.] Not to remember; to forget. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure; I *disremember* who.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

disrepair (dis-rē-pār'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repair*[1].] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing repair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.

disreputability (dis-rep″ū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disreputable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disreputable (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputable*. See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools supported at the public charge. *Everett*, Orations, I. 314.

disreputably (dis-rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but somewhat *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

disreputation† (dis-rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputation*. See *disrepute*.] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.
Bacon.

Jesus refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation* to God's providence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to Horace, that Juvenal excels in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

=Syn. Ill repute, low esteem, disrespect.

disreputet (dis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [< *disrepute*, *n.*] To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the whitenesses of that innocence which thou didst invest my soul withal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *v.*] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Ah, fool! that deat'st on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect'st* those true, those future joys.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

I must tell you that those who could find in their Hearts to love you for many other Things do *disrespect* you for this [swearing]. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthily used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passengers. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 275.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *n.*] Want of respect or reverence; manifestation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

=Syn. Discourtesy, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disrespectable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being disrespectable. [Rare.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Humorous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counterpart in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respectable*.] Not respectable; not worthy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i.

disrespecter (dis-rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.
Boyle, Works, II. 295.

disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ful*, 1; or < *dis-* priv. + *respectful*.] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behavior.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.
Godwin, Fleetwood.

=Syn. Discourteous, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly, impudent, pert.

disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the temple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of course a capital offence. *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in manner or speech.

disrespective† (dis-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ive*; or < *dis-* priv. + *respective*.] Disrespectful.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxii.

disrespondency†, *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respondency*.] Lack of respondency. *Sir Aston Cokain.*

disreverence† (dis-rev'ē-rens), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reverence*.] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than to see his majestye *disreuerenced*, by the bold presumpcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disrobed*, ppr. *disrobing*. [< OF. *desrober*, *desrouber*, F. *dérober*, < *des-* priv. + *robe*, a robe: see *dis-* and *robe*, and cf. *rob*.] I. *trans.* 1. To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; uncover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
. . . though *disrob'd* of sovereignty, and ravish'd
Of ceremonious duty that attends it.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments.

Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil unty'd . . .
Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, Iliad, v.

disrober (dis-rō'bėr), *n.* One who strips of clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-röt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *root*[2].] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

disrout† (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desrouter*, *desroter*, *disruter*, *desrouper*, F. *dérouter*, break up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if **disruptare*, < L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, break or burst asunder: see *disrupt*.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince . . . not only *disrouted* their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, prisoners. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

disrulily† (dis-rö'li-li), *adv.* [ME. *disrewlilye*; < **disrewly*, *disruly*, + *-ly*[2].] In a disruly manner.

It . . . maketh hym love yvelle companye
And lede his lyf *disrewlilye*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4900.

disruly† (dis-rö'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulie*; < ME. **disrewly* (in adv. *disrewlilye*: see *disrulily*), < *dis-* priv. + **rewly*, ruly: see *dis-* and *ruly*, and cf. *unruly*. Cf. OF. *desrieule*, disorder, < *des-* priv. + *rieule*, rule.] Unruly.

Disrulie, [L.] Irregularis.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 99, l. 47.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v. t.* [< L. *disruptus*, commonly *diruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, commonly *dirumpere*, break or burst asunder, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *disrout*.] To break or burst asunder; separate forcibly.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 142.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *a.* [< L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

severed by rending or breaking. *Ash.* [Rare or obsolete.]

disruption (dis-rup′shon), *n.* [< L. **disruptio*(*n-*), equiv. to *diruptio*(*n-*), < *disrumpere*, pp. *disruptus*, commonly *dirumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, disrupt: see *disrupt*, *v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

Sought
To make *disruption* in the Table Round.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers *disruption* and all but moral ruin.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.

Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

disruptive (dis-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *disrupt* + *-ive.*] **1.** Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater *disruptive* force such as we can equally well imagine.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 5.

It [his death] let loose all the *disruptive* forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, *disruptive* effects.—**Disruptive discharge.** See *discharge*, 1.

disruptiveness (dis-rup′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharge.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *n.* [< *disrupt* + *-ure*, after *rupture*. Cf. OF. *desrouture*, disruption.] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disruptured*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [< *disrupture*, *n.*] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

diss (dis), *n.* An Algerian name for the *Arundo tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak′shon), *n.* [< *dissatisfy:* see *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*. *Addison*, Spectator.

=**Syn.** Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.
Sir M. Hale, Enquiry touching Happiness.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfactory.*] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention. *A. Hamilton.*

dissatisfied (dis-sat′is-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy. *Bancroft.*

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a *dissatisfied* look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxiv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat′is-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfy.*] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied*.
Hume, The Original Contract.

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally *dissatisfied* with their dependent position.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 326.

dissavage† (dis-sav′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissavaged*, ppr. *dissavaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *savage.*] To tame; civilize.

Those wild kingdoms
Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civil.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, I. 1.

disscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren;* < *des-*, *dis-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *scatter.*] To scatter abroad; disperse.

Hit [the silver] is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidere, That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere and acounted. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 337.

dissceptert, *v. t.* [< OF. *dessceptrer*, F. *déssceptrer*, deprive of a scepter, depose, < *des-* priv. + *sceptre*, scepter: see *dis-* and *scepter*, *v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden virges none *disceptred* were.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

disseat† (dis-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *seat.*] To unseat; overthrow.

Seyton! I am sick at heart
When I behold—Seyton, I say—This push
Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

dissect (di-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare* (> Sp. *discar* = Pg. *dissecar* = F. *disséquer* = D. *dissekeren* = Dan. *dissekere* = Sw. *dissekera*), cut asunder, cut up, < *dis-*, asunder, + *secare*, cut: see *section.*] **1.** To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to *dissect* a fowl. Specifically —**2.** To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted Knives, his Scholars learn
How to *dissect*, and the nice Joints discern.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

Like following life through creatures you *dissect*,
You lose it in the moment you detect.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 29.

Hence—**3.** To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

Chief mastery to *dissect*
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,
In battle feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 29.

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the *dissecting* and laying them open in the view of the whole world?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissected map or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map?*
Ruskin.

Dissecting aneurism. See *aneurism.*

dissected (di-sek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissect*, *v.*] In *bot.*, deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

dissectible (di-sek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *dissect* + *-ible.*] Capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek′shon), *n.* [= F. *dissection* = Sp. *diseccion* = Pg. *dissecção* = It. *dissezione*, < L. as if **dissectio*(*n-*), < *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, cut up: see *dissect.*] **1.** The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically —**2.** The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the *dissection* of a dog; the *dissection* of a hand or a flower.

In our *dissection* of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuons spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 119.

Hence—**3.** The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

4†. A segment; a division; a part.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *dissections* fully commendable.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See *canonical.*

dissector (di-sek′tor), *n.* [= F. *dissecteur* = Sp. *disector* = Pg. *dissector* = It. *dissettore*, < NL. **dissector*, < L. *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, dissect: see *dissect.*] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of studying or demonstrating organization and functions.

disseize (dis-sēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseized*, ppr. *disseizing*. [Also *disseise;* < OF. *desseisir*, *dessaisir*, F. *dessaisir* (= Pr. *dessazir*), dispossess, < *des-*, *dis-*, priv., + *seisir*, *saisir*, take possession of: see *dis-* and *seize.*] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of:* as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold. See *disseizin.*

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these
And all things else that under heaven dwell
Are chang'd of Time, who doth them all *disseise*
Of being. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 48.

A man may frequently suppose himself to be *disseised*, when he is not so in fact. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

And pilfering what I once did give,
Disseize thee *of* thy right.
G. Herbert, Submission.

disseizee (dis-sē-zē′), *n.* [< *disseize* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *disseisee.*

disseizin (dis-sē′zin), *n.* [Also *disseisin;* < OF. (AF.) *disseisin*, m., *disseisine*, *desseisine*, *dessaisine*, f., disseizin, < *disseisir*, *dessaisir*, disseize: see *disseize*, and cf. *seizin.*] In *law:* (*a*) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor, by which he put himself in the place of the disseizee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—**Assize of novel disseizin**, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession.—**Disseizin by election**, a legal fiction by which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been disseized, irrespective of the actual fact of technical disseizin, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—**Equitable disseizin**, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste*, under *waste; equitable estate*, under *estate;* and *equitable seizin*, under *seizin.*)

disseizor (dis-sē′zor), *n.* [Also *disseisor*, *disseiser;* < OF. (AF.) *disseisor*, *disseisour*, < *dissisir*, disseize: see *disseize.*] In *law*, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where cut'ring now by force, thou hold'st by might,
And art *disseiser* of another's right.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

disseizoress (dis-sē′zor-es), *n.* [< *disseizor* + *-ess.*] In *law*, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *disseisoress.* [Rare.]

disselboom (dis′el-bōm), *n.* [D., the pole of a wagon, < *dissel*, axletree, + *boom*, pole, boom, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [South African.]

I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfasten the chain, trek-tow, from the *disselboom*, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

dissemblable† (di-sem′bla-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dessemblable*, F. *dissemblable* (= Sp. *desemejable*), < *dessembler*, be different: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblable.*] Not resembling; dissimilar. *Puttenham.*

dissemblance[1] (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< OF. *dessemblance*, F. *dissemblance* (= Pr. *dessemblanza* = Sp. *desemblanza*, *desemejanza* = Pg. *dessemelhança* = It. *dissimiglianza*), < *dessemblant*, unlike, different, ppr. of *dessembler*, be unlike: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne*, Advice to a Son.

It must, however, be remembered that the *dissemblance* of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 100.

dissemblance[2]† (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< *dissemble* + *-ance;* the same in form as *dissemblance*[1], but with sense due directly to *dissemble.*] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, I. 4.

Without *dissemblance* he is deep in age.
Middleton, The Phœnix, I. 1.

dissemble (di-sem′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissembled*, ppr. *dissembling*. [< OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, F. *dissembler*, be unlike (cf. OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, *dessenbler*, *dessanbler*, separate, disjoin, divide—opposed to *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*), = Pr. Cat. *dessembler* = Sp. *desemejar*, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. *des-*

semelhar, dessimilhar, make unlike, = It. *dissimigliare,* be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < ML. *dissimilare,*dissimiliare,* be or make unlike: see *dissimilate*) being partly mingled with OF. *dissimuler,* F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare,* < L. *dissimulare,* feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis,* unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis,* like: see *similar, dissimilar,* and cf. *assemble*[2], *assimulate, assimilate, dissimule, dissimulate, dissimilate, resemble, semble,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't. *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;
Yet if you will *dissemble* it, you may.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be *dissembled* nor excused. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 238.

3†. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Then it seems you *dissemble* an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 243.

4†. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair. *Dryden.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Dissemble, Simulate, Dissimulate, Disguise,* cloak, cover. (See *hide.*) To *dissemble* is to pretend that a thing which is is not: as, to *dissemble* one's real sentiments. To *simulate* is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to *simulate* friendship. To *dissimulate* is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to *dissimulate* one's poverty by ostentation. To *disguise* is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot *disguise* from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal.*

I thought it best, however, to *dissemble* my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me.
Poe, Tales, I. 6.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to *disguise* their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

I did *dissemble* with her
Myself to satisfy.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming sadness she compos'd her look;
As if by force subjected to his will,
Though pleas'd, *dissembling,* and a woman still.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I. 311.

dissembler (di-sem'blėr), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,
Kind, but extreme *dissemblers.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

A deep *dissembler,* not of his affections only, but of religion. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes.

=**Syn.** *Dissembler, Hypocrite.* A *dissembler* is one who tries to conceal what he is; a *hypocrite,* one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble.*

The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus], . . . conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of *dissemblers,* and the most terrible of masters. *Macaulay,* On History.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), *adv.* In a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet *dissemblingly* he thought to dallye and to ptay.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated,* ppr. *disseminating.* [< L. *disseminatus,* pp. of *disseminare* (> It. *disseminare* = Sp. *diseminar* = Pg. *disseminar* = F. *disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-,* apart, + *seminare,* sow: see *dis-* and *seminate.*] **1.** To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are *disseminated* by their minuteness—by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope—. . . by having hooks and grapnels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze. *Darwin,* Origin of Species, p. 187.

Hence—**2.** To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison,* Spectator.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated,* and had taken deep root in the world. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. iii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have attempted to *disseminate* my opinions.
Peter. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite. *Landor,* Peter the Great and Alexis.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dissémination* = Sp. *diseminacion* = Pg. *dissiminação* = It. *disseminazione,* < L. *disseminatio(n-),* < *disseminare,* pp. *disseminatus,* scatter seed: see *disseminate.*] **1.** The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence—**2.** A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous *disseminations.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather *dissemination* [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man. *Horsley,* Speech on Slave Trade.

disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *disseminate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *diseminador* = It. *disseminatore,* < LL. *disseminator,* < L. *disseminare,* pp. *disseminatus,* disseminate: see *disseminate.*] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque *disseminators* of disease, have all been closed. *The American,* XII. 10.

dissension (di-sen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *dissention;* < ME. *dissencion, dissenciun, -cioun,* < OF. *dissension, dissencion,* F. *dissension* = Pr. *dissenció, dissention* = Sp. *disension* = Pg. *dissensão* = It. *dissensione,* < L. *dissensio(n-),* disagreement, dissension, < *dissentire,* pp. *dissensus,* differ in opinion: see *dissent, v.*] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconcilement between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and *Dissention.* *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 186.

=**Syn.** Difference, dispute, variance.

dissensious, dissensiously. See *dissentious, dissentiously.*

dissensualize (dis-sen'sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissensualized,* ppr. *dissensualizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sensualize.*] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be *dissensualized* by the view from the windows. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 258.

dissent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dissenten,* < OF. *dissentir,* F. *dissentir* = Sp. *disentir* = Pg. *dissentir* = It. *dissentire,* < L. *dissentire,* differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-,* apart, + *sentire,* feel, think.] **1.** To be of a different or contrary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with *from* before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to *dissent from* one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding. *Addison,* Ancient Medals, i.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree *dissented from* the common superstitions. *Lecky,* Rationalism, I. 103.

It [science] *dissents* without scruple *from* those whom it reverences most. *J. R. Seeley,* Nat. Religion, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.,* to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter.*—**3†.** To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

dissent (di-sent'), *n.* [< *dissent, v.*] **1.** The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or *dissent* in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest fable in Æsop or Ovid.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their *dissent* on the records of the house.—**3.** *Eccles.,* refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open *dissent,* and probably very little secret heresy. *Macaulay,* Hallam's Const. Hist.

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes *Dissent,* whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 238.

4†. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *dissentaneo,* < L. *dissentaneus,* disagreeing, < *dissentire,* disagree: see *dissent, v.* Cf. *consentaneous.*] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion. *Rycaut,* Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

Dissentaneous argument, in *logic,* a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

dissentany† (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *dissentaneus,* disagreeing: see *dissentaneous.*] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany,* for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissentation† (dis-en-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation.*] The act of dissenting; dispute. *W. Browne.*

dissenter (di-sen'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1654), iii. 104.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.,* one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist,* although its equivalent may be said to have existed in Poland in the name *dissident,* a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—**Dissenters' Chapels Act.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act,* under *act.*—**Dissenters' Marriages Act,** an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.=**Syn. 2.** *Nonconformist,* etc. See *heretic.*

dissenterism (di-sen'tèr-izm), *n.* [< *dissenter* + *-ism.*] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, iii.

dissentience (di-sen'shens), *n.* [< *dissentient:* see *-ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable *dissentience,* an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 238.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissenziente,* < L. *dissentien(t-)s,* ppr. of *dissentire,* dissent: see *dissent, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one *dissentient* voice.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, *dissentient,* reason'd still
Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.
Crabbe, Works, V. 13.

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the *dissentient* Massachusetts interposed delay.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single *dissentient,* pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 277.

dissenting (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation; a *dissenting* chapel. See *dissenter.*—**Dissenting Chapels Acts.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act,* under *act.*

dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), *a.* [< OF. *dissencieux, discencieux,* < *dissencion,* dissension: see *dissension.*] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they haue a *dissentious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

They love his grace but lightly
That fill his ears with such *dissensions* rumours.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [< LL. *dissæpimentum,* less correctly *dissepimentum,* a partition, < L. *dissæpire,* less correctly *dissepire,* separate, divide by a boundary, < *dis-,* apart, + *sæpire,* less correctly *sepire,* hedge in, fence: see *septum.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious* or *false dissepiments* are partitions otherwise formed. (*b*) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama.*—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the *dissepiment* of the nostrils. (*b*) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.—**Tabular dissepiment,** in the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *millepore.*


a a, Dissepiments.

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute *tabular dissepiments.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

dissepimenta, *n.* Plural of *dissepimentum.*

dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *dissepiment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissepiment.

dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissepimenta* (-tä). [LL.: see *dissepiment.*] A dissepiment.

dissert† (di-sėrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *disserter* = Sp. *disertar* = Pg. *dissertar,* < L. *dissertare,* discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of *disserere,* pp. *dissertus* (usually *disertus,* as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see *disert*), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < *dis-,* apart, + *serere,* join: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion. *Harris,* Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I *disserted* on such topics with my usual freedom.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'ėr-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated,* ppr. *dissertating.* [< L. *dissertatus,* pp. of *dissertare,* argue, discuss, discourse about: see *dissert.*] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

dissertation (dis-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [= D. *dissertatie* = Sw. *dissertation* = F. *dissertation* = Sp. *disertacion* = Pg. *dissertação* = It. *dissertazione,* < LL. *dissertatio(n-),* a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. *dissertare,* pp. *dissertatus,* discuss: see *dissert.*] **1.** A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long *dissertation* upon the affairs of the North.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated *dissertation* about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.
Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned *dissertation* on the nature of rusts. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

dissertational (dis-ėr-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *dissertation* + *-al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertationist (dis-ėr-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *dissertation* + *-ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertator (dis'ėr-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissertateur* = Sp. *disertador* = Pg. *dissertador,* < LL. *dissertator,* < L. *dissertare,* pp. *dissertatus,* discuss: see *dissert.*] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.
Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly†, *adv.* See *disertly.*

disserve (dis-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved,* ppr. *disserving.* [< OF. *desservir, deservir,* F. *desservir* = Pr. *desservir* = Sp. *deservir* = Pg. *desservir* = It. *disservire,* disserve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *servire,* serve: see *serve.* Cf. *deserve.*] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor *disserved* the interest of any party of christians. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, Ded.

He would receive no person who had *disserved* him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent.
Brougham.

A man may *disserve* God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciousness — he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. *M. Arnold,* Literature and Dogma, i.

disservice (dis-sėr'vis), *n.* [< F. *desservice* (= Sp. *deservicio* = Pg. *desserviço* = It. *disservigio, disservizio*), < *desservir,* disserve: see *disserve,* and cf. *service.*] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done *disservice* to religion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a *disservice* which his heart never intended any man.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

disserviceable (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *serviceable.* Cf. *disserve.*] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be *disserviceable* unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., iii., Int.

disserviceableness (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. *Bailey,* 1727.

disserviceably (dis-sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; without service or advantage. *Bp. Hacket.*

dissettle† (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *settle.*] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement† (dis-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *dissettle* + *-ment.*] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England. *Marvell,* Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *disseveren, deseveren,* < OF. *dessevrer, desevrer, desceivrer, disseverer* = Pr. *dessebrar, desebrar* = It. *disceverare, discevrare, sceverare,* < L. *dis-,* apart, + *separare* (> OF. *sevrer,* etc.), sever, separate: see *dis-* and *sever, separate.*] **I.** *trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation *dissevered* the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep *disseuer:*
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for euer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that he wolde, and thei *disseuered* and wente eche to his baner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

Then when flesh and soul *dissever.*
Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1886.

disseverance (di-sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *disseveraunce, deseveraunce,* < OF. *dessevrance, desevrance* (= Pr. *dessebransa* = It. *disceveranza*), < *dessevrer,* dissever: see *dissever.*] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl ȝe of ȝoure dulnesse *deseueraunce* made.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 50.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire *disseverance* of the State from all religious bodies.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *dissever* + *-ation.*] Same as *disseverance.* [Rare.]

disseverment (di-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *dessevrement, desevrement* (= It. *disceveramento*), < *dessevrer,* dissever: see *dissever* and *-ment.*] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The *disseverment* of bone and vein.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

disshadow† (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *shadow.*] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathe† (dis-shēŦH'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sheathe.*] **I.** *trans.* To unsheathe, as a sword. **II.** *intrans.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, *dissheathing,* pierced his own thigh.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iv. § 3.

disship† (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ship.*] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to time *disship* any artificer or English seruingman or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

disshiver† (dis-shiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-,* asunder, + *shiver*[1].] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *dissidence* = Sp. *disidencia* = Pg. *dissidencia,* < L. *dissidentia,* < *dissiden(t-)s,* dissident: see *dissident.*] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.
Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.

dissident (dis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissident* = Sp. *disidente* = Pg. *dissidente,* < L. *dissiden(t-)s,* ppr. of *dissidere,* sit apart, be remote, disagree, < *dis-,* apart, + *sedere* = E. *sit.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the *dissidents,* the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of England, iii.

The *dissidents* are few, and have nothing to say in defense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically—(*a*) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry. *Saturday Rev.,* July 29, 1865.

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXXVII. 42.

Especially—(*b*) Under the old elective monarchy of Poland, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the *dissidents*. *Chesterfield*, Letters, No. 410.

dissilience, dissiliency (di-sil'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *dissilien(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The act of starting or flying asunder.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilire*, fly apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *salire*, leap: see *salient.*] Starting or flying asunder; bursting open with some force, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.

Dissilient Capsule of *Impatiens Balsamina* at the moment of bursting.

dissilition (dis-i-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dissilire*, fly apart: see *dissilient.*] The act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle*, Works, I. 92.

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lär), *a.* [= F. *dissimilaire* = Sp. *disimilar* = Pg. *dissimilar*, equiv. to It. *dissimile*, < L. *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *dis-* and *similar.*] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, *dissimilar* features; *dissimilar* dispositions.

Two characters altogether *dissimilar* are united in him. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Dissimilar foci. See *focus.*—**Dissimilar whole**, in *logic*, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous.

dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissimilarité*; as *dissimilar* + *-ity.* Cf. *similarity.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater *dissimilarity* by considering the number of ages during which the several swarms have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged. *Sir W. Jones*, The Chinese, vii.

=**Syn.** *Diversity*, etc. See *difference.*

dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissimilated*, ppr. *dissimilating.* [< ML. *dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimilare* (*dissimulare*: see *dissimulate, dissemble*), make unlike, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar.*] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation (di-sim-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *dissimilate*: see *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and *dissimilations* [in alphabetic form] may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 332.

Specifically—(*a*) In *philol.*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *alienus* for **aliinus*, Italian *pelegrino* from Latin *peregrinus*, English *number* (= German *nummer*) from Latin *numerus*, etc. (*b*) In *biol.*, catabolism (which see): opposed to *assimilation.*

dissimilative (di-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissimilate* + *-ive.*] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in *biol.*, catabolic (which see): opposed to *assimilative.*

dissimile†, *v. t.* See *dissimule.*

dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *dissimilitude* = Sp. *disimilitud* = Pg. *dissimilitude* = It. *dissimilitudine*, < L. *dissimilitudo* (*-tudin-*), unlikeness, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*, and cf. *similitude.*] **1.** Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Every later one [church] endeavoured to be certain degrees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been: whereupon grew marvellous great *dissimilitudes*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Dissimilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Where many *dissimilitudes* can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

2. In *rhet.*, a comparison by contrast.

dissimulance† (di-sim'ū-lans), *n.* [< *dissimule* + *-ance.* Cf. *dissemblance.*] Dissembling. *Bailey*, 1727.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissimulated*, ppr. *dissimulating.* [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, dissemble: see *dissimule* and *dissemble*, and cf. *dissimilate.*] **I.** *trans.* To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lii.

=**Syn.** *Simulate, Disguise*, etc. See *dissemble.*

II. *intrans.* To practise dissimulation; make pretense; feign.

dissimulate† (di-sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [ME., < L. *dissimulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate*. *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 225.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulation* = F. *dissimulation* = Sp. *disimulacion* = Pg. *dissimulação* = It. *dissimulazione*, < L. *dissimulatio(n-)*, dissembling, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble, dissimulate: see *dissimulate, dissemble.*] The act of dissimulating; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without *dissimulation*. Rom. xii. 9.

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler*, No. 213.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even those undermost garments of *dissimulation*, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off. *Emerson*, Friendship.

=**Syn.** Simulation (see *dissemble* and *dissembler*), duplicity, deceit.

dissimulator (di-sim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissimulateur* (OF. *dissimuleur*: see *dissimulour*) = Sp. *disimulador* = Pg. *dissimulador* = It. *dissimulatore*, < L. *dissimulator*, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble: see *dissimulate.*] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

dissimulet, dissimilet†, *v. t.* [< ME. *dissimulen, dissimilen*, < OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, conceal, dissemble: see *dissemble, dissimulate.*] To dissemble; conceal.

His wo he gan *dissimilen* and hyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 322.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor passe over with silence. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

dissimuler† (di-sim'ū-lėr), *n.* A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the manner of *dissimulers* with God. *The Order of the Communion* (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).]

Christ calleth them hypocrites, *dissimulers*, blind guides, and painted sepulchres. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimuling† (di-sim'ū-ling), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulynge, dissimilynge*; verbal n. of *dissimule*, v.] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissimulation.

Swich subtil loking and *dissimulinges*. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

dissimulour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *dissimuleur*, **dissimilour*, < L. *dissimulator*, a dissembler: see *dissimulator.*] A dissembler. *Chaucer.*

dissipable (dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dissipable*, < L. *dissipabilis*, that may be dissipated, < *dissipare*, dissipate: see *dissipate.*] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissipated*, ppr. *dissipating.* [< L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, also written *dissupare* (> OF. *dissiper*, F. *dissiper* = Sp. *disipar* = Pg. *dissipar* = It. *dissipare*), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, < *dis-*, apart, + *supare, suppare* (rare), throw, also in comp. *insipare*, throw into.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to pass or melt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of errour. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, x.

The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, sufficient to *dissipate* the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is almost wholly *dissipated* into the cold stellar space above. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 9.

2. To expend wastefully; scatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by foolish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devotion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has *dissipated* it with the rest of his inheritance. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

The extravagance of the court had *dissipated* all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissipate, Dispel, Disperse, Scatter.* These words are often interchangeable. *Dissipate* and *dispel*, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; *dissipate* is the more energetic, and *dispel* is more often used figuratively: as, to *dissipate* vapor; to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dispel* doubt; to *dispel* uncertainty. *Disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which may be again brought together: as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispersing as before: as, to gather up one's *scattered* wits.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to *dissipate* the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormous amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been *dissipating* into space during past ages? *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 1230.

Let me have
A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear
As will *disperse* itself through all the veins.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

In the year 1484, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took to sea; but that Evening, by Tempest of Weather, his whole Fleet was *dispersed*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 230.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. Prov. xx. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become scattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.—**2.** To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis'i-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissipate, v.*] Indulging in or characterized by extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dissipation* = Sp. *disipacion* = Pg. *dissipação* = It. *dissipazione*, < L. *dissipatio(n-)*, a scattering, < *dissipare*, pp. *dissipatus*, scatter: see *dissipate.*] **1.** The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their vaine arrogance and presumption, . . . when their guiltie consciences threatned a *dissipation* and scattering by diuine Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forced rout. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 598.

The *dissipation* of those renowned churches. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—**3.** Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A *dissipation* of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather mental *dissipation*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 845.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *Wirt.*

Circle of dissipation, in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—**Dissipation function.** See *function.*—**Dissipation of energy.** See *energy.*—**Radius of dissipation**, the radius of the circle of dissipation.

dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissipate* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions

which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—**Dissipative function.** Same as *dissipativity* (*b*).—**Dissipative system,** in *physics*, a system in which energy is dissipated.

dissipativity (dis″i-pā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissipative* + *-ity*.] In *physics*: (*a*) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (*b*) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy U, the magnetic energy T, and the *dissipativity* Q. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 131.

dissite† (di-sīt′), *a.* [< LL. *dissitus*, lying apart, remote, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *situs*, placed: see *dis-* and *site*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sociability*.] 1. Want of sociability. *Warburton.* [Rare.]—2. Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sō′shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *dissociable*, unsociable, dissociable, < L. *dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, < *dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance. *Addison*, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth.
Warburton, Sermons, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhæmoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "*dissociable*" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 484.

dissocial (di-sō′shal), *a.* [< LL. *dissocialis*, irreconcilable, < L. *dis-* priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] 1. Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.—2. Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

dissocialize (di-sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [< *dissocial* + *-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. *Clarke.*

dissociate (di-sō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [< L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (> Sp. *disociar* = Pg. *dissociar* = F. *dissocier*), separate from fellowship, disjoin, < *dis-* priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, < *socius*, a companion: see *social*.] 1. To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 223.

Specifically—2. In *chem.*, to separate the elements of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic oxide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and hydriodic acid have been *dissociated* by various chemists. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 140.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *dissociation* = Sp. *disociacion* = Pg. *dissociação*, < L. *dissociatio(n-)*, a separation, < *dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association, consociation*.] 1. The severance of association or connection; separation; disunion.

It will add . . . to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *dissociation* reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 348.

Specifically—2. In *chem.*, the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *thermolysis*. *Dissociation* is applied by some authors to cases where the dissociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recombine on cooling. Also *disassociation*.

The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1857, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the *Dissociation* or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influence of Heat." *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 139.

dissociative (di-sō′shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissociate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.*, resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissocioscope (di-sō′shi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissoci(ation)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chlorid. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chlorid is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chlorid reunite and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (dis″ō-lū-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissolubilité* = Sp. *disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. *Sir M. Hale.*

dissoluble (dis′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *dissoluble* = Sp. *disoluble* = Pg. *dissoluvel* = It. *dissolubile*, < L. *dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—2. That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

dissolubleness (dis′ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson.*

dissolute (dis′ō-lūt), *a.* [< ME. *dissolut* = OF. *dissolu*, F. *dissolu* = Pr. *dissolut* = Sp. *disoluto* = Pg. It. *dissoluto*, < L. *dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1†. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;
Who him, disarmed, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Unwares surprised. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—3. Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge, which is a signe of a verye light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasureably.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselues garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* maner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissolute* habits.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Immoral, Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

dissoluted† (dis′ō-lū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of **dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfined.

The next, mad Mathesis; her feet all bare,
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis′ō-lūt-li), *adv.* 1†. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. Unrestrainedly.

I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queenes presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis′ō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. i.

dissolution (dis-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissolucioun*, < OF. *dissolution*, F. *dissolution* = Pr. *dissolucio* = Sp. *disolucion* = Pg. *dissolução* = It. *dissoluzione*, < L. *dissolutio(n-)*, < *dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

2†. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon.*—3. Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically—4. Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy *dissolutions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day.
Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

He waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

For, doutlea, throuch diuisioun
Proceidis *dissolatioun*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social *dissolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the *dissolution*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8†. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.
Jer. Taylor.

9†. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—**Dissolution of the blood**†, in *med.*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body. =**Syn. 4** and **5.** Termination, destruction, ruin.—**7.** *Recess, prorogation*, etc. See *adjournment*.

dissolutive† (dis′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood.
Boyle, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissolvable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-zol′va-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissolvible*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

dissolvableness (di-zol′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [< ME. *dissolven* = OF. *dessoudre, dissoudre, dessouldre*, later also *dissoluer, dissolver*, F. *dissoudre* = Pr. *dissolvre, dissolver* = Sp. *disolver* = Pg. *dissolver* = It. *dissolvere*, < L. *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve, resolve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To liquefy by the disintegrating action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—2. In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heap'd logs *dissolve* the cold,
And feed the genial hearth with fires.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law *dissolves* the fact and holds it fluid.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to *dissolve* a

government; to *dissolve* Parliament; to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

Them that ye can not refuse, . . . *dissolue* and breake them into other feete by such meanes as it shall be taught hereafter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

Who would not wish to be
Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astræa flee
From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they *dissolve* their fellowship with him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

He [the prime minister] may indeed, under some circumstances, *dissolve* Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 193.

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. Dan. v. 16.

I will now for this day return to my question, and *dissolve* it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not between death and birth
Dissolved the riddle of the earth.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate: as, to *dissolve* a charm or spell; to *dissolve* an injunction.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be *dissolved*, and to be with Christ. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissolved blood†, blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling.—**Syn. 1.** *Thaw*, *Fuse*, etc. See *melt*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fluid; be disintegrated and absorbed by a fluid; be converted from a solid to a fluid state: as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson*.

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

4. To separate; break up: as, the council *dissolved*; Parliament *dissolved*.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, *dissolving* views (see *view*); his prospects were rapidly *dissolving*.

dissolvent (di-zol′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissolvant* = Sp. *disolvente* = Pg. It. *dissolvente*, < L. *dissolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. *n.* **1.** A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper *dissolvents*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley*.

3. In *med.*, a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid *dissolvents*.
Boyle, Works, II. 93.

dissolver (di-zol′vėr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the *dissolvers* of Episcopacie.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

dissolvible (di-zol′vi-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-ible*.] Same as *dissolvable*.

dissonance (dis′ō-nans), *n.* [= D. *dissonans* = G. *dissonanz* = Dan. Sw. *dissonans*, < F. *dissonance* = Sp. *disonancia* = Pg. *dissonancia* = It. *dissonanza*, *dissonanzia*, < LL. *dissonantia*, dissonance, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, dissonant: see *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance*, *consonance*, *resonance*.] **1.** The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*.
Milton, Comus, l. 550.

Specifically—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 7. (*b*) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*.—**3.** Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton*.

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest *dissonance* in the world.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

dissonancy† (dis′ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the *dissonancy* of it unto reason. *Jer. Taylor*, Contemplations, i. 9.

dissonant (dis′ō-nant), *a.* [< F. *dissonant* = Sp. *disonante* = Pg. It. *dissonante*, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissonus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis-*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant*, *consonant*, *resonant*.] **1.** Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant* tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true music in your words, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

With loud and *dissonant* clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*.—**Dissonant interval**, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissoned†, *a.* [ME., appar. pp. of **dissonen*, < F. *dissoner* = Pr. Pg. *dissonar* = Sp. *disonar* = It. *dissonare*, < L. *dissonare*, disagree in sound: see *dissonant*.] Dissonant.

disspirit (dis-spir′it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.

dissuade (di-swād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissuaded*, ppr. *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *disswade*; < OF. *dissuader*, F. *dissuader* = Sp. *disuadir* = Pg. *dissuadir* = It. *dissuadere*, < L. *dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he *dissuaded* his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes *dissuades* him.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Cæsar, . . . promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3†. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 187.

II. *intrans.* To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot *dissuaded*, because the Harbour was not good.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

dissuader (di-swā′dėr), *n.* One who dissuades; a dehorter.

dissuasion (di-swā′zhon), *n.* [= F. *dissuasion* = Sp. *disuasion* = Pg. *dissuasão* = It. *dissuasione*, < L. *dissuasio(n-)*, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **1.** The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasion* from love as its votaries call invectives against it.
Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the *dissuasion* of two eyes,
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 309.

dissuasive (di-swā′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissuasif* = Sp. *disuasivo* = Pg. It. *dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < L. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the *dissuasive* voice of avarice.
Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. *n.* Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā′siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clarke*.

dissuasory (di-swā′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissuasorio*, < L. as if **dissuasorius*, < *dissuasor*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dissuasories* (-riz). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey*.

dissue, *v. i.* See *dizzue*.

dissundert, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *sunder*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restraines,
By cutting the intangling geres, and so *dissundering* quite
The brave slaine beast. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi.

dissweeten† (dis-swē′tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

dissyllabet, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *dissyllabique*, < *dissyllabe*, dissyllable: see *dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *dissyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabified*, ppr. *dissyllabifying*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil′a-bizm), *n.* [< *dissyllabe* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllabic; and we do not yet know that all *dissyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

dissyllabize (di-sil′a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabized*, ppr. *dissyllabizing*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-ize*.] To dissyllabify.

dissyllable (di-sil′a-bl or dis′i-la-bl), *n.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *dissyllabe*, < F. *dissyllabe* = Sp. *disílabo* = Pg. *dissyllabo*, < L. *disyllabus*, of two syllables, < Gr. *δισύλλαβος*, improp. *δισσύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *δι-*, two-, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *σύμμετρος*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals *dissymmetrical* at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

dissymmetry (dis-sim′e-tri), *n.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, specifically that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of molecular *dissymmetry*, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by *dissymmetry*, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 133.

dissympathy (dis-sim'pā-thi), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sympathy.*] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston.* [Rare.]

dist. An abbreviation of *district:* as, *Dist.* Atty., District Attorney.

distackle† (dis-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *tackle.*] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wandrings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya. *Warner*, Albion's England, Addition to ii.

distad (dis'tad), *adv.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, away from the center; from within outward; toward the surface or end of the body.

distaff (dis'tâf), *n.*; pl. *distaffs* (-tâfs), rarely *distaves* (-tāvz). [< ME. *distaf, dystaf, discstaf, dysestaf,* < AS. *distæf, disstæf,* distaff, < **dise* (> late ME. *disen, dysen,* furnish a distaff with flax, E. *dizen,* dial. *dize,* deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *dissen* = LG. *diesse,* the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *diesse* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *stæf,* staff: see *dize, dizen,* and *staff.* A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehsa,* MHG. *dehse,* a distaff, < (MHG.) *dehsen,* break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehsala,* a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*[2]), is doubtful.] **1.** In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded *distaff* in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.
Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff day, or **Saint Distaff's day,** the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side,** or **distaff side of the house,** an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *spear side:* as, he is connected with the family on the *distaff side;* he traces his descent through the *distaff side of the house.* Also called *spindle side.*

distain (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disteinen, disteignen,* < OF. *desteindre, destaindre,* F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destengner* = Sp. *desteñir* = Pg. *destingir* = It. *stignere, stingere,* distain, take away the color, < L. *dis-* priv. + *tingere,* tinge, color: see *dis-* and *tinge, tint, taint.* Now abbr. *stain,* q. v.] **1**†. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Tesbe, that hast of love suche peyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *disteyne.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes *distained* into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

Colors that *distain*
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and *distained.*
R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Thoughe one his tonge *distayne*
With cursid speche, to doo hym silf a shame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, *distained,*
Dishonored. *Miss Mitford*, Rienzi.

distal (dis'tal), *a.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-al,* on analogy of *central.*] In *anat.*, situated away from the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal:* as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the *distal* portion of the labellum [in *Epipactis palustris*], and consequently would not touch the rostellum. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

distally (dis'tal-i), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone — prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad *distally.* *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 185.

distant, *v. t.* [A var. of *distance, v.*] To keep separate; distinguish.

For an I war dead, and ye war dead,
And baith in ae grave laid, O,
And ye and I war tane up again,
Wha could *distan* your moula frae mine, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 122).

distance (dis'tans), *n.* [< ME. *distance, destance, destaunce* = D. *distantie* = G. *distanz* = Dan. *distance* = Sw. *distans,* < OF. *distance, destance,* distance, separation, disagreement, disaccord, F. *distance,* distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distancia* = It. *distanza, distanzia,* < L. *distantia,* distance, remoteness, difference, < *distan(t-)s,* distant: see *distant.*] **1.** The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the *distance* between New York and San Francisco; the *distance* of two events from each other; a *distance* of five miles; events only the *distance* of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called *distance.* *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your *distances.*

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, *distance,* and proportion. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. In *horse-racing,* the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1889) as follows: Mile-heats, 80 yards; two-mile heats, 150 yards; three-mile heats, 220 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; mile-heats, with eight or more starters, 120 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 50 yards; three-mile heats, 60 yards; four-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be *distanced.*

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. In *music,* the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval.*—**5.** Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance;* a light appeared in the *distance.*

'Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,
If *Distance* could their Union end.
Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater *distance* between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—**7.** Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.
Bp. Atterbury.

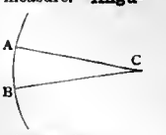
On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

8†. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

Tho wolde the baylies that were come from Fraunce,
Dryve the Flemisshe that made the *destaunce.*
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

After mete, without *distans,*
The cockwolds schuld together danse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—**Angular distance,** the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance.*—**Center of mean distances.** See *center*[1].—**Curtate distance.** See *curtate.*—**Focal distance.** See *focal.*—**Horizontal distance,** distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—**Inaccessible distances,** such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—**Law of distances.** See *Bode's law,* under *law.*—**Line of distance,** in *persp.,* a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—**Mean distance** of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—**Meridional distance,** in *navig.,* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Middle distance,** in *painting,* the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground.*—**Moon in distance.** See *moon.*—**Point of distance,** in *persp.,* that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—**Striking distance** of an electrical discharge, as of a Leyden jar, the thickness of the layer of dry air across which the spark will pass. It is proportional to the difference of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—**To devour the distance.** See *devour.*—**To keep one at a distance,** to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.



Angular Distance.
The angle ACB is the angular distance between A and B as viewed from C.

There is great reason why superiors should *keep* inferiors thus *at a distance,* and exact so much respect of them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me *keep my distance,* the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis'tans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distanced,* ppr. *distancing.* [= Dan. *distancere* = Sw. *distansiera* = F. *distancer* = Pg. *distanciar;* from the noun.] **1.** To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

3. In *horse-racing,* to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance, n.,* 3.

She had *distanced* her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence — **4.** To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries.
Milner.

distance-block (dis'tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

distance-judge (dis'tans-juj), *n.* In *horse-racing,* a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

distanceless (dis'tans-les), *a.* [< *distance* + *-less.*] **1.** Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, *distanceless,* rotting day.
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

Specifically — **2.** Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

distance-post (dis'tans-pōst), *n.* In *horse-racing,* the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance, n.,* 3.

distance-signal (dis'tans-sig'nal), *n.* In *rail.,* the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

distancy† (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More.*

distant (dis'tant), *a.* [< ME. *distant,* < OF. *distant,* F. *distant* = Sp. Pg. It. *distante,* < L. *distan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distare,* stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *stare,* stand: see *stand,* and cf. *constant, extant, instant, restant.*] **1.** Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 880,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun.

We passed by certain Cisterns, some mile and better *distant* from the City. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant* stars; a *distant* period; *distant* relatives; a *distant* hope; a *distant* resemblance.

Banners blazed
With battles won in many a *distant* land.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. *Emerson*, Nature.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson*, Dora.

Specifically—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant* punctures, striæ, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (*b*) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant* eyes (widely separated at the base); *distant* legs or antennæ. (*c*) Soparated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby.*—**4.** Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant* phrases.
Addison, Spectator.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant* manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,
And that is nearer.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

You will be surpriz'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar Conversation, with an Address which bears so *distant* an Air as a publick Dedication.
Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

=**Syn. 1.** Removed.—**5.** Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.

distantial† (dis-tan'shal), *a.* [< L. *distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague.*

distantly (dis'tant-li), *adv.* **1.** Remotely; at a distance.—**2.** In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distantly* punctured or spinose.—**3.** With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste† (dis-tāst'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *taste*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

One *distastes*
The scent of roses, which to infinites
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

If the multitude *distast* wholsome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.
Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanuesse of the word fish *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Potassie.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.

'Tis dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dazzled and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *intrans.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,
Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* [< *distaste*, *v.*] **1.** Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accidence, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 37.

2†. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide;
But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscurity, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

3†. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro,
With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

distasteful (dis-tāst'fûl), *a.* [< *distaste* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why shou'd you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough,
When it may ripen of itself and fall?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable.

distastefully (dis-tāst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

distastefulness (dis-tāst'fûl-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastive† (dis-tās'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your unwilling and *distastiue* ear.
Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

distasture† (dis-tās'tūr), *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ure*.] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, vpon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (dī-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στήμων*, stamen, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; diandrous.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *distemperen*, < OF. *destemprer* = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar*, disorder, = It. *distemperare*, *distemprare*, *stemperare*, *stemprare*, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of *distemper*[2]), < ML. *distemperare*, derange, disorder, distemper, < L. *dis-* priv. + *temperare* (> OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper*, etc.), temper: see *temper*. Cf. *distemper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change the temper or due proportions of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben *distempered*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to *distemper*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You look very ill: something has *distempered* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He had abord his vessels aboute 80. lustie men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so *distemper* them selves with drinke as they became like maddmen. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441.

But body and soul are *distempered* when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempre you nought.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 495.

Men's spirits were . . . *distempered*, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have been much divided in their choice.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

Strange that this Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.
Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so *distempers* the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen to make . . . no exception of the perspicacity of philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

II.† *intrans.* To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede;
For thai be somer hoote and winter colde,
That vyne, and greyne, and tree *distempre* wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *distemper*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unbalaneed or unnatural temper; want of balance or proportion.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 431.

Hence—**2.** Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Specifically—**3.** A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general charactertzed by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4†. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

5†. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contrarles.
Bacon, Empire.

6†. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and *distemper*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

7†. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*—**8.** Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

There is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infirmity*, *Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II.† *a.* Lacking self-restraint; intemperate. *Chaucer.*

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; < OF. *destemprer*, later *destremper*, F. *détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar* = It. *distemperare*, *stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. *distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*[1], but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.
Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 286.

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = F. *détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] **1.** A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in *distemper*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 218.

Common distemper, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue.—**Distemper colors.** See *color*.

distemperance† (dis-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *destempraunce*, < OF. *destemprance* = Pr. *des-*

tempransa = Sp. *destemplanza* = Pg. *destemperança* = It. *distemperanza, stemperanza*, < ML. *distemperantia*, perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer.*—**2.** Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Derangement of temperature.

They [meats] annoye the body in causyng *distemperaunce*. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 3.

distemperate† (dis-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *distemperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*, and cf. *temperate, intemperate.*] **1.** Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1693), p. 295.

distemperately (dis-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame
Distemperately weake, as faulty much
In stile, in plot, in spirit.
Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *stemperatura*; as *distemperate* + *-ure*, after *temperature*. Cf. *distemperure*.] **1**†. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunders and Lightenings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat
Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

2†. Intemperateness; excess.—**3.** Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*. *Scott.*

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tressilian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature*."
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—**6.** Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drinking the sweete wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem'pėr-brush), *n.* A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem'pėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene
So sodenly to see hym in that case,
All *distemperyd* and out of colour clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 766.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 235.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. *Lecky*, Rationalism, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,
Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest
That doubting pleases me no less than knowing.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The king . . .
Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords!
The king, by me, requests your presence straight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,
Behind your back, untruly, I had been
As much *distemper'd* and enrag'd as now.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate: as, *distempered* zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, *distempered* minds.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

distemperedness (dis-tem'pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being distempered. *Bailey*, 1727.

distemper-ground (dis-tem'pėr-ground), *n.* A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*[2], *n.*, 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *distemper grounds*, made of plaster of Paris and glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 16.

distemperment† (dis-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *destemprement, destrempement*, a mixture, temperament (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *distemperamento, stemperamento*, < ML. *distemperamentum*, a distempered state, < *distemperare*, distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] Distempered state; distemperature.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit scent
By the torne air's *distemperment*,
To a rich palace, finds within
Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.
Feltham, Lusoria, xxiv.

distemperure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *destemprure, destrempure*, temper: see *distemper*[1] and *-ure*. Cf. *distemperature*.] Distemperature. *Minsheu.*

distend (dis-tend'), *v.* [< OF. *destendre*, F. *distendre* = It. *distendere, stendere*, < L. *distendere*, pp. *distentus*, LL. *distensus*, stretch asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tension*. Cf. *attend, contend, extend*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach. *J. C. Prichard*, Phys. Hist. Mankind.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend*.
Stirling, Aurora, ii.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven
Distended, as the brow of God appeased?
Milton, P. L., xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

II. *intrans.* To become distended; swell.

And now his heart
Distends with pride. *Milton*, P. L., i. 572.

distended (dis-ten'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distend*, *v.*] In *entom.*, dilated: as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten'dėr), *n.* One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *distensible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being distensible; capacity for distention.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great *distensibility*, even when the distending force is small.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1509.

distensible (dis-ten'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *distensus*, later form of L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend (see *distend*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded.

distension, *n.* See *distention.*

distensive (dis-ten'siv), *a.* [= It. *stensivo*, < LL. *distensus*, later form of L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend: see *distend*.] **1.** That may be distended.—**2.** Having the property of distending; causing distention. *Smart.*

distent (dis-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *distentus*, pp. of *distendere*, stretch asunder: see *distend*.] **I.** *a.* Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent*, now distracted.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 360.

II.† *n.* Breadth.

distention (dis-ten'shon), *n.* [< L. *distentio(n-)*, < *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, stretch asunder: see *distend*.] **1.** The act of distending, or the state of being distended; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation: as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—**2.** A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

disterr† (dis-tėr'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desterrer*, F. *déterrer*, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis-* priv. + *terra*, land, country, earth. Cf. *atter*[2], *inter*.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 24.

disterminate† (dis-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *disterminatus*, pp. of *disterminare* (> It. *disterminare*), separate by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *terminare*, set a boundary, < *terminus*, a boundary: see *term, terminate*.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated and infinitely severalized in persons. *Bp. Hall*, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

determination† (dis-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< *disterminate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *disterminations*. *Hammond*, Works, I. 450.

disthene (dis'thēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σθένος*, strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Haüy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

disthrone† (dis-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desthroner*, < *des-* priv. + *throne*, a throne: see *dis-* and *throne*. Cf. *dethrone*.] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

disthronize† (dis-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *throne* + *-ize*.] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered:
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

distich (dis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon;* early mod. E. also *distiek;* < L. *distichon*, < Gr. *δίστιχον*, a distich, neut. of *δίστιχος*, having two rows or verses, < *δι-*, two-, + *στίχος*, a row, rank, line, verse: see *stich*.] **I.** *a.* Having two rows: same as *distichous.*

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac.*) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a *couplet.*

The first distance for the most part goeth all by *distick*, or couplea of verses agreeing in one cadence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows: see *distich*.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

Distichodontinæ (dis″ti-kō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distichodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Characinidæ*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina.*

Distichodus (dis-tik'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, with two rows (see *distich*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontinæ*. Also *Distichodon*. *Müller and Troschel.*


Distichopora foliacea.

Distichopora (dis-ti-kop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidæ.*

Distichoporidæ (dis″ti-kō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distichopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydrozoans, of the order *Hydrocorallinæ.*


Distichous Leaves.

distichous (dis'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίστιχος*, having two rows: see *distich*.] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; dichotomous; specifically, in *bot.*, arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distich.*—**Distichous antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long process which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modification of the bipectinate type.

distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks: as, *distichously* branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), *r.*; pret. and pp. *distilled*, ppr. *distilling*. [< ME. *distillen* = D. *distilleren* = G. *destilliren* = Dan. *destillere* = Sw. *destillera*, < OF. *distiller*, F. *distiller* = Pr. *distillar* = Sp. *destilar* = Pg. *distillar* = It. *destillare*, *distillare*, < L. *distillare*, also and preferably written *destillare*, drop or trickle down, < *de*, down, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2], *v.*, which is an abbr. of *distil*. Cf. *instil*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm *distil*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will *distil* on you from heaven.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

High rocky mountaines, from whence *distill* innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to *distill* its secret into the ear. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 231.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify: as, to *distil* water.—**3.** To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to *distil* brandy from wine; to *distil* whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to *distil* Cream out of Froth.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

Burke could *distil* political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to *distil* grain or plants.

Sume *destyllen* Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of othere Spices, that ben well smellynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*.
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *distillable*, F. *distillable*, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil* and *-able*.] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes. *Boyle*, Works, II. 225.

distillate (dis-til'āt), *n.* [< L. *distillatus*, pp. of *distillare*, distil: see *distil* and *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.
Science, VI. 525.

distillation (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distillation*, *distillacion*, *distillacioun* = D. *distillatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *destillation*, < OF. *distillation*, F. *distillation* = Pr. *distillacio* = Sp. *destilacion* = Pg. *distillação* = It. *destillazione*, *distillazione*, < L. **distillatio(n-)*, *destillatio(n-)*, a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, drop down: see *distil*.] **1.** The act of distilling, or of falling in drops; a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] fals envy, thynk on my charite,
My blode alle spilt by *distillacion*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigeratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,
And *distillation*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, Iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4†. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Distillation by descent. See *descent*.—**Dry or destructive distillation,** the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the *destructive distillation* of coal.—**Fractional distillation,** an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected; and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *distillatorie* = F. *distillatoire* = Sp. *destilatorio* = Pg. *distillatorio* = It. *distillatorio*, *destillatorio*, < ML. **distillatorium*, < L. *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, distil: see *distil*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling: as, *distillatory* vessels.

Having in well closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat. *Boyle*, Works, I. 136.

II. *n.*; pl. *distillatories* (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ze do make in the furneis of aischin, a *distillatorie* of glas al hool of oo pece.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

distiller (dis-til'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company,** one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

distillery (dis-til'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *distilleries* (-iz). [< F. *distillerie*, a distillery, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil*.] **1.** The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—**2.** The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery*, and several other buildings. *Pennant*, London, p. 41.

distillery-fed (dis-til'ėr-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distillment, distillment (dis-til'ment), *n.* [< OF. *distillement*, < *distiller*: see *distil* and *-ment*.] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. *distinct*, < OF. *distinct*, F. *distinct* = Sp. It. *distinto* = Pg. *distincto* = G. *distinct* = Sw. Dan. *distinkt*, < L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinguish*.] **1.** Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.
Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a *distinct* view of an object; *distinct* articulation; to make a *distinct* mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet *distinct*.
Cowper, The Task, Iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features *so distinct* and strongly marked.
Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a *distinct* assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Churchill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of *distinct* military desertion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a *distinct* idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a *clear* idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a *distinct* idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,
Relation more particular and *distinct*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1595.

The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and *distinct*, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

A *distinct* idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, *distinct* vision; *distinct* perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of *distinct* vision." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Divers flowres *distinct* with rare delight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 23.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda** or **tail,** a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum,** a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots, striæ, punctures,** etc., those spots, striæ, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces.—**Syn. 1.** *Separate*, etc. See *different*.—**2** and **3.** Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

distinct† (dis-tingkt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distincten*, < OF. *distincter*, *destincter*, *destinter*, *detinter*, distinguish, < *distinct*, distinct: see *distinct*, *a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no wight *distincte* it so
That he dare seye a worde thereto.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere,
Forte construe this clause and *distinkte* hit after.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 133.

We haue, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 5.

distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distinctified*, ppr. *distinctifying*. [< *distinct* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make distinct. *Davies.* [Rare.]

distinctio (dis-tingk'shi-ō), *n.* [L., distinction, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In *Gregorian music:* (*a*) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labiis iniquis | et a lingua dolosa. Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(*b*) Same as *differentia*, 2.

distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distinction*, *distinctioun*, *distincciaun*, < OF. *distinction*, *destinction*, *destintion*, F. *distinction* = Pr. *distinctio*, *distinzion* = Sp. *distincion* = Pg. *distincção* = It. *distinzione* = D. *distinctie* = G. *distinction* = Dan. Sw. *distinktion*, < L. *distinctio(n-)*, a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < *distinguere*, pp. *distinctus*, distinguish: see *distinct*, *distinguish*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is *distinction* of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalons twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for *distinction* serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The *distinction* which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a *distinction* without a difference. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the *distinction* is quite arbitrary.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 237.

2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions between* religious and civil rights. *Milton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n Palinurus no *distinction* found
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around.
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction between* virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis.*

4†. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuill and brutish vtteraunce then cleare *distinction* of voices.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from the other.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with Porte-coeheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power — when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved — that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, ii.

7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay*, History.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Socinios received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, discretive distinction, etc. See the adjectives. — **Without distinction,** indiscriminately.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction.* *Distinctness* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true *distinctness* keep
While daily drawing nearer.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. *Macaulay*, History.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 114.

3. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*. — **7.** Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinctional (dis-tingk'shon-al), *a.* [< *distinction* + *-al.*] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; *distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *distinctif* = Sp. *distintivo* = Pg. *distinctivo* = It. *distintivo*, < L. as if **distinctivus*, < *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct.*] **1.** Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British."
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. =**Syn.** *Distinctively, Distinctly.* The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 253.

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministeries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

distinctiveness (dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Ruskin.*

distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speeche *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy worde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,
And he their father had assum'd the throne,
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 229.

Hence — **2.** Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpardonable. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Mine is Thine, xxxix.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 479.

3†. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*,
Then meet and join. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Distinctly, Clearly*, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly* — that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly* — that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively.*

distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See *extensive.* =**Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor† (dis-tingk'tor), *n.* [< LL. *distinctor*, < L. *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct, distinguish.*] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasie such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to haue sold his mutton for fiftcen grots, and yet would not take a crowne.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tingk'tūr), *n.* [< *distinct* + *-ure.*] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

distinguet†, *v. t.* [ME. *distingwen, destingen*, < OF. *distinguer, destinguer*, F. *distinguer* = Pr. *distinguir, destinguir* = Sp. Pg. *distinguir* = It. *distinguere* = D. *distingeren* = Dan. *distingvere* = Sw. *distingvera*, < L. *distinguere:* see *distinguish.*] To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish;* < ME. *distingwen, destingen* (see *distingue*), < OF. *distinguer*, < L. *distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set off, adorn, lit. mark off, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **stinguere* = Gr. στίζειν, prick, = E. *sting:* see *sting, stigma, style*[1]. Cf. *extinguish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

Our House is *distinguish'd* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Hence — **3.** To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 32.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,
Is, to *distinguish* them who merit Praise.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between.*

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish between* proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish betwixt* notoriety and fame. *Emerson*, Books.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish between* them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 273.

2†. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *distinguish* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Baliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distinguishable* into high and low. — **4.** Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey*, 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

We have both apiece of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce *distinguishably*, into each other.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* **1.** Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—**2.** Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A *distinguished* Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints."
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 37.

=**Syn.** *Celebrated*, *Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the *distinguishing* parts of his character. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his *distinguishing* Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

distinguishment† (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< *distinguish* + *-ment.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

distitle† (dis-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *title.*] To deprive of title or claim to something. [Rare.]

That were the next way to *dis-title* myself of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Distoma (dis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed, < *δι-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidæ;* a genus of trematoid or suctorial parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Limnæus truncatulus*, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediæ, which produce other rediæ, or cercariæ, which are tadpole-like larvæ; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. *D. hæmatobium*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal belonging to this genus.

The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distoma*, (5) Perfect *Distoma*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 181.

3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny*, 1816.

Distomea (dis-tō'mē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] Same as *Distomea*, regarded as one of two orders of *Trematoda*, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one: distinguished from *Polystomeæ*.

Distomidæ (dis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of digeneous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

Distomum (dis'tō-mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma*.

Distomus (dis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma.*] **1.** A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma*.—**2.** A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Stephens*, 1827.

distonet, *v.* Same as *distune*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

distort (dis-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> It. *distorcere*, *storcere*, twist, untwist, = Sp. *destorcer* = Pg. *destorcer*, untwist, = OF. *destordre*, *desteurtre*, *detardre*, *detortre*, F. *distordre*, distort), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*, and cf. *contort*, *detort*, *extort*, etc.] **1.** To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond *distorted*: i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The low light flung a queer, *distorted* shadow of him on the wall. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

Hence—**2.** To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

It views the truth with a *distorted* eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 669.

We all admit that passion *distorts* judgment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . *distorted*, magnified,
Coloured by quarrel into calumny.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 72.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** To contort, deform, bend.—**3.** To misapply, misuse.

distort† (dis-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

distortedly (dis-tôr'ted-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat *distortedly*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 370.

distorter (dis-tôr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

distortion (dis-tôr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *destarcion*, F. *distorsion* = It. *distorsione*, *storsione*, < L. *distortio(n-)*, < *distorquere*, distort: see *distort*, *v.*] **1.** The act of distorting. (*a*) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and *distortion*. *Cowper*, The Task, ii.

(*b*) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion. (*c*) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial *distortions* of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body in figure. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

In some, *Distortions* quite the Face disguise.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish *distortion* of my words.
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *distort* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending to distort; causing distortions. *Quarterly Rev.*—**2.** Having distortions; distorted.

distortor (dis-tôr'tor), *n.*; pl. *distortores* (dis-tôr-tō'rēz). [NL., < ML. *distortar*, distorter, < L. *distorquere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort.*] **1.** In *anat.*, that which distorts.—**Distortor oris**, in *anat.*, a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the zygomaticus major.

distourblet, *v. t.* See *distrouble.*

distract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of L. *distrahere*, pp. *distractus* (> OF. *destraier*, *destraer*, *destraher*, F. *distraire* = Pr. *distraire* = Sp. *distraer* = Pg. *distrahir* = It. *distraere*, *distraggere*, *distrarre*, *stracre*, *strarre* = Dan. *distrahere* = Sw. *distrahera*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*. *Distraught* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] **1**†. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [Rare.]—**2.** To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object.
South, Sermons.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will.
Bacon, Political Fables, i., Expl.

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird.*

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 72.

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Let me not see thee more; something is done
That will *distract* me, that will make me mad,
If I behold thee. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years *distracted*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

distract† (dis-trakt'), *a.* [< ME. *distract* (after the L.), also *distraught*, mod. *distraught* (after E. forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat*, *destret*, after OF. *destrait*, F. *distrait*, < L. *distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract*, *v.*] Distracted; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught*.

Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 8.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

When any fall from virtue,
I am *distract*; I have an interest in 't.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

distracted (dis-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distract*, *v.*; equiv. to *distract*, *a.*] **1.** Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The wicked, who, surprized,
Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton, S. A., l. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** *Abstracted*, *Diverted*, etc. See *absent.*

distractedly (dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take,
And happiest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

distractedness (dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me.
Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trak'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

distractful† (dis-trakt'fûl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to me,
But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee
In that *distractful* shape.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9.

distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

distractile (dis-trak'til), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the genus *Salvia*.

distraction (dis-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distraccioun* (but used appar. in sense of *detraction*), < OF. *distraction*, F. *distraction* = Sp. *distraccion* = Pg. *distracção* = It. *distrazione* = D. *distractie* = Dan. Sw. *distraktion*, < L. *distractio(n-)*, a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, < *distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.]

1†. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert uncapable of *distraction* from him, with whom thou wert one, would'st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportunity of prayer.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least *distraction* or absence of thought. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Distraction is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distraction* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's *distraction*, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to *distraction*.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,
In the *distraction* of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from *distraction*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?
There is so much sense in this wild *distraction*,
That I am almost out of my wits too.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Forc'd to the field he came, but in the rear;
And feign'd *distraction* to conceal his fear.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 52.

To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and *distraction*, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractions* of gayety or of business; labor is often a *distraction* from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable *distraction* to Maggie's tears. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 4.

He [Shakspere] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling *distraction* of a humorous one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, φόως for φῶς, ὁρόω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κρᾶτος, κληηδών for κληδών, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) ὁράω, (2) ὁρόω, (3) ὁρῶ.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10†. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome,
His power [army] went out in such *distractions* as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

=**Syn. 6.** Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distractious† (dis-trak'shus), *a.* [< *distraction* + *-ous*.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle.*

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* [< ME. *distreynen, destreynen, destraynen*, < OF. *destraindre, destreindre, distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = Pr. *destrenger, destrenher* = It. *distringere, distrignere*, < L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, < *dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*[2], *strict, stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain, restrain*. See also *district, distringas, distress*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither guile nor force might it *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

2†. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The gentyl faucon that with his feet *distraynith*
The kyngis hand.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 337.

Distreyne here herte as faste to retorne,
As thou dost myn to longen here to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 596.

3†. To restrain; bind; confine.

Distrained with chaynes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

4†. To distress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that love *destreyneth* so,
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 597.

Moch he were *distrained* in thought,
And . . . for the dede sighed full ofte there.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.

Some secret sorrow did her heart *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38.

5†. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

The proverbe saith, he that to muche embraceth *distraineth* litell. *Testament of Love.*

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainor's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction — as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

If anie member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other amerciaments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop, and *distrain* the same.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one anothers goodes for small detts.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265.

(*b*) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. *intrans.* To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.
Camden, Remains.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

Unless the complainant who sought to *distrain* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

distrainable (dis-trā'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *destraignable, destreignable*, < *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'nėr, -nor), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *destreinor*, < *destreindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainor* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-trān'ment), *n.* The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

distrainor, *n.* See *distrainer*.

distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* [< OF. *destrainte, destraincte, distraincte*, restraint, < *distraint*, pp. of *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

The *distraint* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an action of Replevin. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

distrait (dis-trā'), *a.* [F., = E. *distract, distraught*, < L. *distractus*: see *distract, a.*] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distraction*, 9.

distrat†, *a.* See *distract*. *Chaucer.*

distraught (dis-trât'), *p. a.* [< ME. *distrauht*, another form of *distract, destrat*, distracted, etc.: see *distract, a.*] 1†. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .
And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild
His greedy throte, therewith in two *distraught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distrauhte in thouhte, refourme hem to resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain.
Mrs. Browning.

His aspect was so dazed and *distraught* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 165.

distraughted†, *a.* [< *distraught* + *-ed*[2].] Distraught.

My weake *distraughted* mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty.

distream† (dis-trēm'), *v. i.* [< L. *dis-* + E. *stream*.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear.
Shenstone.

distress (dis-tres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distressen, distrcsen*, < OF. *destresser, destrecier, destrechier, destroisser*, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if **districtiare*, an assumed freq. form of L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see *distrain* and *district*. Hence (in part), by apheresis, *stress, v.*, q. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty. *Hamilton.*

Muley Abul Hassan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

Whan the kynge Belynans com to the batalle as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Carados, ffor thei were so *distrussed* that thei were euen at flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.
2 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd*
Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.
Crabbe, Works, II. 26.

3. In *law*, to seize for debt; distrain. See *distrain*, 6. = **Syn. 2.** *Trouble, Harass*, etc. See *afflict*.

distress (dis-tres'), *n.* [< ME. *distresse, destresse*, < OF. *destresse, destrece, destresee, destreche, destraiche*, F. *détresse* = Pr. *destressa, destrecha*, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *stress*, *n.*, q. v.] 1†. Constraint; restraint; forcible control; oppression.

This Eolus, with harde grace,
Held the wyndes in *distresse*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2†. Compulsion; requirement.

The sayde John Brendon . . . to make amends to the sayde John Matthu after the *distresse* of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or grief.

The thorny point
Of bare *distress* hath ta'en from me the show
Of smooth civility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

With sorrow and heart's *distress*
Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth *distress* of nations. Luke xxi. 25.

There was not enough local *distress* for charity to find interest in relieving it. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 491.

From those thy words, I deem from some *distress*
By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining. See *distrain*, 6.

He would first demaund his dett, and yf he were not payed, he would straight goe and take a *distress* of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

All who should act up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by *distress* on the offender's goods. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) The common-law remedy by distraining.

The practice of *Distress* — of taking nams, a word preserved in the once famous law-term withernam — is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

(*c*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As these *distresses* cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

(*d*) In *old Scots law*, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done. — **Abuse of distress.** See *abuse*. — **Distress sale**, a sale of the thing distrained, in order to satisfy the claim. — **Distress warrant**, a judicial process authorizing an officer to distrain. — **Double distress**, in *Scots law*, a process used by two or more creditors to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third person. — **Flag of distress.** See *flag*[2]. — **Infinite distress**, in *law*, a distress not limited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield. — **Signal of distress** (*naut.*), a signal that help is needed. = **Syn. 3.** *Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction*. — **4.** Hardship, straits, perplexity.

distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), *p. a.* Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor *distressed* object of charity. Also *distrest*.

The poor *distress'd* Lear is i' the town.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the *distressed*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

distressedness (dis-trest'nes), *n.* The state of being distressed or greatly pained. *Bailey*, 1731.

distressful (dis-tres'fûl), *a.* [< *distress* + *-ful*.] 1. Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a *distressful* event.

And often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most *distressful* circumstances attendant on penury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, *distressful* cries.

One glance into Claude's face, darkened with perplexity, anger, and a *distressful* effort to look amiable and comfortable, was one too many; Tarbox burst into a laugh. *G. W. Cable*, Au Large, xxi.

3†. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distressing (dis-tres'ing), *p. a.* Very painful or afflicting: as, a *distressing* sickness. = **Syn.** Acute, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miserable.

distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distrest, *p. a.* See *distressed*.

distreynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

distributable (dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *distribute* + *-able*.] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.

Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the *distributable* fund. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 421.

distributary (dis-trib'ū-ta-ri), *a.* [< ML. *distributarius*, < L. *distributus*, pp.: see *distribute*.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. *Imp. Dict.*

distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distributed*, ppr. *distributing*. [< L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere* (> It. *distribuire, stribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *distribuir* = F. *distribuer*), divide, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *tribuere*, give, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples; to *distribute* justice.

From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which *distribute* health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

Walk your dim cloister, and *distribute* dole.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

The shore . . . is very vneuen, *distributed* into hills and dales. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 112.

2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to *distribute* printing-types into their respective boxes (see II., 2); to *distribute* animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to *distribute* the books in a library according to their subjects.

His time, the day, and night, he *distributed* by the burning of certain Tapours into three equall portions.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commanders, *distributed* themselves along the walls, to direct and animate their men in the defense. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to *distribute* ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to *distribute* manure over a field; to *distribute* heat in a building. — 5. In *logic*, to employ in its full extent, as a term. — **Distributed force.** See *force*[1]. — **Distributed term**, in *logic*, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable. = **Syn. 1.** *Apportion, Allot, Assign* (see *dispense*); partition, portion out. — **2.** To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make distribution; exercise charity.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. Rom. xii. 13.

2. In *printing*, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, he *distributes* rapidly.

distributer (dis-trib'ū-tėr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

I am also by office an assisting sister of the deacons, and a denourer, instead of a *distributer* of the alms.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

distributing-machine (dis-trib'ū-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *printing*, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. It usually accomplishes its task through the provision of a distinctive nick on the types for each character, and deposits the different characters in separate rows or lines on slides.

distribution (dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *distribution* = Pr. *distribucio* = Sp. *distribucion* = Pg. *distribuição* = It. *distribuzione, stribuzione*, < L. *distributio*(*n*-), < *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] 1. The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the *distribution* of an estate among the heirs; the *distribution* of justice or of alms; the *distribution* of parts in a play.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon*, Riches.

I know that it is common to rail at the unequal *distribution* of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

It is evidently on the real *distribution* of power, and not on names and badges, that the happiness of nations must depend.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favourable *distributions* in this world, either to thyself or others.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

Our charitable *distributions*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the *distribution* of printing-types into their boxes (see *distribute*, II., 2); the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments. *Hamilton*.

Our knowledge of *distribution* in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remain: cannot extend to those pre-geologic times the records of which have been obliterated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 107.

The *distribution* of the positions and velocities of each set of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 22.

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in *printing*, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table. — 5. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (*b*) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called *division*.

I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or *distribution* of it into parts, is requisite.
Blair, Rhetoric, xxxi.

6. In *logic*: (*a*) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (*b*) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of *distributio* appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrus Hispanus says, "*Distribution* is a multiplication of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say *every man*, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign *every*, so that there is a multiplication."

He will tell you that this axiom containes a *distribution*, and that all such axioms are generall; and lastly, that a *distribution* in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. In *arch.*, the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc. — 8. In *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it. — 9. In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston. — **Accommodate distribution**, in *logic*. See *accommodate*. — **Civil distribution**, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the everyday loose usage of speech: as, everybody reverences Shakspere (where *everybody* excludes not only those who know nothing of him, but also a considerable number of his students). — **Distribution of a curve**, in *geom.* See *curve*. — **Distribution of electricity**, a phrase employed to signify the density of the electricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies, which act inductively upon it. (See *density*.) A charge of electricity always tends to distribute itself over the entire surface of the conductor. — **Distribution of heat**, a phrase expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission. — **Geographical distribution**, in *bot.* and *zool.*, that branch of the respective sciences which treats of the distribution of plants and animals over the surface of the earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is found, investigating the climatic and other conditions which determine its occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by the floras and faunas of the different countries of the world; chorology; zoögeography or phytogeography. — **Parametric distribution**, in *math.*, the manner of correspondence of different values of a parameter with points of a curve. Thus, when the coördinates of the variable points of a bicursal curve are represented by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each point of the curve there belongs a twofold infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the *parametric distribution*. — **Province of distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a faunal and floral area; a chorological region. See the extract.

Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . . Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 24.

Statute of distributions, in *law*, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. = **Syn. 1.** Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, grouping.

distributional (dis-tri-bū'shon-al), *a.* [< *distribution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to distribu-

tion; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 403.

distributionist (dis-tri-bū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *distribution* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.
Dickens, Sketches, Ladies' Societies.

distributival (dis-trib-ū-tī'val or dis-trib'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *distributive*, *n.*, + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distributif* = Pr. *distributiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *distributivo*, < LL. *distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues."
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii., Pref.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building. *Shaftesbury*, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and [Hutcheson, p. 111.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive acceptation* of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to *collective acceptation*, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective;* in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive.*

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix: specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are *each, every, either, neither.* The distributive numerals in Latin are *singuli*, one by one, one each; *bini*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—**Distributive formula**, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as F and Φ, are so related that, for all values of x, y, z, etc., we have

$$F\,\Phi\,(x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \Phi\,(Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.}).$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations f, F, Φ, are so related that in every case $\Phi\,F(x, y) = f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$.—**Distributive function**, in *math.*, a function such that $f(x + y) = fx + fy$.—**Distributive operation**, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula.—**Distributive principle**, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

distributively (dis-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

distributiveness (dis-trib'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [< OE. *distribuour, distribueur* = F. *distributeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distribuidor* = It. *distribuitore, distributore*, < LL. *distributor*, < L. *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] Same as *distributer.*

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* [< F. *district* = Sp. *distrito* = Pg. *districto* = It. *distretto, distritto* = D. *distrikt* = G. *distriet* = Dan. Sw. *distrikt*, < ML. *districtus*, a district within which the lord may distrain, also jurisdiction, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, compel, distrain: see *distrain.*] **1.** A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative, political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway *district;* a school *district;* an election *district* (as a senate, assembly, or congressional *district*). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1768 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a *district*, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *magisterial district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *civil district;* in Kentucky, a *justice's district;* in Georgia, a *militia district;* in Maryland, an *election district.* In other States these divisions are called *towns* or *townships.* In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia.* Abbreviated *dist.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—**District attorney**, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.—**District conference.** See *conference*, 2.—**District court**, a court of limited jurisdiction having cognizance of causes within a district defined by law.—**District court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court.*—**District school**, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district.—**Metropolitan district**, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc.—**Mining district**, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self-government.—**Parish district**, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—**Taxing district**, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Emmons.*—**United States district courts**, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters.= **Syn.** Division, quarter, locality, province, tract.

district (dis'trikt), *v. t.* [< *district*, *n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

district† (dis'trikt), *a.* [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, stretch tight: see *distrain*, and *district*, *n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not inforce nor compell the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofes of their Articles of complaints. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 165.

Punishing with the rod of *district* seuerity.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 782.

districtly† (dis'trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandats againe vnto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's* Martyrs, p. 218.

distrife†, *n.* [ME., appar. irreg. < *dis-* + *strife.*] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not haue in no wise *distrif* be-twene hem two. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

distringas (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [Law L., 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of ML. *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law:* (*a*) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to distrain or make distress—that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (*b*) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (*c*) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (*d*) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

distrix (dis'triks), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δίς, δι-*, two-, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

distroublet (dis-trub'l), *v. t.* [< ME. *distroublen, distroblen, destroblen*, also *distourblen, disturblen*, trouble, disturb, < OF. **destourbler* (cf. *destourblier, desturblier, destoublier*, trouble, vexation, = Pr. *desturbelhar*), var. of *destourbier, destorbier, desturbier*, equiv. to *destourber, destorber, desturber*, > ME. *destourben, disturben*, disturb, trouble, after OF. *tourbler, trobler, turbler*, > ME. *troublen*, trouble: see *disturb* and *trouble.*] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] *distourblede* me,
For sore I drad to harmed be. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1713.

That was a thynge that gretly hem *distrubled* in her armynge, and ther-ynne thei caught grete damage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

Her former sorrow into sudein wrath
(Both coosen passions of *distroubled* spright)
Converting. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

distroublet, *n.* [ME., < *distrouble*, *v.*] Trouble.

And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* [< *dis-* + *trust*, *n.*] **1.** Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust;* to look upon a project with *distrust.*

Therefore to the ende that thou shalt not bee in any mannier *distruste*, it is God that is the maker of this promisse. *J. Udall*, Gn Luke i.

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *trust*, *v.* Cf. *distrust*, *n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3.

T' intrench in what you grant — unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

distruster (dis-trus'tėr), *n.* One who distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust'fûl), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 626.

distrustfully (dis-trust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they,
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say:
No help for him in God there lies.
Milton, Ps. iii. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus'ting-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

distrustless (dis-trust'les), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lillies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God. *Boyle*, Works, II. 29.

distunet (dis-tūn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else accurst;
Their Harmony *distuned* by His iar.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

disturb (dis-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disturben, desturben, destourben, destorben*, < OF. *destourber, destorber, desturber, disturber*, also *destourbier,*

destorbier, *desturbier* = Pr. OSp. *destorbar* = Sp. Pg. *disturbar* = It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*, < L. *disturbare*, drive asunder, separate by violence, disorder, disturb, < *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, disorder, throw into confusion, trouble: see *turbulent*, *trouble*. Cf. *distrouble*.] 1. To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquillity: as, to *disturb* a sleeper; to *disturb* the sediment.

If he be at his book, *disturb* him not.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; throw into perplexity or confusion.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had *disturb'd* your noble sprite.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and *disturbs* us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I feared my brain was *disturbed* by my sufferings and misfortunes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above.
Cowper, Iliad, xi.

3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which men seyn may nought *disturbed* be
That shall bytyden of necessite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 622.

Care *disturbs* study. *Johnson.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; throw out of course or order.

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim.
Milton, P. L., i. 167.

=Syn. 1. To disorder, unsettle, molest.—2. To perplex, trouble, annoy, vex, worry, plague.—3. To impede, interrupt.

disturb† (dis-tėrb′), *n.* [< *disturb*, *v.*] Disturbance.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattel'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 549.

disturbance (dis-tėr′bans), *n.* [< ME. *disturbance*, *destourbance*, *destourbaunce*, < OF. *destourbance*, *desturbance*, *distourbance*, *distorbance* (= It. *disturbanza*, *sturbanza*), < *destourber*, *disturber*, disturb: see *disturb*.] 1. Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; derangement: as, a *disturbance* of the electric current.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing *disturbance* travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 28.

2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without *disturbance*.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation would have been a *disturbance* to her.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

3. A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

5. In *law*, the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure. *Stephen.*

disturbant† (dis-tėr′bant), *a.* [< L. *disturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *disturbare*, disturb: see *disturb*.] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in *disturbant* waves.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 62.

disturbation† (dis-tėr-bā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *destourbeson*, *destorbeson* = It. *sturbazione*, < LL. *disturbatio(n-)*, destruction, < L. *disturbare*, pp. *disturbatus*, trouble, disturb, destroy: see *disturb*.] Disturbance.

Since by this way
All future *disturbations* would desist.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

disturber (dis-tėr′bėr), *n.* 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One who or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] wente the right wey to Sorhaut with-oute eny other *disturbier*, and were gladde and mery after the aventure that was hem befallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In *law*, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights.

disturblance†, *n.* [ME. *disturblaunce*, < *disturblen*, *disroublen*, disturb: see *distrouble*, and cf. *disturbance*.] Trouble; disturbance. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. 86.

disturn† (dis-tėrn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *destourner*, *destorner*, F. *détourner* = It. *distornare*, *stornare*, < ML. *distornare*, turn aside or away, < L. *dis-*, away, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] To turn aside.

Thi fader, prey, al thilke harm *disturne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 718.

Glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 20.

distutor (dis-tū′tor), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *tutor*.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 536.

distyle (dis′tīl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distyle*, < Gr. *δίστυλος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*[2].] I. *a.* Noting a portico of two columns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See cut under *anta*.

The coin shows a small *distyle* temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 347.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "*distyle* in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

II. *n.* A portico of two columns.

disulphate (dī-sul′fāt), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *sulphate*.] 1. In *chem.*, a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate.—2. A sulphato having the general formula $R_2S_2O_7$; a salt of disulphuric acid: as, potassium *disulphate*, $K_2S_2O_7$.

disulphid (dī-sul′fid), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *sulphid*.] In *chem.*, a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

disulpho-. In *chem.*, in composition, indicating certain acids formed by substituting two radicals having the formula SO_2OH for two hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

disulphuric (dī-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *sulphuric*.] Containing two sulphuric-acid radicals. Used only in the following phraso.—**Disulphuric acid**, an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salts. Also called *pyrosulphuric acid*.

disuniform† (dis-ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *uniform*.] Not uniform.

disunion (dis-ū′nyon), *n.* [= F. *désunion* = Sp. *desunion* = Pg. *desunião* = It. *disunione*; as *dis-* priv. + *union*.] 1. Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compound of an organized body and an immaterial soul, places the formality and essence of death in the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts.
Bp. Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

If *disunion* was out of the question, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and opinions.
J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 193.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a *disunion* between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 327.

disunionist (dis-ū′nyon-ist), *n.* [< *disunion* + *-ist*.] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those who, prior to and during the civil war of 1861–65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the *disunionists* that which of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

The Federalists characterized their opponents . . . as disorganizers, *disunionists*, and traitors.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, ii. 162.

disunite (dis-ū-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disunited*, ppr. *disuniting*. [< LL. *disunitus*, pp. of *disunire* (> It. *disunire* = Sp. Pg. *desunir* = OF. *desunir*, *desuner*, F. *désunir*), disjoin, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *unire*, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] I. *trans.* 1. To separate; disjoin; part: as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations; never be *disunited*; be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* To part; fall asunder; become divided.

The several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

disuniter (dis-ū-nī′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disjoins or separates.

disunity (dis-ū′ni-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *unity*.] 1. Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.
Dr. H. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

disusage (dis-ū′zāj), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *usage*. Cf. *disuse*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

disuse (dis-ūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disused*, ppr. *disusing*. [< ME. *disusen*, < OF. *desuser* (= Sp. Pg. *desusar* = It. *disusare*), disuse, < *des-* priv. + *user*, use: see *dis-* and *use*, *v.*] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably *disused* before their invasion or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

disuse (dis-ūs′), *n.* [< *disuse*, *v.* Cf. *use*, *n.*] 1. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, *disuse* of wine; *disuse* of sea-bathing; *disuse* of words.

It is curious to see the periodical *disuse* and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries before.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into *disuse*. *Southey.*

disused (dis-ūzd′), *p. a.* 1. No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, *disused* words.

Arma long *disused*. *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii. 11.

The tortures of the former modes of punishment are *disused*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 200.

Below its piers stand several Moorish mills, *disused*, but as yet unbroken by age or floods.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 88.

2. Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: with *in* or *to*, and formerly sometimes *with*: as, *disused to* toil.

Like men *disused in* a long peace; more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Priam *in* arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

disutility (dis-ū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *disutilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *utility*.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of *utility*.

For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term *disutility*, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iii.

disutilize (dis-ū′til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disutilized*, ppr. *disutilizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *utilize*.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace. *Browning.*

disvaluation (dis-val-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *disvalue* + *-ation*, after *valuation*.] Disesteem; disparagement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard? *Bacon*, War with Spain.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *value*.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It is at least necessary that virtue be not *disvalued* and imbased under the just price.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 336.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *n.* [< *disvalue*, *v.*] Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii.

disvantageous† (dis-van-tā′jus), *a.* [(= It. *disvantaggioso*) contr. of *disadvantageous*.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by
With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and round,
That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

disvelop† (dis-vel′ǫp), *v. t.* [< OF. *desveloper*: see *develop*.] To develop. *Johnson.*

disveloped (dis-vel′ǫpt), *p. a.* [Also written *disvelloped*; pp. of *disvelop, v.*] In *her.*, unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. Also *developed*.

disventure† (dis-ven′tūr), *n.* [Contr. of *disadventure*.] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing; for adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

disvouch† (dis-vouch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *vouch*.] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

diswarn† (dis-wârn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *warn*.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majestie) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines. *Lord Keeper Williams*, To the Duke of Buckingham, [Cabala, p. 73.

diswarren (dis-wor′en), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *warren*.] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

disweapon (dis-wep′n), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *weapon*.] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

diswere†, *n.* [ME. *diswere, diswayre*, < *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *were*, doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.

Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 123.

diswitted† (dis-wit′ed), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wit* + *-ed*².] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont† (dis-wunt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wont*.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 19.

disworkmanship† (dis-wėrk′man-ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *workmanship*.] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*. *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *worship*.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and *disworship*. *Barret.*

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *disworship* that his laws should countenance. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 4.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *diswurship*; < *disworship, n.*] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the vncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is *diswurshipped*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xii.

disworth† (dis-wėrth′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *worth*.] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 37.

disyntheme (dī-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σύνθημα, σύνθεμα*, a collection, assembly, < *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD)(AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. See *dyadic*. Also *diplosyntheme*.

disyoke (dis-yōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyoked*, ppr. *disyoking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *yoke*.] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

dit¹ (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ditted*, ppr. *ditting*. [< ME. *ditten, dutten*, < AS. *dyttan*, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with *dott*, a point, dot: see *dot*¹.] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dor drawen, & *dit* with a derf haspe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233.

Ditt your mouth with your meat. *Scotch proverb.*

Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

dit²† (dit), *n.* [Also *ditt*, < ME. *dit*, partly an abbreviation of *dite, ditee*, a ditty, a sound, and partly < OF. *dit, dict*, a saying, speech, word: see *ditty*, and *dict, dictum*.] **1.** A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham.*

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, *dits*, apologues, and moral tales become very numerous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer.*

No song but did contain a lovely *ditt*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

dita, dita-bark (dē′tä, -bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

dital (dit′al), *n.* [< It. *ditale*, a thimble, fingerstall, < *dito*, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] In *music*, a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital, n.*, 3.—**Dital harp**, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

ditamy (dit′a-mi), *n.* An old form of *dittany*.

ditander†, *n.* See *dittander*.

ditane†, **ditany**†, *n.* See *dittany*.

ditation† (dī-tā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **ditatio(n-)*, < *ditare*, enrich, < *dis* (*dit-*), contr. of *divcs* (*divit-*), rich.] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than *ditation*), the blessed Virgin comes in the forme of poverty with her two doves unto God. *Bp. Hall*, The Purification.

ditch (dich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche, diche, dyche*; < ME. *diche*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel, of *dike, dic*, < AS. *dīc*, a dike, ditch: see *dike*.] **1.** A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the counterscarp. See cut under *castle*.

For thei make *Dyches* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

Thou art no company for an honest dog,
And so we'll leave thee to a *ditch*, thy destiny.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep *ditches*, or other cuttings in the proximity. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 332.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects,
But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch*. *The Century*, XXXI. 69.

Advance-ditch. See *advance, n.*, 6.—**Second ditch**, in *fort.*, in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—**To die in the last ditch.** See *die*¹.

ditch (dich), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche, diche, dyche*; < ME. *dichen, dychen*, assibilated forms of *diken*, make a dike or ditch: see *dike, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, *ditching* and delving; hedging and *ditching*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane?
Post. Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and *dyched*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often *ditched* by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8791.

ditch-bur (dich′bėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *dyche-bur*; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

ditch-dog (dich′dog), *n.* A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the *ditch-dog*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

ditcher (dich′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dichere*, assibilated form of *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, ditcher, digger: see *diker, digger*, and *ditch, dike*.] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 74.

ditch-fern (dich′fėrn), *n.* A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

ditch-grass (dich′gràs), *n.* An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Ruppia maritima*, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

ditch-water (dich′wâ″tėr), *n.* The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

dite¹†, *v. t.* An obsolete occasional spelling of *dight*.

dite² (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dited*, ppr. *diting*. [< ME. *diten*, < OF. *ditier, dicter*, compose, write, indict, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*, and *indite, indict*.] **1.** To dictate: as, you write, I'll *dite*.—**2.** To write. [In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He made a boke, and let it write,
Wherin his lif he did all *dite* [var. *write*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6786.

dite³†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dit*² and *ditty*.

diteet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ditty*.

dithecal (dī-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θήκη*, a case, + *-al*: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, two-celled.

dithecous (dī-thē′kus), *a.* Same as *dithecal*.

ditheism (dī′thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *dithéisme*; < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism*. Cf. *dyotheism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manicheism*. Arianism was called ditheism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in "one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal."

Zoroastrism is practically *ditheism*, and Buddhism anytheism. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

ditheist (dī′thē-ist), *n.* [As *ditheism* + *-ist*.] One who believes in ditheism. *Cudworth.*

ditheistic, ditheistical (dī-thē-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. *Cudworth.*

dither (dith′ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *didder*¹, q. v.] To shake; tremble: same as *didder*¹. *Mackay.*

dither (dith′ėr), *n.* [< *dither, v.*] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or *dither*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 163.

dithering-grass (dith′ėr-ing-gràs), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

dithionic (dith-i-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-on-ic*.] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to an acid ($H_2S_2O_6$) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

Dithyra† (dith′i-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θυρα* = E. *door*.] The *Lamellibranchiata*: so called from being bivalve.

dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith′i-ramb, dith-i-ram′bus), *n.*; pl. *dithyrambs, dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram′bī). [< L. *dithyrambus*, < Gr. *διθύραμβος*; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more majestic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is *ἀλλοιόστροφος* (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

I will not dwell on Naumann's . . . *dithyrambs* about Dorothea's charm. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 238.

dithyrambic (dith-i-ram′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dithyrambicus*, < Gr. *διθυραμβικός*, < *διθύραμβος*, a dithyramb: see *dithyramb*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—**2.** Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll
Down his impetuous *Dithyrambique* Tide.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*

dithyrambus, *n.* See *dithyramb*.

dition† (dish′ǫn), *n.* [< L. *ditio(n-)*, prop. *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power, jurisdiction, < *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction*. Cf. *condition*.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vndir the *dition* of the Turk. *Nicol Burne*, F. 129, b.

ditionary† (dish′ǫn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **ditionarius*, prop. **dicionarius*, < *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power: see *dition*.] **I.** *a.* Under rule; subject; tributary.

II. *n.* A subject; a tributary.

He sent one capitayne Holeda, whom the *ditionaries of* Counabon had enforced to keepe his houlde byseigeinge for the apace of xxx days the fortress of Saynte Thomas.
Eden, tr. of P. Martyr (Ord MS.).

ditokous (dit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *διτόκος*, having borne two at a birth, < *δι-*, two-, + *-τοκος* (cf. *τόκος*, birth), < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *zoöl.*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidæ (dī-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Colcoptera*, typified by the genus *Ditomus*. *Lacordaire*, 1854. Also *Ditominæ*.

Ditomus (dit'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of caraboid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomidæ*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvæ resemble those of the *Cicindelidæ*. *D. tricuspidatus* is a leading species.

ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίτονον*, the ancient major third, neut. of *δίτονος*, of two tones, < *δι-*, two-, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—**Diapason ditone.** See *diapason*.

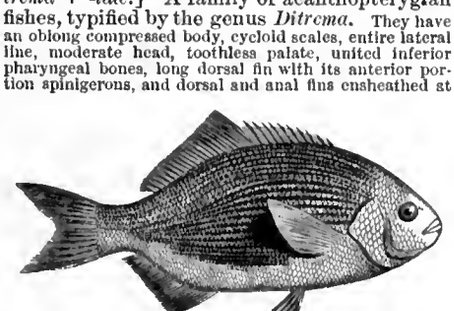
Ditrema (dī-trō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρῆμα*, hole: see *trematode*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidæ*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremata (dī-trō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρῆμα*(*τ-*), a hole.] **1.** A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotremata*, 2, and of *Syntremata*.—**2.** A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1840.—**3.** A family of fishes: same as *Ditremidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

ditrematous (dī-trē'mą-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditremata*.

ditremid (dī-trē'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ditremidæ*.

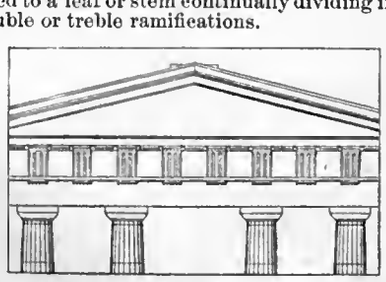
Ditremidæ (dī-trē'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spinigerous, and dorsal and anal fins ensheathed at



Blue Surf-fish (*Ditrema laterale*).

the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *porgy* and *perch*, as well as *surf-fish* and *kelp-fish*. They are marketable, but rather inferior as food-fishes. The family is also called *Embiotocidæ*.

ditrichotomous (dī-tri-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρίχα*, threefold (< *τρεῖς*, *τρι-*, = E. *three*), + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Ditriglyph.
Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens.

ditriglyph (dī'trī-glif), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

ditrigonal (dī-trig'ō-nąl), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *trigonal*.] In *crystal.*, twice-three-sided. A *ditrigonal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dihexagonal prism.

Ditrocha (dit'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τροχός*, a runner (cf. *τροχαντήρ*, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see *trochanter*).] In *entom.*, a primary division of the *Hymenoptera*, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the *Phytophaga* (saw-flies), *Xylophaga* (horntails), and *Parasitica* (ichneumons and gall-flies).

ditrochæus (dī-trō-kē'us), *n.* Same as *ditrochee*.

ditrochean (dī-trō'kē-an), *a.* [< *ditrochee* + *-an*.] In *pros.*, containing two trochees.

ditrochee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [< LL. *ditrochæus*, < Gr. *διτρόχαιος*, a double trochee, < *δι-*, two-, + *τροχαῖος*, a trochee: see *trochee*.] In *pros.*, two trochees, or a trochaic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, – ⏑ – ⏑, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, – ⏑ – –. Also called *dichoree*, *dichoreus*.

ditroite (dit'rō-īt), *n.* [< *Ditro* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of elæolite-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite and spinel. See *elæolite-syenite*.

ditt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dit*[1].

ditt[2]† (dit), *n.* See *dit*[2].

dittander (di-tan'dėr), *n.* [Also formerly *ditander*; < ME. *ditaundere*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to several different plants: see *dittany*.] **1.** Same as *dittany*, 1.—**2.** A popular English name of the pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockweed*.

dittany (dit'a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dittayne*, *ditten* (also, in var. form, *dittander*, q. v.); < ME. *ditane*, *dytane*, also *dctany*, *detane*, < OF. *ditain*, *diptam*, *diptame*, *dictam*, *dictame*, F. *dictame* = Pr. *diptamni* = Sp. Pg. *dictamo* = It. *dittamo* = D. *diptam* = MHG. *dictam*, < L. *dictamnus*, *dictamnum* (ML. also variously *dictamus*, *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *diptannus*, *dictannum*, *diptannum*, *ditanus*, *diptanus*, etc.), < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, also *δίκταμνον* and *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount *Dicte* (Δίκτη) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see *Dictamnus*.] **1.** A common name in England for the plant *Dictamnus albus*.

Dictame [F.]: The herb *Dittany*, Dittander, garden Ginger. *Dictame de Candie: Dittany*, and *Dittany* of Candia, the right Dittander. *Cotgrave*.

Now when his chariot last
Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast,
There blossom'd suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditamy*, and poppies red.
Keats, Endymion, i. 555.

2. In the United States, *Cunila Mariana*, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.—**3.** A labiate, *Origanum Dictamnus*, the so-called dittany of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign *dittany* she bore,
From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, ii. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), *n.* [Se., < OF. *dité*, *ditté*, *dicté*, < L. *dictatum*, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of *ditty* and *dit*[2], and of *dictate*, *n.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) The matter of charge or ground of indictment against one accused of crime. (*b*) The charge itself; an indictment.

dittent, *n.* An obsolete form of *dittany*.

ditto (dit'ō), *n.* [It., that which has been said, < L. *dictum*, a saying, neut. of *dictus* (> It. *detto*), pp. of *dicere* (> It. *dire*), say: see *dictum*, and cf. *ditty*.] **1.** That which has been said; the aforesaid; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated *do.*, and is also expressed by two inverted commas, ", sometimes by the dash, —, and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks, ". **2.** A duplicate. [Colloq.]

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens*.

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect *ditto* of the dry twig on which he perches.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 175.

3. *pl.* A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Colloq.]

A sober suit of brown or snuff coloured *dittos* such as beseemed his profession. *Southey*, The Doctor, lvi.

ditto (dit'ō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob'ō-lō), *n.* [< Gr. *διττός*, double, + *ὀβολός*, an obolus.] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

dittography (di-tog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. **διττογραφία*, **διασογραφία*, a double writing or reading (lection), < **διττογράφος*, **διασογράφος*, writing in two ways, < *διττός*, Attic form of common Gr. *διασός*, Ionic *διξός*, double, twofold (< *δίχα* (*διχ-*), doubly, < *δίς*, *δι-*, double: see *di-*[2]), + *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a manuscript. (*b*) A passage or reading so originated. Opposed to *haplography* (which see).

dittology (di-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διττολογία*, *διασολογία*, repetition of words, < *διττολόγος*, *διασολόγος*, speaking doubly, speaking two languages, < *διττός*, Attic form of common Gr. *διασός*, Ionic *διξός*, + *λέγειν*, speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a passage in the Bible.

ditto-suit (dit'ō-sūt), *n.* Same as *ditto*, 3. [Colloq.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.*; pl. *dittics* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *dittie*, *ditie* (also *dit*: see *dit*[2]); < ME. *dite*, *dyte*, *ditee* (also *dit*), < OF. *dite*, *ditte*, *ditie*, *dittie*, *dictie*, m., a story, poem, song, or other composition, < L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*. Cf. *dittay* and *dictate*, *n.*, and see *dight*, from the same source.] **I.** A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally applied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short *dyte*
Rudely compyled. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 48.

Meanwhile the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Tempered to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 32.

The shortest staffe conteineth not vnder foure verses, nor the longest aboue ten; if it passe that number it is rather a whole *ditty* then properly a staffe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble forth their curious *ditties*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazel affords him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charmed me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing *ditty* no more.
Cowper, Poplar Field.

2†. The words of a song, as opposed to the *tune* or music.

The *dittie*, or matter of a song. Canticum, periocha, prsecentio, ᾠδή. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the note was very untuneable. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditty*.
Sir T. Browne.

4†. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the *dite* was dole for to here,
Of men that were murtheret at the meane tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11946.

ditty† (dit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dittied*, ppr. *dittying*. [< *ditty*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful *dittying*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

II. *trans.* To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-*dittied* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [< **ditty* (origin obscure) + *bag*.] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their *ditty-bag*. This may be a little sack of chamois leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

diuca (dī-ū'kä), *n.* [Chilian.] **1.** A Chilian finch.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, *Diuca grisea*.

diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διούρησις*, < *διουρεῖν*, urinate, < *διά*, through, + *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive secretion of urine.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diurétique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. It. *diuretico*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. *διουρητικός*, promoting urine, < *διουρεῖν*, urinate: see *diuresis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, exciting the secretion of urine.

II. *n.* A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretical (dī-ū-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diuretic*.

diurn†, **diurnet**†, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

> Performed hath the sonne his ark *diurne*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

Diurna (dī-ėr'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (*b*) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemeræ* or day-flies.

Diurnæ† (dī-ėr'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In *ornith.*, the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturnæ*.

diurnal (dī-ėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—2. Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

> Love's my *diurnal* Course, divided right
> 'Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

> In the short Course of a *Diurnal* Sun,
> Behold the Work of many Ages done!
> *Congreve*, Pindaric Odes, i.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—5. Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (*a*) In *med.*, being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (*b*) In *ornith.*, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (*c*) In *entom.*, flying by day, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (*d*) In *bot.*, opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—**Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars**, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *acceleration*, and *aberration*, 5.—**Diurnal arc.** See *arc*.—**Diurnal circle.** See *circle*.—**Diurnal inequality**, in *magnetism*, *meteorology*, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—**Diurnal motion of a planet**, the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

II. *n.* 1. A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Certain *diurnals* of the honoured Mr. Edward Winslow have also afforded me good light and help.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

> He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . . I suppose the pages of that *diurnal* were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.
> *Peacock*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 124.

3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—4. In *ornith.*, a diurnal bird of prey.—5. In *entom.*, one of the *Diurna*.

diurnalist† (dī-ėr'nal-ist), *n.* [< *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

> By the relation of our *diurnalists*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 9.

diurnally (dī-ėr'nal-i), *adv.* 1. By day; in the daytime.—2. Daily; every day.

> As we make the enquiries we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick.
> *Tatler*.

diurnalness (dī-ėr'nal-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

diurnation (dī-ėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *diurnus*, daily, + E. *-ation*; cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. *Marshall Hall*.

diurnet, *a.* See *diurn*.

diuturnal (dī-ū-tėr'nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diuturno*, < L. *diuturnus*, of long duration, < *diu*, for a long time, also by day, < *dies*, a day, a space of time: see *dial*, *deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

> Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*.
> *Milton*.

diuturnity (dī-ū-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diuturnidad* = Pg. *diuturnidade* = It. *diuturnità*, < L. *diuturnita(t-)s*, length of time, < *diuturnus*, of long duration: see *diuturnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

> What prince can promise such *diuturnity* unto his relics?
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

div (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dü) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*[1], auxiliary.

> And *div* ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish?
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

-div. See *-dib*.

diva (dē'vä), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity*, *divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

divagation (dī-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagacion* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if **divagatio(n-)*, < *divagari*, wander about, < *di-* for *dis-*, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

> Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

> When we admit this personal element into our *divagations* we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Child's Play.

divaguely (dī-vāg'li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < **divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*[2], after E. *vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

> They drifted *divaguely* over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic.
> *C. Reade*, Art, p. 1.

divalent (dī'vā- or div'a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-* for *δίς*, twice, + L. *valen(t-)s*, having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In *chem.*, having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH_2 are divalent.

divan (di-van'), *n.* [Also *diwan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *dewan*, *deewan* (see *dewan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, divan, = D. G. Dan. Sw. *divan*, < Turk. Ar. *dīwān*, Pers. *dīvān*, *dīwān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *dewan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] 1. A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

> It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country [Egypt].
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 162.

> The Abbaside caliphs had a "*Divan* of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 292.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state- or reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

> The *divan* in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque—the ceiling being particularly rich.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 246.

3. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—4. A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'council-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

> The only signs of furniture in the sitting-room are a *divan* round the sides and a carpet in the centre. . . . (The *divan* is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.)
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

> Many *Diwans*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 595.

[Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *divan* only) used in a general application.]

divaporation (dī-vap-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vaporatio(n-)*, a steaming, etc., < *vaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

divaporization (dī-vap'ō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* + E. *vaporization*. Cf. *evaporization*.] Same as *divaporation*.

divaricate (dī-var'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [< L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*), spread apart, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

> The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 241.

> We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, to branch off at an obtuse angle; diverge widely.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

> Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

divaricate (dī-var'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, branching off, as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; widely divergent.—2. In *zoöl.*, divergent at any considerable angle; standing off or apart from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forficate: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

divaricated (dī-var'i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate*, *a.*

divaricately (dī-var'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a divaricate manner; with divarication.

divarication (dī-var-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < L. **divaricatio(n-)*, < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] 1. The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

> The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

2. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—3†. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

> To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

divaricator (dī-var'i-kā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which divaricates, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something divellent. Specifically—(*a*) In *Brachiopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See cut under *Waldheimia*. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an avicularium.

> Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac.
> *Huxley*.

dive (dīv), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dyve*; < ME. *diven*, *dyven*, *deven*, *duven* (pret. **difde*, *defde*), < AS. *dūfan* (weak verb, pret. *dūfde*) (= Icel. *dūfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dūfan* (strong verb, pret. *dēaf*, pl. *dufon*, pp. *dofen*; early ME. *duven*, pret. *def*, *deaf*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dūfan*, dive, *be-dūfan*, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. *bedōven*, be covered with water, LG. *bedaven*, pp. covered, esp. with water), *thurh-dūfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dived*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *drove* from *drive* (cf. *strove* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive* for shells.

> Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,
> That through the vast Seas I may safely float:
> Or rather teach me *dyue*, that I may view
> Deep vnder water all the Scaly crew.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dived [in early editions *dove*] as if he were a beaver.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

Hence—**2.** To make a plunge in any way; plunge suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then *dove* into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a subject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the human heart? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lvii.

I. *Dived* in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.
Sir J. Denham.

dive (dīv), *n.* [< *dive*, *v.*] **1.** A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—**2.** A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—**3.** A disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the resorters may "dive" with little risk of observation. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more iniquitous *dives* and disreputable resorts.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 227.

divedapper†, **divedopper**† (dīv'dap#ėr, -dop#-ėr), *n.* [See *didapper*.] **1.** Same as *didapper*.

Certaine *dive-doppers* or water-foules.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 59.

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this dandiprat,
This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

divel[1] (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devil*.

divel[2]† (dī-vel'), *v. t.* [< L. *divellere*, pull asunder, rend, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellere*, pull.] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so continue until about the twelfth day; at which time they begin to separate, and may be easily *diuelled* or parted asunder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

divelize (div'l-īz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devilize*.

divellent (dī-vel'ent), *a.* [= F. *divellent*, < L. *divellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *divellere*, pull asunder: see *divel*[2].] Drawing asunder; separating. *Smart.* [Rare.]

divellicate (dī-vel'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asundor, + *vellicatus*, pp. of *velliearе*, pull, pluck, < *vellere*, pull. Cf. *divel*[2].] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.

diver[1] (dī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *diver*, *dyver*.] **1.** One who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The sayd *dyuer* dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth the water. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

The king he call'd his *divers* all,
To dive for his young son.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 299).

Specifically—(*a*) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*b*) A bird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one or any of the birds variously known as *Brachypteræ*, *Mergitores*, *Urinatores*, *Pygopodes*, or *Sphenicomorphæ*. The term is especially applied to the loons, family *Colymbidæ* (which see). There are three leading species: the great northern diver, *Colymbus torquatus*; the black-throated diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything.—**Cartesian diver.** See *Cartesian*.

diver[2]†, *n.* Soo *dyvour*.

diverb (dī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *diverbium*, the dialogue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. *διάλογος*, dialogue), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or else repr. Gr. *διά*), + *verbum* = E. *word*. Cf. *proverb*.] A saying in which the two members of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diverbe* goes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 597.

diverberate† (dī-vėr'be-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, < *di-*, *dis-*, asunder, + *verberare*, strike, beat, whip: see *verberate*, and cf. *reverberate*.] To cleave or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blamelesse blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberation† (dī-vėr-be-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, strike, beat: see *diverberate*, and cf. *reverberation*.] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

diverbium (dī-vėr'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-ä). [L.: see *diverb*.] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dialogue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *canticum*. The diverbia are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

diverge (di-vėrj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diverged*, ppr. *diverging*. [= D. *divergeren* = G. *divergiren* = Dan. *divergere* = Sw. *divergera*, < F. *diverger* = Sp. *divergir* = Pg. *divergir*, *divergir* = It. *divergere*, < ML. **divergere*, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *vergere*, incline, verge, tend: see *verge*, *converge*.] **1.** To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to *converge*.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed
Diverge our pathways, one in youth.
Whittier, Memories.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—**4.** In *math.*, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without *diverging*. See *divergent series*, under *divergent*.

divergement (di-vėrj'ment), *n.* [< *diverge* + *-ment*.] The act of diverging. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

divergence (di-vėr'jens), *n.* [Sometimes also *devergence*; = G. *divergenz* = Dan. Sw. *divergens*, < F. *divergence* = Sp. Pg. *divergencia* = It. *divergenza*, < ML. **divergentia*, < **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *divergent* and *-ence*.] **1.** The act or state of diverging, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a receding one from another: opposed to *convergence*: as, the *divergence* of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the ordinary and the extraordinary rays.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to *divergence*, not convergence, of the optic axes.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence—**2.** Departure from a course or standard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects; *divergence* from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-endings is usually according to their original signification; the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called because if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the decrement of density at any point due to this displacement.—**Angle of divergence.** See *angle*[3].

divergency (di-vėr'jen-si), *n.* [As *divergence*.] The state of being divergent, or of having diverged. Also rarely *devergency*.

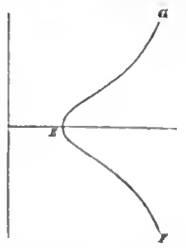
divergent (di-vėr'jent), *a.* [= D. *divergent*, < F. *divergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *divergente*, < ML. **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *diverge*.] **1.** Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to *convergent*.—**2.** In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously *divergent* from those of the thinking class.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 199.

Divergent parabola, a name given by Newton to a cubic parabola or cubic curve having the line at infinity as its inflexional tangent.—**Divergent rays**, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the object: opposed to *convergent rays*. Concave lenses render parallel rays divergent, convex lenses convergent.—**Divergent series**, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms together in their order, we do not ultimately approximate indefinitely toward a finite limit, but either oscillate from one value to another or move toward infinity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to diverge. Thus, for instance, the infinite series $1-1+1-1+1-1+1$ is *divergent* without diverging.—**Divergent strabismus.** See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, receding from the abdomen, as in many flies.



Divergent Parabola, *FEG*.

diverging (di-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *diverge*, *v.*] Same as *divergent*.

divergingly (di-vėr'jing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

divers (dī'vėrz), *a.* [< ME. *divers*, *dyvers*, *diverse*, *dyverse*, < OF. *divers*, F. *divers* = Pr. *divers* = Sp. Pg. It. *diverso*, < L. *diversus*, various, different, also written *divorsus*, pp. of *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert: see *divert*. According to modern analogies, the word *divers* would be written *diverse* (pron. dī'vėrs); association with the F. original favored the spelling *divers*; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. dī'vėrz). Hence in mod. speech *divers* is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form *diverse*, regarded as directly from the L., having taken its place. In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely different spellings of the same word; early quotations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See *diverse*.] **1†.** Different in kind, quality, or manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyverse* Langages and *dyverse* Lettres, and of other manere condicioun, than there ben in other parties. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.
Deut. xxii. 9.

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men
Act the same things!
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Thus, like Sampsons Foxes, their heads are *diuers* wayes, but they are tyed together by the tayles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

I believe, besides Zoroaster, there were *divers* that writ before Moses. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them astrological, to web study he is addicted. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1678.

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. *Divers* implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; *diverse* (with either a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with opposition. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*. *Trench.*

diverse (di-vėrs' or dī'vėrs), *a.* [Same as *divers*, but resting more closely on the L. *diversus*: see *divers*.] **1.** Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not *diverse*.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii. 3.

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.

Woman is not undeveloped man,
But *diverse*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, *diverse* minds were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2†. Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. See *divers*.

diverse (dī-vėrs′), *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

diverse† (di-vėrs′), *v.* [< ME. *diversen*, < OF. *diverser*, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Pr. *diversar* = Pg. *diversar*, discern, distinguish, = It. *divcrsare*, be diverse, < ML. *diversare*, diverge, turn, vary, < L. *diversus*, pp. of *divertere*, turn or go different ways: see *divert*, *diverse*, *a.*, *divers*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To differ; be diverse.

Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines iugen hemselue
That lecliche thei by-leyuen and gut here [their] law *dyuerseth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 133.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

diversely (di-vėrs′li or dī′vėrs-li), *adv.* [< ME. *diversly*, *dyversly*, *diverseliche*; < *divers*, *diverse*, + *-ly*2.] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes
How *diversly* love doth his pageaunts play. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

diversifiable (di-vėr′si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *diversifiable* = Pg. *diversificavel*; as *diversify* + *-able*.] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contextures of all the small parts. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 281.

diversification (di-vėr″si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *diversification* = It. *diversificazione*, < ML. **diversificatio*(*n-*), < *diversificare*, diversify: see *diversify*.] **1.** The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification* of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true colours, which more manifestly than others disclose themselves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light. *Boyle*, Works, I. 691.

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encouraged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping monopoly. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 388.

2†. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "*diversification* of voice," *Sir M. Hale.*

diversified (di-vėr′si-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diversify*, *v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape; *diversified* industry.

diversiflorous (di-vėr-si-flō′rus), *a.* [= F. *diversiflore*, < NL. *diversiflorus*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

diversifolious (di-vėr-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [< NL. *diversifolius*; < L. *diversus*, various, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

diversiform (di-vėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. *diversiforme*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *forma*, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or moral truth must necessarily possess. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 305.

diversify (di-vėr′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [< F. *diversifier* = Pr. *diversifiar*, *diversificar* = Sp. Pg. *diversificar* = It. *diversificare*, < ML. *diversificare*, < L. *diversus*, diverse, + *facere*, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper sentiments for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . .
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects *diversify'd*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xi.

diversiloquent (dī-vėr-sil′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *diversus*, different, + *loquen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in different ways. *Craig.* [Rare.]

diversion (di-vėr′shọn), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *diversion*, < F. *diversion* = Sp. *diversion* = Pg. *diversão* = It. *diversione*, < ML. *diversio*(*n-*), < L. *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] **1.** The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which diverts; that which turns something from its proper or natural course or tendency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among the ancient poets. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest *diversions* from the reflection on his lonely condition. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal attack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. = **Syn. 2.** *Amusement*, *Recreation*, etc. (see *pastime*), relaxation.

diversity (di-vėr′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *diversite*, < OF. *diversite*, F. *diversité* = Pr. *diversitat* = Sp. *diversidad* = Pg. *diversidade* = It. *diversità*, < L. *diversita*(*t-*)*s*, difference, contrariety, < *diversus*, different, diverse: see *diverse*, *divers*, *a.*] **1.** The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity* in unity of the true church; the *diversity* of objects in a landscape.

That Babyloyne that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan duellethe, is not that gret Babyloyne where the *Dyversitee* of Langages was first made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

Great *diuersytie* between pryde and honesty is seene. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

2. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opinion.—**3**†. Variegation; diversification.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 84.

Diversity of person, in *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.—**Diversity of reason**†, that diversity by which things are distinguished only in conception.—**Diversity of reason reasoned**†, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral figure is a triangle.—**Diversity of reason reasoning**†, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice over in the same way, as when we say that A is A.—**Diversity of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthapheresis of the epicycle is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also called the *excess*.—**Real diversity**, such a distinction that some fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others. = **Syn.** *Dissimilarity*, etc. See *difference*.

diversivolent†, *a.* [< L. *diversus*, contrary, + *volen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *velle*, will, desire: see *divers*, *a.*, and *voluntary*.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

You *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn informers, as maggots turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons with either. *Webster*, White Devil, iii. 2.

diversly†, *adv.* See *diversely*.

diverso intuitu (di-vėr′sō in-tū′i-tū). [LL.: L. *diverso*, abl. masc. of *diversus*, different; *intuitu*, abl. of *intuitus*, look, view, consideration, < *intuere*, look upon, consider: see *divers* and *intuition*.] In *law*, from a different motive or purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *diverso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly, or as by principal and collateral stipulations.

diversory† (di-vėr′sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **diversorius*, < *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] Serving to divert. *North.*

divert (di-vėrt′), *v.* [< ME. *diverten* = D. *diverteren* = G. *divertiren* = Dan. *divertere* = Sw. *divertera*, < OF. *divertir*, F. *divertir* = Sp. Pg. *divertir* = It. *divertire*, *divertere*, < L. *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn aside or away; change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *diverted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,
And that must not *divert* the course of justice.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

O, impious sight!
Let me *divert* mine eyes. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Other care perhaps
May have *diverted* from continual watch
Our great Forbidder. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace upon you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

Miss Noble carried . . . a small basket, into which she *diverted* a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her saucer as if by mistake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 185.

3. To turn from customary or serious occupation; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem, and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to *divert* themselves. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha! ha! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4†. To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

= **Syn. 1.** To draw away. See *absent*, *a.*—**3.** *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, etc. (see *amuse*); to delight, exhilarate.

II.† *intrans.* To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and severe arts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

diverter (di-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who or that which diverts. *I. Walton.*

divertible (di-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being diverted.

diverticle (di-vėr′ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *diverticulum*, more correctly *deverticulum*, old form *devorticulum*, a byway, a digression, an inn, < *devertere*, *devortere*, turn away, turn aside, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn.] **1**†. A turning; a byway.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 12.

2. In *anat.*, a diverticulum. [Rare.]

diverticula, *n.* Plural of *diverticulum*.

diverticular (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ar*3.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from the wall of the gut, in the form of a *diverticular* outgrowth of the anterior portion of that organ. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.

diverticulated (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] **1.** Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.—**2.** Furnished with one or more diverticula; having blind processes.

diverticulum (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *diverticula* (-lä). [NL., a specific use of L. *diverticulum*: see *diverticle*.] In *anat.*, a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as *cæca*. (See cut under *alimentary*.) The term, however, is of very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *diverticula* of the alimentary canal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 59.

Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii (upper diverticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pinealia (which see, under *pineal*).

diverting (di-vėr′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divert*, *v.*] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *Diverting* to me, particularly those of Molière. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

divertingly (di-vėr′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys in age, but in manners, . . . and then added, *divertingly*, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. *Strype*, Aylmer, xiv.

divertingness (di-vėr′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of affording diversion. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

divertisant†, *a.* [< F. *divertissant*, ppr. of *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlesse one of the most *divertisant* and considerable vistas in ye world. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

divertise†, *v. t.* [< F. *divertiss-*, stem of certain parts of *divertir*, divert: see *divert*.] To divert; amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertise* ourselves till Supper be ready? *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i. 1.

divertisement (di-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *divertissement*, < F. *divertissement* (cf. Sp. *divertimiento* = Pg. It. *divertimento*), diversion, < *divertir*, divert: see *divertise.*] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a *divertisement* as I promise myself in your company. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

Brahma, the poem which so mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] spiritual *divertisements*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 397.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

divertising†, *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divertise, v.*] Amusing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *divertising*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 133.

divertive† (di-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ive.*] Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the subject's of a serious kind,
Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd;
But if *divertive*, her expressions fit,
Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit.
Pomfret, Strephon's Love for Delia.

divest (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *devest*; < OF. *devestir*, also *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir, desvestir* = It. *divestire, svestire*, < L. *devestire*, ML. also *divestire, disvestire*, undress, < *de-* (or *di-, dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing, garment. The form *devest*, q. v., is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to *invest:* as, to *divest* one of his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would *devest* others, live in the sun, not in the fire. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

Even these men cannot entirely *divest* themselves of humanity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

The people, who forever keep the sole right of legislation in their own representatives, but *divest* themselves wholly of any right to the administration.
N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprive: as, to *divest* a person of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers?
Calhoun, Works, I. 10.

3†. To strip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall *divest* their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition still; and every compounded thing may perish. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divest* + *-ible.*] Capable of being divested.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances. *Boyle*, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [= F. *dévestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *devestitus*, pp. of *devestire*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure.*] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. *Bp. Hall*, Works, X. 226.

2. In *law*, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture.*

divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* [< OF. *devestement, desvestement*, F. *dévêtement*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ment.*] The act of divesting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

divesture† (di-ves'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *devesteure, desvesture*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure.*] An obsolete form of *divestiture.* *Boyle.*

dividable (di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *divide* + *-able.* Cf. *divisible.*] Divisible. [Rare.]

That power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily *dividable.*
Pearce, Works, I. ii.

dividant† (di-vī'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide* + *-ant*[1].] Divided; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb—
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

divide (di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing.* [Early mod. E. also *devide*; < ME. *dividen, dyvyden, deviden* = D. *divideren* = G. *dividiren* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividera* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *devezir, divizir*, divide, from the L. pp. *divisus*: see *devise, n.* and *v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **vīdĕre*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *vidēre*, see (= Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, **Fιδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit, v.*), being thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for **vidēre* a root **vid* or **vi*, separate; cf. Skt. √ *vich*, separate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, asunder, away.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.

To him which *divided* the Red sea into parts.
Ps. cxxxvi. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to *divide* soul and body; to *divide* an army.

In their death they were not *divided.* 2 Sam. i. 23.

Calamity, that severs worldly friendships,
Could ne'er *divide* us.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we *divide* 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (*b*) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, "7 *divides* 21."—4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters.
Gen. i. 6.

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
Derides two toes pointed with iron claws.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to *divide* profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers of our Sauyoure Criste *deuydyd* his clothes by chaunce of dyce. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
Sunset *divides* the sky with her.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to *divide* a sextant, a rule, etc.—7. To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 52.

The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton as to this Point. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

8. To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that *dividing* the swift mind.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In *music*, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

Most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musicke did *divide.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17.

10. In *logic:* (*a*) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to *divide* a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moses is *divided* into three parts, for either it is morall, judiciall, or ceremoniall.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

He could distinguish and *divide*
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 67.

(*b*) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

They urge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench.*—**To divide the house**, to take a vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).—**Syn. 2.** To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.—**5.** To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers *divide.*
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

She seem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the blest.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals.
Gibbon.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The House then *divides;* those in favour of the bill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divisions are counted by the "tellers."
A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

3. To come to an issue; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them.

divide (di-vīd'), *n.* [< *divide, v.*] 1. In *phys. geog.*, a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

That evening we started over the low "*divide*" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 261.

In looking east from the summit of the great "continental *divide*" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair *divide.* [Colloq., U. S.]

The . . . notion of an office is that it is a part of the spoils of a political fight, and ought to be given out as a part of the general *divide* after the battle is over.
New York Times, April 24, 1886.

divided (di-vī'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide, v.*] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* estate. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (*c*) In *music*, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: as, with flutes *divided;* with sopranos *divided.*—**Divided palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is split longitudinally into two parts.—**Divided proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and the predicate.—**Divided pygidium**, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain *Rhynchophora.*—**Divided sense**, in *logic*, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a divided proposition.

dividedly (di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by division.

In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or distributively in one premise. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 168.

dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide, v.*] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly—(*a*) In *math.*, a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the result being called the *quotient.* (*b*) A sum to be divided as profits among the shareholders of a stock company, or persons jointly interested in an enterprise. (*c*) A sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

Concerning bishops, how they ought to behaue themselues toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the faithfull offer vpon the altar; what portions or *dividents* ought to be made thereof. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 105.

Dividend of (so much) **per cent.**, a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—**Dividend on** (or **off**), a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transactions in such stock for cash include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for closing the books. In stock-exchange reports usually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividendo, dividend, div.*, or *d.*—**Dividend warrant**, an order or authority on which a shareholder or stockholder receives his dividend.—**Stock dividend**, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—**To declare a dividend**, to announce readiness to pay a specified dividend.—**To make a dividend**, to set apart a sum to be divided among the persons interested in the property from which the sum is taken.—**To pass a dividend**, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

divident[1]†, *n.* [< L. *dividen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dividere*, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

"Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *divident*, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. *Harrington*, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

divident[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *dividend.*

divider (di-vī'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great *divider* of the world. *Swift.*

Ocean, men's path and their *divider* too.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

4. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.— 5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. *pl.* In *mining*, same as *buntons*.—**Bisecting dividers**, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—**Proportional dividers**, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

dividing-engine (di-vī′ding-en″jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

dividingly (di-vī′ding-li), *adv.* By division.

dividing-machine (di-vī′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

divi-divi (div′i-div′i), *n.* 1. The native and commercial name of *Cæsalpinia coriaria* and its pods. The pods, which are about 2 inches long by ¾ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.

Pods of Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

dividual (di-vid′ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.] **I.** *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

True love 'tween maid and maid may be
More than in sex *dividual*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is becom a *dividuall* movable.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.

Her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.
Milton, P. L., vii. 382.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and *dividual* but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these enforced divisions. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

dividually† (di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a dividual manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dividuous (di-vid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.
Coleridge, Lay Sermons.

divinal†, **divinalle**†, *n.* [ME. *divinaile*, *divynaile*, < OF. *divinaille*, *devinaille*, *devinalle*, divination, a word or sign used in divination (cf. *divinal*, *devinel*, divine), < *deviner*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

What seye we of hem that bileeven in *divynailes*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and suich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer* (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

divination (div-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *divination* = Pr. *divinacio* (cf. Sp. *adivinacion* = Pg. *adevinhação*) = It. *divinazione* = D. *divinatie* = Dan. Sw. *divination* (in comp.), < L. *divinatio(n-)*, the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, foresee, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and collocations of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

Divination hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of *divination*. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse. *Emerson*, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (*a*) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (*b*) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle.=**Syn. 1.** *Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

divinator (div′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *divinateur* = Pr. *devinador* = It. *divinatore* (cf. OF. *adivineur* = Sp. *adivinador* = Pg. *adevinhador*), < LL. *divinator*, < L. *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed *divinator* has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services. *Science*, IV. 559.

divinatory (di-vin′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *divinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *divinatorio*, < LL. **divinatorius*, < *divinator*: see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that *divinatory* glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 308.

divine (di-vīn′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, < OF. *divin*, *devin*, F. *divin* = Pr. *devin*, *divin* = Sp. Pg. It. *divino*, divine, < L. *divinus*, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *dius*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity: see *deity*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.
Howell, Letters, iv. 21.

"Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 93.

Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the *divine* laws. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 22.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

Ful wel ache sang the servise *divyne*.
Chaucer (ed. Morris), Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.
Prov. xvi. 10.

Over all this weary world of ours,
Breathe, *diviner* Air!
Tennyson, The Sisters (No. 2).

A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest divine of the age.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4†. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Church history and other *divine* learning. *South*.

Divine assistance. See *assistance*.—**Divine office**, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—**Divine right.** (*a*) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people *in loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

The *Divine right of kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 285.

(*b*) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—**Divine service**, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—**Tenure by divine service**, in *Eng. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—**The divine remedy** (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have few virtues except those of an aromatic stimulant.=**Syn. 2.** Holy, sacred.—**3.** Supernatural, superhuman.

II. *n.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, *devyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < OF. *devin*, a soothsayer, theologian, F. *devin*, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. *adivino* = Pg. *adevinho*, a soothsayer), = It. *divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < L. *divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, ML. a theologian, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure. *Macaulay*.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

3†. A diviner; a prophet.

A grete *devyn* that cleped was Calkas.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 66.

And thys ther he knew by a good *deuyn*,
Which aomtyme was clerke Merlyn vnto.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5973.

4†. Divinity.

I sauh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of *diuyn*
Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—**Ecumenical divines.** See *ecumenical*.=**Syn. 2.** *Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

divine (di-vīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divined*, ppr. *divining*. [< ME. *devinen*, *devynen*, foresee, foretell, interpret, < OF. *deviner*, F. *deviner* (cf. Sp. *adivinar* = Pg. *adevinhar*) = It. *divinare*, < L. *divinare*, foresee, foretell, divine, < *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see *divine*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

Why doat thou say King Richard is depos'd?
Dar'at thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfall? *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

Those acute and subtile spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

She is not of us, as I *divine*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 7.

The gaze of one who can *divine*
A grief and sympathise.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

In you the heart some sweeter hints *divines*,
And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.
Lowell, Bankside, ii.

3†. To render divine; deify; consecrate; sanctify.

She . . . seem'd of Angels race,
Living on earth like Angell new *divinde*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—**2.** To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise divination.

They [Gipsies] mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

divinely (di-vīn′li), *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

Born from above and made *divinely* wise.
Cowper, Versea from Valediction.

As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely thro' all hindrance finds the man
Behind it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

In his [St. Paul's] *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

The Greciana most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Divinelier imaged, clearer seen,
With happier zeal pursued.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More, st. 75.

divinement† (di-vīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *devinement* = Pr. *devinamen* (cf. Sp. *adivinamiento*) = It. *divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination. *North*.

divineness (di-vīn′nes), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation in the divine nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

He seconde person in *diuinenesse* is,
Who vs assume, and bring vs to the blis.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of *divineness*. *Carlyle.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

diviner (di-vī′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *divinour, devinour, devinor*, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. *devineor, devinur*, F. *devineur*, < LL. *divinator*, a soothsayer: see *divinator*.] 1. One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod.

And wetith it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, saf only god.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

These nations . . . hearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. Deut. xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke.*

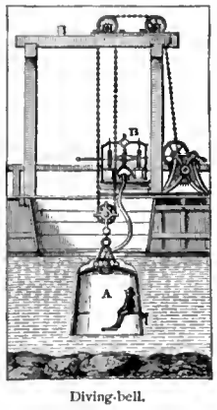
Bird-diviner†. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

divineress (di-vī′nėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *devinerese*, < F. *devineresse*; fem. of *diviner*.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [Rare.]

The *divineress* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

diving-beetle (dī′ving-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiseidæ*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*.

diving-bell (dī′ving-bel), *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *nautilus*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.


Diving-bell.

diving-bird, *n.* Same as *diver*[1], 1 (*b*).

diving-buck (dī′ving-buk), *n.* A book-name of the antelope *Cephalophus mergens*, translating the Dutch name *duykerbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

diving-dress (dī′ving-dres), *n.* Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

diving-spider (dī′ving-spī″dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

diving-stone (dī′ving-stōn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

divining-rod (di-vī′ning-rod), *n.* A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where metalliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches-hazel?
Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

divining-staff (di-vī′ning-stȧf), *n.* Same as *divining-rod*.

The mitre of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 695.

divinistert, *n.* [ME. *dyvynistre*; < *divine* + *-ist* + *-er*.] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1953.

divinity (di-vin′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *divinite, devynite*, < OF. *devinite, divinite*, F. *divinité* = Pr. *divinitat* = Sp. *divinidad* = Pg. *divindade* = It. *divinità, divinitade, divinitate*, < L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity, < *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

'Tis *the Divinity* that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity*
In beauty than in majesty.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to doe her great works upon the unforc't obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity*; a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted shiplead of all their reverences have imported these fifty years.
Sterne.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Berkshire Divinity, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity calf**. See *calf*[1].—**Divinity hall**, the name given in Scotland to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity, New-light Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786–1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut.

divinization (div″i-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divinisation* = It. *divinizzazione*; as *divinize* + *-ation*.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinization* of pleasure. Also *divinisation*. [Rare.]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fecundity] . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not ourselves?
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

divinize (div′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinized*, ppr. *divinizing*. [= F. *diviniser* = Sp. *divinizar* = Pg. *divinisar* = It. *divinizzare*; as *divine* + *-ize*.] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinise*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinized* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were *divinized*.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 168.

diviset, *a.* [< L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*. Cf. *devise*, *v.*] Divided; loose; crumbling.

That [oranges] loveth lande that rare is and *divise*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē′zē). [It., pl. of *diviso*, < L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide.] In *music*, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *divisibilité* = Sp. *divisibilidad* = Pg. *divisibilidade* = It. *divisibilità*, < ML. **divisibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] 1. The capacity of being divided or separated into parts. —2. In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—**Infinite divisibility**, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility of matter* was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (you know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity *in infinitum*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, Things above Reason.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility of matter* was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and indefinite *divisibility*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. iii. § 12.

divisible (di-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *divisible* = Sp. *divisible* = Pg. *divisivel* = It. *divisibile*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible, < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. *n.* That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvables. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

divisibleness (di-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 376.

divisibly (di-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 834.

division (di-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *divisioun, devisioun*, < OF. *devision, division*, F. *division* = Pr. *devision, devezio* = Sp. *division* = Pg. *divisão* = It. *divisione* = D. *divisie* = G. Dan. Sw. *division*, < L. *divisio(n-)*, division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you:
Hold, there is half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) [L. *divisio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. διαίρεσις.] In *logic*, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune. As a definicion therefore dooeth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many thinges are conteined in the same.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more generall, unto other words or things lesse generall. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), ii. 3.

(*b*) In *her.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bendwise*,

barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (*c*) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

2. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often defined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (*Recorde*, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an integer. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, *a* divided by *b* may be written in any of the following ways:

$$a \div b, \quad \frac{a}{b}, \quad a/b, \quad a:b, \quad ab^{-1}.$$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where xy is not generally equal to yx) there are two kinds of division; for if $xy = z$, x may be regarded as the quotient of z divided by y, or y as the quotient of z divided by x. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

$$xy \div y = x, \quad \frac{xy}{x} = y, \quad xy/y = x, \quad xy:y = x, \quad x^{-1}(xy) = y.$$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithmetic, common algebra, and quaternions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (*b*) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long *division*. (*c*) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—**3.** The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by *division*; *divisions* among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is *division* itself. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii. 23.

5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the *divisions* of an orange; a *division* of mankind or of a country; the *divisions* of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. *Swift.*

Specifically—(*a*) A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his *divisions*, as the times do brawl,
Are in three heads; one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must take up us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(*b*) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the *first, second, third,* and *fourth divisions*; the *powder division* provide the guns with ammunition; the *master's division* steer the ship and work the sails; and the *engineer's division* manage the engines and the boilers. (*c*) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military *Division* of the Missouri consists of the department of Dakota, the department of the Platte, the department of the Missouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is divided for military purposes at the present time (1889) into three divisions—the divisions of the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific. (*d*) In *nat. hist.*: (1) In zoölogical classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division *Gymnocerata* of the *Heteroptera*. A *section* may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a *series* is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. (2) In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to *subkingdom* or *series*, as the phænogamous and cryptogamous *divisions* of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to *class*, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., *divisions* of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between *tribe* and *order*.

6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. John vii. 43.

Betwixt these two
Division smoulders hidden.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy *division* from Him?
Tennyson, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In *music*, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Music, advance thee on thy golden wing,
And dance *division* from sweet string to string.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera-house, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib *divisions* in their outlandish throats?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The *devision* is an openyng of thynges wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to saie in our owne behalfe.
Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. *Division* is the time when this partition is made.
B. H. Hall, College Words.

The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and, after *division* in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 87.

Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aristotle, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or accidents of fortune.—**Centesimal division.** See *centesimal*.—**Complementary division**, a method of division given by Boëthius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the dividend is subtracted the product of this by the round number, and to the remainder is added the product of the same figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor. The sum is treated as a new dividend.—**Complex** or **compound division**, the division of a complex or compound number either by a number of the same sort or by an abstract number, as the division of 3 days 13 hours 17 minutes by 1 day 18 hours 28 minutes 36 seconds, or by 7.—**Direct division.** (*a*) Division not complementary. (*b*) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the truncated remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.—**Division by circulating decimals**, a method of dividing by means of a table of circulating decimals.—**Division by factors**, the process of dividing successively by factors of the divisor.—**Division by logarithms**, a method of dividing based on the fact that the logarithm of the quotient is the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.—**Division of a ratio**, the reduction of a proportion from $a:b = c:d$ to $b - a:a = d - c:c$.—**Division of labor**, in *polit. econ.*, the dividing up of a process or an employment into particular parts, so that each person employed can devote himself wholly to one section of the process.—**Division of the question**, in a legislative body, the division of a complex proposition or motion into distinct propositions, in order that each may be considered and voted upon separately: a course resorted to, upon motion or demand, when any of the members favor parts but not the whole of the measure. The presiding officer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.—**Division viol.** See *viol*.—**General of division.** See *general, n.*—**Golden division†**, arithmetical division not complementary.—**Harmonic division of a line.** See *harmonic*.—**Iron division†.** Same as *complementary division*.—**Logical division**, any division not a partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division.—**Long division**, the common modern method of arithmetical division when the divisor is a number larger than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor is contained in the first figures of the dividend, beginning with the left (a sufficient number being taken to make a number greater than the divisor), is set down to the right of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotient; the divisor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the product is subtracted from the left-hand part of the dividend; to the remainder the next figure to the right in the dividend is then annexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend; and so on. The same method is extended in algebra to the division of polynomials in general. The rule is of Italian origin. See *scratch division*.—**Nominal division**, an enumeration of the different senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction.—**Partible division**, the mental division of a whole into its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign, lords, and commons; partition.—**Real division**, a division relating to facts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of a word, embracing substantial, partible, and accidental division; the explication of a whole by its parts.—**Scratch division**, the ordinary method of division before long division came into general use, late in the seventeenth century. The products were not set down at all, but only the remainders. The divisor was set down under the dividend; the first figure of the quotient was then set down and was multiplied by the first figure of the divisor, and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immediately canceled, together with the first figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place further to the left, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remainder was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 351 by 13:

				2	2
	1	19	19	19	19
351 (	351 (2	351 (2	351 (2	351 (27	351 (27
13	13	13	133	133	133
			1	1	1.

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—**Short division**, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—**Substantial division**, or **division per se**, the division of a genus into its species.—**To run division†**, in *music*, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting air.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

He could not *run division* with more art
Upon his quaking instrument than she,
The nightingale, did with her various notes
Reply to. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

She launches out into descriptions of christenings, *runs divisions* upon a head-dress. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

=**Syn. 1.** Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.—**5.** *Section, Portion*, etc. (see *part, n.*), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.—**6.** Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

divisional (di-vizh′on-al), *a.* [< *division* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a *divisional* line. Also *divisionary*.—**2.** Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a *divisional* general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his *divisional* generals.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 202.

Divisional bonds. See *bond*[1].

divisionary (di-vizh′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *division* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *divisional*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

divisioner† (di-vizh′on-ėr), *n.* One who divides.

division-mark (di-vizh′on-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a horizontal curve inclosing a numeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See *triplet, quintole, sextolet*, etc.

division-plate (di-vizh′on-plāt), *n.* In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vī′siv), *a.* [= F. *divisif* = Pr. *diviziu* = Sp. Pg. It. *divisivo*, < L. as if **divisivus*, < *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] **1.** Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, . . . &c.
J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 12.

2. Creating division or discord: as, *divisive* courses.

In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as sowers of sedition, or broachers of national and *divisive* motions.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally *divisive* as superficial misunderstanding. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 198.

Divisive descent. See *descent*, 13.—**Divisive difference.** Same as *specific difference* (which see, under *difference*).—**Divisive members**, the parts which come into view by the division of a whole.—**Divisive method**, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions: otherwise called the *definitive method*.

divisively (di-vī′siv-li), *adv.* In a divisive manner; by division. *Hooker.*

divisiveness (di-vī′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

divisor (di-vī′zor), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *divisor*, < F. *diviseur* = Sp. Pg. *divisor* = It. *divisore*, < L. *divisor*, a divider, distributor, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] In *arith.*: (*a*) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (*b*) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—**Common divisor**, or *common measure*, in *math.*, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without leaving

a remainder.—**Cyclotomic divisor**, a divisor of a cyclotomic function.—**Divisor of a form**, in *arith.*, a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—**Intrinsic** (opposed to **extrinsic**) **divisor**, a cyclotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—**Method of divisors**, a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—**Theory of divisors**, that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject.

divisural (di-viz'ū-ral), *a.* [< **divisure* (< L. *divisura*, a division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide) + *-al*.] Divisional: in *bot.*, applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *divorse*, *devorse*, < OF. *divorce*, F. *divorce* = Pr. *divorsi* = Sp. Pg. *divorcio* = It. *divorzio*, < L. *divortium*, a separation, divorce, < *divortere*, *divertere*, separate: see *divert*.] **1.** A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely terminating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is often used, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabitation, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

> A bill of *divoree* I'll gar write for him;
> A mair better lord I'll get for thee.
> *Laird of Blackwood* (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Hence—**2.** Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the *divorce* of church and state.

> Never may ill office, or fell jealousy, . . .
> Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
> To make *divorce* of their incorporate league.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.
>
> And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
> Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
> And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*, ppr. *divorcing*. [= F. *divorcer* = Sp. Pg. *divorciar* = It. *divorziare*, < ML. *divortiare*, divoree; from the noun.] **1.** To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; release legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the following senses. See *divorce*, *n.*, I.

> She was *divorc'd*,
> And the late marriage made of none effect.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Hence—**2.** To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder.

> Sabbath rites
> Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
> And knees and hassocks are well-nigh *divorc'd*.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 748.
>
> Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
> *Divorced from* my experience, will be chaff
> For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
>
> Sin—sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be *divorced from* sin. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xx.

3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

> Nothing but death
> Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

divorceable (di-vōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-able*.] That can be divoreed. Also *divorcible*.

> If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible*. *Milton*, Colasterion.

divorcement (di-vōrs'ment), *n.* [< *divorce* + *-ment*.] The act or process of divoreing; divorce.

> Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv. 1.
>
> Now haud your tongue, my daughter dear,
> Leave off your weeping, let it be;
> For Jamie's *divorcement* I'll send over;
> Far better lord I'll provide for thee.
> *Jamie Douglas* (Child's Ballads, IV. 288).

divorcer (di-vōr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

> Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond*, Cypress Grove.

divorcible (di-vōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ible*.] Same as *divorceable*.

divorcive (di-vōr'siv), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ive*.] Having power to divorce.

> All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth.
> *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

divot (div'ot), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *divet*, and *diffat* and in different form *dowatt*; origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

> The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot*-seat without the door mending a shoe. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 153.

Fail and divot. See *fail*[2].

divoto (dē-vō'tō), *a.* [It., < L. *devotus*, devout: see *devout*, and *devote*, *a.*] In *music*, devout; grave; solemn.

divot-spade (div'ot-spād), *n.* A spade for cutting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden handle with a crutch-head.

divulgate (di-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge: see *divulge*.] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

> It were very perillous to *dyuulgate* that noble scyence to commune people, not lerned in lyherall sciences and philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), *a.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Published.

> Pacience and sufferaunce, by which the fayth was *dyuulgate* and spred almost thorowe the worlde in litel while. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulgation* = Sp. *divulgacion* = Pg. *divulgação* = It. *divulgazione*, < LL. *divulgatio(n-)*, < L. *divulgare*, pp. *divulgatus*, make common: see *divulge*.] The act of spreading abroad or publishing. [Rare.]

> Secrecy hath no lesse use then *divulgation*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Lazarus Raised.

divulgatory (di-vul'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *divulgate* + *-ory*.] Publishing; making known. [Rare.]

> Nothing really is so self-publishing, so *divulgatory*, as thought. *Emerson*, Speech, Free Religious Association.

divulge (di-vulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*, ppr. *divulging*. [= F. *divulguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *divulgar* = It. *divulgare*, < L. *divulgare*, make common, spread among the people, publish, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.]

> Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book *divulged* in Print not many years since.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 82.
>
> After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be *divulged*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Specifically—**2.** To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

> His fate makes table talk, *divulg'd* with scorn,
> And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 218.
>
> It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I *divulged* the news of our misfortune. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

> God . . . marks
> The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

> Think the same vouchsafed
> To cattle and each beast; which would not be
> To them made common, and *divulg'd*.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 583.

=**Syn. 2.** To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communicate.

II.† *intrans.* To become public; be made known; become visible.

> To keep it [disease] from *divulging*, let it feed
> Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

divulgement (di-vulj'ment), *n.* [= It. *divulgamento*; as *divulge* + *-ment*.] The act of divulging. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

divulgence (di-vul'jens), *n.* [< *divulge* + *-ence*.] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

> The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the *divulgence* of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances being rejected by England. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 244.

divulger (di-vul'jėr), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

> We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report. *State Trials*, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1606.

divulse† (di-vuls'), *v. t.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear asunder: see *divel*[2].] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

> Valnes, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
> Burst and *divul'st* with anguish of my griefe.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

divulsion (di-vul'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulsion* = Pg. *divulsão* = It. *divulsione*, < L. *divulsio(n-)*, a tearing asunder, < *divellere*, pp. *divulsus*, tear asunder: see *divel*[2].] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

> Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a *divulsion* in the continuance of nature, they will move upwards.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.
>
> The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair. *Landor*.
>
> On the *divulsion* of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the treaty of separation again provided for the free navigation of this river [the Scheldt].
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 58.

divulsive† (di-vul'siv), *a.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel*[2]), + *-ive*.] Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Bp. Hall*.

divulsor (di-vul'sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart: see *divel*[2].] In *surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage.

diwan (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divan*.

diwani (di-wan'i), *n.* Same as *dewani*.

dizain† (di-zān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dizayne*; < F. *dizain*, < *dix*, ten, < L. *decem* = E. *ten*.] A poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines. *Davies*.

> Strephon again began this *dizain*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 217.
>
> The Assolle at large moralized, in three *Dizaynes*.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades.

dize (dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing*. [E. dial., also *dise*: see *dizen*.] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]

dizen (diz'n or di'zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disen*, *dysyn*; not found in ME., but appar. ult. < AS. **dise*, E. dial. **dizen*, *dyson* (= LG. *diesse*), the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. *disstæf*, *distæf*, distaff: see *distaff*. Cf. *bedizen*.] **1.** To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

> I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.
> *Palsgrave*.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

> Come, Doll, Doll, *dizen* me.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.
>
> Like a tragedy queen he has *dizen'd* her out.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 67.

dizz† (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizzy*.] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

> Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached but never entered. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

dizzard† (diz'ärd), *n.* [Also written *dizard*, *disard*; < *dizzy*, foolish, + *-ard*. Cf. *dotard*.] A blockhead.

> How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or become *dizards*! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.
>
> He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst *dizzards*. *Campion*, *Chapman*, *and Beaumont*, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

dizzardly† (diz'ärd-li), *a.* [< *dizzard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dizzard or blockhead.

> Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?
> *R. Wilson*, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

dizzen (diz'n), *n.* [Sc. var. of *dozen*.] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

> A country girl at her wheel,
> Her *dizzen*'s done, she's unco weel.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

dizzily (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.

dizziness (diz'i-nes), *n.* [< *dizzy* + *-ness*.] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

dizzue (diz'ū), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dizzued*, ppr. *dizzuing*. [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled *dissue*, and occasionally *dzhu*. *Pryce*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dizzy (diz'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dizzie*; < ME. *dysy*, *dysi*, *desi*, *dusy*, *dusi*, < AS. *dysig*, *dyseg*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = MD. *duysigh*, *deusigh*, foolish, stupid, giddy, = Fries. *düsig* = MLG. *dusich*, foolish, stupid, LG. *düsig*, *dösig* (> G. dial. *düsig*), giddy; also in comp., AS. **dysiglīc*, *dyselīc*, *dyslīc*, foolish, stupid, = D. *duizelig* = LG. *duselig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *dusclig*, *dusselig*, *düselig*, *düselicht*, *düslig*, *duslicht*, giddy; with suffix *-līc*, LG. *-lig*, G. *-lich*, partly accom. in LG. and G. to *-ig* (as if < **dusel* + *-ig*), whence the later noun, LG. *dusel*, > G. *dusel*, *dussel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *duyselen*, D. *duizelen* = LG. *düseln*, *dusseln*, > G. *duseln*,

dusseln, be giddy), < **dus*, **dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, G. *thor*, *tor*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of **dwas*, AS. *dwæs* = MD. *dwaes*, D. *dwaas*, foolish. The Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *doze*: see *doze* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, *v.*, and *dizzard*.] **1†.** Foolish; stupid.

Than waxes his hert hard and hevy,
And his head feble and *dysy*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 770.

Ase *dusie* men and adoted doth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

'Tis looking downward makes one *dizzy*.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a *dizzy* height.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

So, with painful steps we climb
Up the *dizzy* ways of time.
Whittier, My Dream.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
Milton, P. R., ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dizzied*, ppr. *dizzying*. [< ME. **dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysigian*, *dysegian*, *dysigan*, *dysian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *dusia*, be dizzy); from the adj.] **I.†** *intrans.* To be foolish; act foolishly.

II. *trans.* To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, ii.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizzying* dances
Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

djebel, *n.* See *jebel*.

djereed, djerrid, *n.* See *jereed*, *jerrid*.

djiggetai, *n.* See *dziggetai*.

djinn, djinnee. See *jinn*, *jinnee*.

djolan (jō'lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the year-bird, *Bucceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.

D-link (dē'link), *n.* In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

D. M. In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

do[1] (dö), *v.*; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(*a*) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *dooe*, archaically *don*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*; 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doost*; 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *dooes*, *do's*; *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *do*, *doo*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dest*, 3 *doth*, *deth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *duan*, *dōan* = OFries. *dua* = D. *doen* = MLG. LG. *dōn* = OHG. *tōn*, *tuon*, *tuan*, *tuen*, *tōan*, MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, *thun* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dēdjau*, = Icel. *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*[1]); (*b*) pret. *did* (2d pers. sing. *didst*, *didest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyd*, *dide*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *dide*, *diden*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duden*, < AS. *dide*, *dyde*, pl. *dīdon*, *dydon* = OS. *deda*, pl. *dedun*, *dadun* = OFries. *dede*, pl. *deden* = D. *deed* = MLG. LG. *dede*, pl. *deden* = OHG. *teta*, pl. (3) *tātun*, MHG. *tete*, *tate*, pl. *taten*, G. *tat*, *that*, pl. *taten*, *thaten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dēdun*: see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut. as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*[1]); (*c*) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *i-don*, *y-don*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *i-do*, *y-do*, < AS. *gedōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dān* = OFries. *dēn*, *dān* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gedān*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan*; (*d*) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. **duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *thuend*: a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *-dere*, put, in comp. *abdere*, put away (see *abditive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abs-condere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *subdititious*), *credere*, trust (see *credit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *date*[1]), = Gr. √ **θε*, **θη*, in reduplicated pres. *τιθέναι*, ind. *τίθημι*, put, place, *θέμα*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *θέσις*, a putting, position, thesis, *θήκη*, a case, etc. (see *theme*, *thesis*, *theca*, *antithesis*, etc.), = OBulg. *děti*, *děyati* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *deti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. √ *dā* = Skt. √ *dhā* (pres. *dadhāmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions, of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dup* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *ado* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *do*[2]. The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *don* (*do on*) and *doff* (*do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (*do out*) and *dup* (*do up*). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

He hit [the body] wolde *do* in golde.
Eleven Thousand Virgins (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall), l. 154.

To Crist
That *don* was *on* the tre. *Sir Tristrem*, i. 36.

The gode erle of Warwik was *don* to the suerd [sword].
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 47.

He *dude* to deth delinerli fiue gode knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.

And for he wald tell no resoun,
He was *done* in depe dungeoun,
And thore he lay in mirknes grete.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

In that place ther be *done*
Holy bones mony on.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.

Lady Maisry *did on* her green mantle,
Took her purse in her hand.
Chil Ether (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).

Who should *do* the duke to death?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do;* to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

This Josaphsthe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *dide* moche gode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

"Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David *dyd* penaunce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.

A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—
'Tis but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.
Lowell, Blondel.

It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; *do* (trim) my beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

Many of them will, as soone as the Sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselues to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *doe* their holy things.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 390.

All ye expences of ye Leyden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 288.

You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: yon mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.

We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.
Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1660.

When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.
Macaulay, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tonrists rode into Five Forks. They had just *done* the Valley of Big Things. *Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.

Another wrote: "I cannot nnderstand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good *to* one's neighbor; to *do* reverence *to* a superior; to *do* a favor *for* a friend; to *do* homage *for* land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patron honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

But the Comsynz chaced him out of the Contree, and *diden* hym meche Sorwe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Bnt yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him reverence.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

You are trescherous,
And come to *do* me mischief.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Their [the Hansiatic League's] want of a Protector did *do* them some Prejndice in that famous Difference they had with onr Queen. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

This had been to *do* too great force *to* our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

It is a very good office one man *does* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

As it were a duty *done to* the tomb,
To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

Thys *don*, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hye Auter. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

It is not so soone *done* as said.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 245).

As when the Pris'ner at the bar has *done*
His tongue's last Plea. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 71.

6†. To deliver; convey.

Fonre or fiue times he yawns; and leaning on
His (Lob-like) elbowe, hears This Message *don*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

May one that is a herald, and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

He injoyn'd me
To *do* nnto you his most kinde commends.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

7†. To impart; give; grant; afford.

Do me sikernesse thereto, seis Joseph thenne.
Joseph of Arimathie, l. 623.

To contrite hertis I *do* remission.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

It *dooth* us coumfort on thee to calle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

8. To serve.

I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 30s., and will *do* my turn mighty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 415.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; *do* your best.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

After him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

10†. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "*do* him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474–85 (that is, cause him to come).

For she, that *doth* me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1538.

From Ierusalem he *dede* hem come
In-to the holy place of Rome.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yef I *do* yow to vndirstonde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust:
With that he eryde; "Mercy! *doe* me not dye."
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Moreover, brethren, we *do* you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

11†. To cause: with an infinitive (without *to*): as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make); "to *do* make a eastell," *Palsgrave*, 1530 (that is, to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love,
Don make an auter and an oratorye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde wyth him one his sone of the age of ten yeres whom he dyde *doo* baptyse. and lytte him fro the fonte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To beax; cheat; swindle; humbug; overreach: as, to *do* a man out of his money. [Familiar slang.]—**13†.** To outdo, as in fighting; beat; overcome.

I have *done* the Jew, and am in good health.
R. Humphreys.

To do away. (*a*†) To give up; lay aside. *Chaucer.* (*b*) To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now usually in the form *to do away with.*

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be *done away.* *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

Time's wasting hand has *done away*
The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To do (a person) **brown.** See *brown.*

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town,
We are all of us *done* so uncommonly *brown!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 287.

To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute for.—**To do no cure†, to do no force.** See the nouns.—**To do one cheer†.** See *cheer*[1].—**To do one proud,** to make one feel proud: as, sir, you *do me proud.* [Colloq. or jocular.]—**To do one right†, to do one reason†,** to pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,
I'll *do you reason*, sir.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the nouns.—**To do over.** (*a*) To repeat the doing of; perform again: as, *do* your exercise *over.* (*b*) To coat, as with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff. *Defoe.*

To do the business for. See *business.*—**To do to death.** See *death.*—**To do up.** (*a*†) To put up; raise; open. See *dup.*

Up the wyndow *dide* he hastily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 613.

(*b*) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, *do up* these books neatly, and send them off at once. (*c*) To dress and fasten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been fractious in the *doing up.*
Mrs. Whitney, Lealie Goldthwaite, iv.

(*d*) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and upholstery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had *done up*, and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 389.

(*e*) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who *does up* muslins well.—**To do with.** (*a*) To effect or accomplish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't know what to *do with* myself, or *with* my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and reasonable, and manye Cristene men amonges hem, that ben so riche, that thei wyte not what to *done with* hire Godes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

What will He *Do with* It? [title of a book]. *Bulwer.*

(*b*) To have concern or business with; deal with; get on with: as, I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow.—**To have to do with,** to have concern or connection with.

What *have* I to *do with* you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him *with* whom we *have to do.* Heb. iv. 13.

I vow, Amintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or sleep, or *have to do with* that
That may preserve life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What *has* a woman *to do with* politics, Mrs. Dangle?
Mrs. Dangle. And what *have* you *to do with* the theatre, Mr. Dangle? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is all this about?

What's to do here, Thomas Tapster? Let's withdraw.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act; be in action; be active in performing or accomplishing; exert one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be *doing.*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Be but your self,
And do not talk, but *do.*
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only *do*
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and *doing.*
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to *do* well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall *do* well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of all men according to the verdict of his owne mouthe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they *did* very nobly. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall we *do* for food?

How shall we *do* for money for these wars?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Richardson.*

5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. *comment le faites-vous?* lit. how do you make it? G. *was machen sie?* lit. what make you? The sense of *do*[1] in this usage merges in *do*[2]. See *do*[2], *dow*[1].] To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he *did;* how do yon *do?*

How *does* my cousin Edward, uncle?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you *did*, and wished me to remember him to you. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you *do* to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Have done, desist; give over.

Moses. Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strictest honour and secresy; . . . Mr. Premium, this is——
Charles S. Pshaw! *have done.*—Sir, my friend Moses is a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To do for. (*a*) To act for or in behalf of; provide or manage for: as, he *does* well *for* his family. (*b*) To ruin; defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has *done for* me.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

"They have *done for* me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson], as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot through." *Amer. Cyc.*, XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with; succeed or get along without: as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we cannot *do without* for some particular purposes, but which are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have come to an end of; have finished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with: as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for the future.

III. *auxiliary* and *substitute.* **1.** As an auxiliary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is in the infinitive without *to*, and originally and strictly the object of *do:* thus, *I do know* is I perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and *will.*

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!
Which *doost* the match 'twixt Christ and vs presage!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

The youth *did* ride, and soon *did* meet
John coming back amain. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (*a*) In forming interrogative and negative expressions: as, *do* you want this book? I *do* not long for it; *does* he do his work well? he *does* not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I *do* not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

(*b*) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expression of the subject: as, *do* thou go (instead of go, or go thou); *do* you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here). (*c*) To express emphasis: as, I *do* wish you had seen him; I *did* see him; *do* be quick; *do* not (*don't*) do that. (*d*) Sometimes (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle,
Her Eyes (on me) like Stars *do* twinkle.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, *doe* inhabit the towne, and are admitted their churches and synagogues. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

For deeds *doe* die, how ever noblie donne,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you *do*, you are safe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of *this, that, these things*, so, etc.: as, I intend to come, but if I *do* not you will know how to act; so long as you *do* (so), you are safe.

The next morow we sayd masse as we *ded* the tewysday be for. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

I held it great injustice to believe
Thine enemy, and *did* not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly Bodies *do.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

do[1] (dö), *n.* [Formerly also *doe;* < *do*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he is not fit." *Pepys*, Diary, III. 316.

2†. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do.*
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Pepys, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches.

do[2] (dö), *v. i.*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing.* [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb *do*[1]. The senses of *do*[1] and *do*[2], *v. i.*, are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to *do*[2] it is best to refer to *do*[1]. Same as Sc. and E. dial. *dow*, which is phonetically the right modern form: see *dow*[1].] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail; suffice: as, will this *do?*

Abs. Well, recruit will *do*—let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and husbands were Whigs. It would never *do.*"
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will *do.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; very plain food will *do for* me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satisfied, and two evenings *did for* me.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 53.

do[3]**†.** An old English form of *done*, past participle of *do*[1].

With thy Rygth kne lette hit be *do*,
Thy worshyp thou mayst saue so.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

do[4] (dō), *n.* [A mere syllable, more sonorous than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmization*, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typical scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled *doh*, and indicated by its initial *d;* its significance is limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of solmization, two general methods are in use: (*a*) the *fixed-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and (*b*) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and is far the more practical, although the first has had the support of many excellent musicians.

do. An abbreviation of *ditto.*

doab[1] (dōb), *n.* [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire; *dobaim*, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab[2], **dooab** (dō′ab), *n.* [Hind. *doāb*, also *duāb*, a tract of land between two rivers, < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *dva* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*), + *āb*, < Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

doable (dō′a-bl), *a.* [< *do*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was *doable*, it was done for others.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dō′âl), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

doandt. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*[1].

doat, doating, etc. See *dote*[1], etc.

dob (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobbeldaler (dob′el-dä-lėr), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about $1.12.

dobbin (dob′in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins*, *Dobbs*), these being variations of *Robin*, *Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dicky*[1], an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my phill-horse has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 171.

dobby (dob′i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie;* dim. of *Dob*, *Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert;* a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbin*.] 1. A fool; a childish old man.—2. A sprite or apparition. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dob′i-ma-shēn′), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dob′chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dobee (dō′bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

dobhash (dō′bash), *n.* [< Hind. *dobhashī*, Telugu *dubashī*, *dubasi*, an interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras), < Hind. *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dva* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhāshā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages.

dobie[1] (dō′bi), *n.* [By apheresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

dobie[2], *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

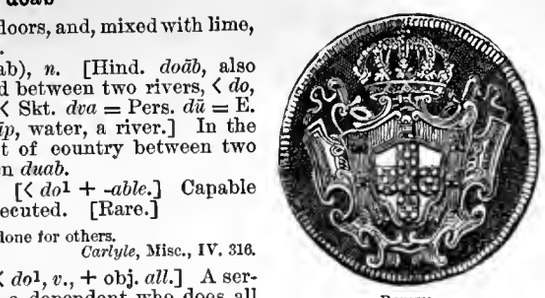
dobla (dō′blä), *n.* [OSp. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *doblo*, now *doble*, = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mithcal, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value $2.47.

doblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

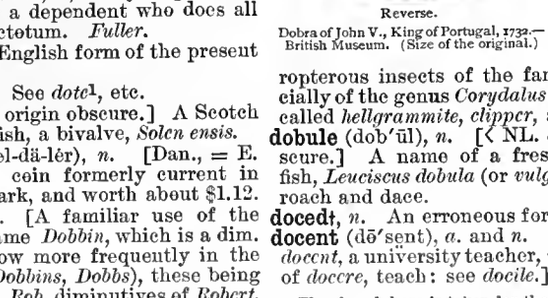
doblert, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

doblett, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

dobra (dō′brä), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 11*s.* 9½*d.*, or about $17.35.



Reverse.



Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Obverse.

dobrao (dō-brä′ō), *n.* [Pg. *dobrão* = Sp. *doblon*, > F. *doublon*, > E. *doubloon*, q. v.] A gold coin, equal to 12,800 reis, or about $14, formerly current in Portugal, but now taken only at a valuation.

dobson (dob′sn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The larva of one of various species of neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ*, especially of the genus *Corydalus* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite*, *clipper*, and *crawler*.

dobule (dob′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *dobula;* origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vulgaris*), allied to the roach and dace.

docedt, *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

docent (dō′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *docent*, a university teacher, < L. *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **I.**† *a.* Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.
Abp. Laud, Against Fisher, xxxiii.

II. *n.* See *privat-docent*.

Docetæ (dō-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Δοκηταί, < δοκεῖν, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Docetæ. See *Aphthartodocetæ*, *Phantasiast*.

Docetic (dō-set′ik), *a.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Docetæ: as, "*Docetic* gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

Docetism (dō-sē′tizm), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Docetæ.

Docetist (dō-sē′tist), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ist*.] One of the Docetæ.

These *Docetists*, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 736.

Docetistic (dō-sē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *Docetist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Docetæ or their doctrines; Docetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a *Doketistic* illusion.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (dȯch′an-dō′ris, -raċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *deuch-an-doris*, *deuch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *deoch an doruis*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *deoch*, drink; *an*, the; *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochme (dok′mē), *n.* [Gr. δοχμή or δόχμη, the space contained in a handbreadth, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palæste*. See *palm*.

dochmiac (dok′mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δοχμιακός, < δόχμιος: see *dochmius*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or moræ in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (*b*) Consisting of dochmii: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—**Dochmiac rhythm.** See *rhythm*.

II. *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of dochmii.

dochmius (dok′mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. δόχμιος, sc. ποίς, foot; lit. across, athwart, aslant.] 1. In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot consisting in its fundamental form (⏑ – ⏑ –) of five syllables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. Another species, *D. trigonocephalus*, infests dogs. Also called *Ancylostoma*, *Anchylostoma*.

dochter (doch′tėr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

Agasia, the kyng of Britouls *dochter*.
Bellenden, Chron., fol. 19, a.

docibility (dos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *docibilite*, < LL. *docibilita(t-)s*, < *docibilis*, docible: see *docible*.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 446.

docible (dos′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *docible* = It. *docibile*, < LL. *docibilis*, that learns easily, teachable, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] 1. Docile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are *docible;* they will more bee perswaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by songs then blowes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 557.

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, ao as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour. *Bp. Bull*, Sermons, vi.

2. That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible*.
Bp. Hacket.

docibleness (dos′i-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Docibleness* of the English. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

docile (dos′il or dō′sil), *a.* [Formerly also *docil;* = F. *docile* = Sp. *dócil* = Pg. *docil* = It. *docile*, < L. *docilis*, easily taught, teachable, < *docere*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] 1. Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.
H. Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The ores are *docile* and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 95.

The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *docile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.

docility (dō-sil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *docilité* = Sp. *docilidad* = Pg. *docilidade* = It. *docilità*, *docilitade*, *docilitate*, < L. *docilita(t-)s*, teachableness, < *docilis*, teachable, docile: see *docile*.] The quality of being docile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

docimacy (dos′i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *docimasy*.

Docimastes (dos-i-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. δοκιμαστής, δοκιμαστήρ, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe

Sword-bearing Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *docimastique*, a., docimastie (cf. Sp. *docimástica* = Pg. It. *docimastica*, n., docimasy), < Gr. δοκιμαστικός, < δοκιμαστής, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, < δόκιμος, assayed, tested, examined, approved, < δέχεσθαι, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *docimastic* art. Also *dokimastic*.

docimasy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* [Also written *dokimasy*, and less correctly *docimacy*; = F. *docimasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *docimasia*, < Gr. δοκιμασία, an assay, examination, scrutiny, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, examine: see *docimastic*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself. **2.** The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral. — **3.** The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

docimology (dos-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δόκιμος, assayed, examined, tested (see *docimastic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

docious (dō'shus), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *docile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *docity*.] Docile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> I can hardly keep my tongue *docious* now to talk about it. *Spirit of the Times* (New York).

docity (dos'i-ti), *n.* [Also written *dossity* (Halliwell); a contr. of *docility*, q. v.] Quickness of comprehension; docility; gumption. *Grose*; *Bartlett*. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

dock[1] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < ME. *docke*, *dokke* (> OF. *doque*, *doeque*, *doke*, F. dial. *doque*, *doque*, dock, patience), < AS. *docce*, rarely *docca* (gen. *doccan*, whence late ME. *dokan*, E. dial. *docken*, *dockan*), dock (L. *lapathum*, *rumex*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *scó fealwe docce*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), *scó reáde docce*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *scó secarpe docce*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *eá-docce* (= ODan. *å-dokke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sūr-docce*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-docce*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = MD. *docke* (in comp. *docke-bladeren* (glossed *petasites*), Flem. *dokke-bladeren*) = G. *docke* (prob. < D.), *Colchicum autumnale*, in comp. *dockenblätter*, *Rumex acutus*; *docken-kraut*, burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; *wasser-docke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. Gael. *dogha*, burdock, Ir. *meucan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] **1.** The common name of those species of *Rumex* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The roots are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius*; *curled* or *yellow dock*, *R. crispus*; *fiddle-dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcher*; *golden dock*, *R. maritimus*; *patience dock*, *R. Patientia*; *sharp* or *sour dock*, *R. acetosa*; *swamp-dock*, *R. verticillatus*; *water-dock*, *R. Britannica* and *R. Hydrolapathum*; and *white dock*, *R. salicifolius*.

> Nothing teems
> But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, keckxies, burs.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; *elf-dock*, the elecampane, *Inula Helenium*; *prairie-dock*, *Silphium terebinthinum*; *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*; *sweet dock*, *Polygonum Bistorta*; *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *hardock*. — **In dock, out nettle**, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

> Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
> But here, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle*.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
> Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle*.
> *Wrangling Lovers* (1677).

dock[2] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < (1) ME. *dok* (rare), < Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) Icel. *dokk*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to Icel. *docka* (Haldorsen) = Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke*, a skein, = Fries. *dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. *dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. *docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke* = MD. *docke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = LG. *dokke* = OHG. *tocchu*, *tochu*, a doll, MHG. *tocke*, a doll, a young girl, G. *docke* (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in this third group are derived (prob.) E. *duck*[3], q. v., and *doxy*, q. v.] **1.** The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail. — **2†.** The buttocks; the rump.

> I will not go to school but when me lest [list],
> For there beginneth a sorry feast
> When the master should lift my *dock*.
> *The World and the Child* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 247).

> Some call the Bishops weathercocks
> Who where there heads were turn their *docks*.
> *Colvil.*

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **4.** A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse. — **5.** A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.] — **6.** The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **7.** The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

> She bare many canons, . . . with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

dock[2] (dok), *v. t.* [< ME. *docken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, < *dok*, tail: see *dock*[2], *n.* The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *twcio*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

> His heer was by his eres round yshorn,
> His top was *docked* lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
> And *dock* the tail of Rhyme.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Music-Grinders.

Hence — **2.** To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

> We know they [bishops] hate to be *dockt* and clipt.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> They . . .
> Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:
> For which his gains were *dock'd*, however small.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

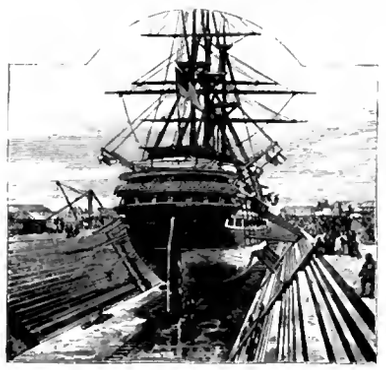
> Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *dock* the payments without a shadow of justice.
> *The American*, XIV. 344.

3. *Naut.*, to clue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*. — **4.** To cut off, rescind, or destroy; bar: as, to *dock* an entail.

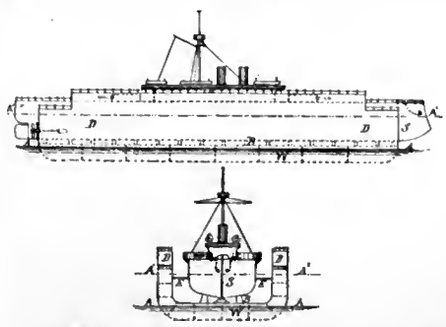
dock[3] (dok), *n.* [< MD. *docke* = D. *dok* = Flem. *dok*, a dock; cf. (from the E. or D.) Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dok*, *dokke* = G. *dock*, *docke* = F. *dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage (see *dock*[4]); Icel. *dökk*, *dökdh*, a pit, pool, = Norw. *dokk*, *dekk*, *dekt*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. *doccia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. < L. *ducere*, lead (see *douche*, *duct*), or with ML. *doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps < Gr. δοχή, a receptacle, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *sectional dock*.

> The saide shippe, called the Holy Crosse, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the *docke*, and neuer made a voyage after.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 98.

Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while afloat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water. — **Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate, and so arranged that, after the docking of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides formed in steps. The modern method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and upon the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles are laid heavy timbers to form the floor and the steps at the sides. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. A recent method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a floating gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and stern, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps. A typical dry-dock is the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dock No. 1, which is 500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and capable of admitting a ship drawing 18 feet. Steam-pumps with a capacity of 40,000 gallons of water a minute are used to empty it. — **Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and



Dry-dock, or Graving-dock.



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

A, *A*, water-line; *A'*, *A'*, immersed water-line for taking in ships; *B*, blocks for supporting ships; *D*, *D*, dock; *E*, *E*, shores for side support; *S*, ship raised on dock; *W*, water-tight compartments.

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—**Graving-dock**, a dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—**Half-tide dock**, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—**Sectional dock**, a floating dock composed of a successiou of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

dock[3] (dok), *v. t.* [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18. foot, that you may make, *dock*, or carine ships with much facilitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

dock[4] (dok), *n.* [Appar. the same word as *dock*[3]; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you
Of some course sodainely to scape the *dock;*
For thither you'll come else.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage[1] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[2] + *-age.*] Curtailment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of *dockage* for any reason. *Phila. Times*, March 20, 1886.

dockage[2] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[3] + *-age.*] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample *dockage; dockage*, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast *dockage* and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 334.

dockan, *n.* See *docken.*

dock-block (dok'blok), *n.* A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

docked (dokt), *p. a.* [< ME. *docked;* pp. of *dock*[2], *v.*] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

docken, dockan (dok'en, -an), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dock*[1].] The dock, a plant of the genus *Rumex.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansie?
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

docker (dok'ėr), *n.* [< *dock*[2], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

docket (dok'et), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *docquet* (as if of F. origiu), and with altered form *dogget;* < lato ME. *docket;* appar. < *dock*, *v.*, + dim. *-et* (less prob. < ME. *docket*, var. of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, *v.*, and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] **1.** In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *docket* is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (*b*) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (*c*) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (*d*) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—**3.** A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *ticket.*—**4.** A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike a docket**, in *Eng. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

docket (dok'et), *v. t.* [< *docket, n.*] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly *docketed.* (*b*) To make a judgment a lien on lands.—**2.** To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all *docketed* and marked, and tied with red tape. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

docking (dok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dock*[2], *v. t.*] **1.** A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—**2.** The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

dockmackie (dok'mak-i), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Viburnum acerifolium*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

dock-master (dok'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant (dok'wor″ant), *n.* In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a *dock-warrant* has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy-yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), *n.* A siluroid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus Bagrus, of which the Bayad (B. bayad) and *Docmac* (B. docmac) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 68.

Docoglossa (dok-ō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δοκός, a beariug-beam, a beam, bar, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group or order of diœcious gastropods, characterized by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Troschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like gastropods and the chitons. (*b*) In Gill's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellidæ*, *Acmæidæ*, and *Lepetidæ.*

docoglossate (dok-ō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Docoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa;* being one of the *Patellidæ* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.
Science, IV. 335.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa.*

docquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *docket.*

doctor (dok'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doctour;* < ME. *doctour, doctur, doctor, doktor*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. *doctour, doctur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doutor* = It. *dottore* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doktor*, < L. *doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, < *docere*, teach: see *docile.*] **1.** A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres hauen forgetten this, . . .
Wher [whether] Fraunceis or Domynik other Austen ordeynide
Any of this dotardes *doctur* to worthe [become].
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. Acts v. 34.

The best and ablest *doctors* of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great concernment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when *doctors* disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a *doctor* in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of *doctor* differs only in name from that of *master.* When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a *master* in Paris, a *doctor* in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called *doctors.* This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. The degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools include *doctor of divinity* (L. *divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated *D. D.*; or *sacræ theologiæ doctor*, abbreviated *S. T. D.*; or *doctor theologiæ*, abbreviated *D. T.*); *doctor of medicine*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *medicinæ doctor*, abbreviated *M. D.*); *doctor of laws* (L. *legum doctor*, abbreviated *LL. D.*); *doctor of civil law*, abbreviated *D. C. L.* (L. *legis civilis doctor*); *doctor of both laws* (civil and canon) (L. *juris utriusque doctor*, abbreviated *J. U. D.*); *doctor of philosophy*, abbreviated *D. P.* (L. *philosophiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Ph. D.*); *doctor of science* (L. *scientiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Sc. D.*); *doctor of music*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *musicæ doctor*, abbreviated *Mus. D.*)—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; *doctor of dental surgery*, abbreviated *D. D. S.*; *doctor of veterinary surgery*, abbreviated *D. V. S.*

With us ther was a *Doctour* of Phisik,
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik and of surgerye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noumbre of *doctoures* of Cyuyle and physyk was grete excedyngly. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

The *doctor* of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically—**3.** A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated *Dr.*), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, *Doctor* Martin Luther; *Doctor* Johnson; *Dr.* Holmes; come in, *doctor.*]

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always succeed.
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller, drop-roller*): as, a color-*doctor;* a cleaning-*doctor;* a lint-*doctor*, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of L. *ductor*, leader.]—**5.** An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—**6.** In *wine-making:* (*a*) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (*b*) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry, mosto*, and *must.*—**7.** A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata.* See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (Emberiza striolata), locally called tabib, or "the *doctor.*"
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 833.

8. Same as *doctor-fish.*—**9.** *pl.* False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run! Now, Sir, those we generally call *doctors.*
Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, i.

Doctor of philosophy. (*a*) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (*b*) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated *Ph. D.* See above, 2.—**Doctors' Commons.** See *commons.*

doctor (dok'tor), *v.* [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medicinally; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to *doctor* a disease; to *doctor* a patient. Hence—**2.** To repair; mend; patch up. [Colloq.]—**3.** To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *Doctored.*
Southey, Letters, III. 196.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was *doctored* by the University of Paris in 1228.
Laurie, Universities, p. 218.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to *doctor* wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had *doctored* ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was *doctored* by the government, which controlled the telegraph. *H. Greeley*, in New York Independent, June, 1862.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise physic.—**2.** To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to *doctor* for ague. [Colloq.]

doctoral (dok'to-ral), *a.* [Formerly also *doctorall;* = F. *doctoral* = Sp. *doctoral* = Pg. *doutoral* = It. *dottorale*, < NL. **doctoralis*, < L. *doctor*, doctor: see *doctor.*] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be *Doctoral* titles about that time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

Magisterial or *doctoral* authority and truth.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 311.

The dignity with which he [Nicias] wears the *doctoral* fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

doctorally (dok'tọ-ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< F. *doctorat* = Sp. *doctorado* = Pg. *doutorado* = It. *dottorato* = D. *doctoraat* = Sw. *doctorat*, < ML. *doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < L. *doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*[3].] The degree of doctor.

I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.
Bp. Hurd, To Warburton, Letters, ccvl.

According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exeter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law *doctorate* as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [< *doctor* + *-ate*[2]; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton.* [Rare.] Also *doctorize*.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not *doctorate* in law. *Laurie*, Universities, p. 123.

doctor-box (dok'tọr-boks), *n.* In *dyeing*, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a *doctor-box*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

doctoress, doctress (dok'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

doctor-fish (dok'tọr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus:* so called from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor, surgeon, surgeon-fish, barber-fish*.

doctor-gum (dok'tọr-gum), *n.* A South American gum of uncertain derivation, but usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*. Also called *hog-gum*.

doctorial (dok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sententiousness and *doctorial* stilts is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok″tọ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tọr-īz), *v. t.* [< *doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were *doctorized* in due form.
Ticknor, W. H. Prescott.

doctorly† (dok'tọr-li), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ly*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. *Bp. Hall.*

doctorship (dok'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he spake of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his *doctorship* and deanery." *Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, *n.* See *doctoress*.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nār'), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *doctrinair* = Dan. Sw. *doktrinär*, < F. *doctrinaire*, < ML. **doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]

I. *n.* 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

He [Melbourne] said a *doctrinaire* was a fool, but an honest man. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.

In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid *doctrinaire*, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In *French hist.*, during the period of the Restoration (1815–30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is *doctrinaire*, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the *doctrinaire* narrowness of his contemporaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

doctrinal (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall;* = F. *doctrinal* = Sp. *doctrinal* = Pg. *doutrinal* = It. *dottrinale*, < LL. *doctrinalis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (ML. neut. *doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; *doctrinal* soundness in religion, science, or politics; a *doctrinal* controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinal*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blundeville.*

The *doctrinal* element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 3.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is *doctrinal*, and teaches both art and virtue.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

II. *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton.*

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. **doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French *doctrinarianism*, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 82.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [< ME. *doctrine*, < OF. *doctrine*, F. *doctrine* = Pr. Sp. *doctrina* = Pg. *doutrina* = It. *dottrina* = G. *doctrin* = Dan. Sw. *doktrin*, < L. *doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *docere*, teach: see *doctor*.] 1. In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato; the *doctrine* of evolution.

If they learne pure and eleane *doctryne* in youth, they poure out plentye of good workes in age.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things. Tit. ii. 10.

The New Testament contains not only all *doctrine* necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral teaching.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2†. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Seint Poul saith that al that writen is
To oure *doctrine* it is iwrite ywis.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curtesie and speche,
For suche *doctrine* schal hym lere and teche.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of *doctrine*, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Doctrine of chances. See *probability*.—**Doctrine of correspondences.** See *correspondence*.—**Doctrine of cy-pres.** See *cy-pres*.—**Doctrine of definite proportions.** See *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers.** See *enumerate*.—**Doctrine of occasional causes.** See *occasional*.—**Monroe doctrine**, in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

The only thing which the *Monroe Doctrine* really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities.
G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

=**Syn. 1.** *Precept, Doctrine, Dogma, Tenet.* *Precept* is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principle*.) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In vain they do worship me, teaching for *doctrines* the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, *doctrine* is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., while a *dogma* is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious *precepts* draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.
Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's *doctrine*, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.
Wordsworth, Wiclif.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.
J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice *tenets* might
Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *document*, < OF. *document*, F. *document* = Sp. Pg. It. *documento* = D. Dan. Sw. *dokument* = G. *document*, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, ML. also an official or authoritative paper, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile, doctor*.] 1†. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age
In curtesye resseyve shulle *document*,
And vertues knowe, by this lytil coment.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single *document*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley*, Evidences, viii.

Document bill, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document,** one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

document (dok'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *document*, *n.*]

1†. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Iv. 1.

What, you are *documenting* Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coif, I warrant ye.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. *Jamieson.*

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*.
Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully *documented*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 642.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

No state can exclude the properly *documented* subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 59.

There were 256 disasters to *documented* vessels. *The American*, XII. 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *document* + *-al.*] 1†. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More.*—2. Same as *documentary*.

documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and *documentary* record of affairs. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 169.

Documentary evidence. See *evidence*.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Documentary hypothesis,** in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Elohistic, Jehovistic*.

documentation† (dok″ū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *documentatio(n-)*, a reminding, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see *document*.] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceeded he. "Not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 157.

documentize† (dok'ū-men-tīz), *v.* [< *document* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be didactic.

II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well *documentised*, meaning by this Whiteacre. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 294.

dod[1] (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding*. [E. dial., < ME. *dodden*, cut off, lop, shear; origin unknown. Hence *dodded*, *dod-dy*[1].] To cut off; lop; shear.

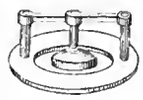
Doddym trees and herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo, capulo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 125.

The more that he *doddide* the heeris [hairs], so mych more thei wexen [grew]. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xiv. 26 (Oxf.).

dod[2] (dod), *n.* [< Gael. *dod*, peevishness, a pet. Hence *doddy*[2].] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then. *Galt*, The Entail, II. 143.

dod[3] (dod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The foxtail reed. [North. Eng.]—2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.



Dod[3], 3.

dod[4]† (dod), *v. t.* [Same as *dad*[2], beat, etc.: see *dad*[2].] To beat; beat out.

Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. *Fuller*, Worthies, xv.

dodaerst, *n.* [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written *dodaars*, mod. D. as if **doodaars*, < *dood*, = E. *dead*, + *aars* = E. *arse*: see further under *dodo*.] Same as *dodo*. *Bontius*.

doddart† (dod'ärt), *n.* [Perhaps < *dod*[1] (in reference to the stick) + *-art, -ard.*] The game of hockey or shinny. See *hockey*.

dodded (dod'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dod*[1], cut off, lop, shear: see *doddy*[1].] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]

dodder[1] (dod'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dodcr;* < ME. *doder, dodur,* < AS. *dodder,* **doder* = MLG. *doder, dodder,* late MHG. *todter,* G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra,* dodder. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin,* **dydren* = OS. *dodro* = MLG. *doder, dodder, dudder* = OHG. *totoro, tutaro,* MHG. *toter,* G. (with D. *d*) *dotter,* dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus *Cuscuta*, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*. They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and clover. See *Cuscuta*.

Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

dodder[2] (dod'ėr), *v. i.* [Also E. dial. *dadder,* eqniv. to *doddle, daddle*[1]: see *doddle, daddle*[1].] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind.
Thomson, Sickness, iv.

doddered (dod'ėrd), *a.* [< *dodder*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were enjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and *doddered* oaks to find.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 905.

dodder-grass (dod'ėr-gras), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media:* so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *doddle-grass, doddering dickies* or *jockies*, and *dodderin' Nancy*.

dodders (dod'ėrz), *n.* Same as *malis*.

dodder-seed (dod'ėr-sēd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

doddle (dod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. *doddling*. [Sc., = *daddle*[1].] To toddle.

doddy[1] (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *doddie*, dim., eqniv. to *dodded*, pp., < *dod*[1], cut off.] A cow without horns.

doddy[2] (dod'i), *a.* [< *dod*[2] + *-y*[1]; cf. Gael. *doduch*, pettish, < *dod.*] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 166.

doddypate†, *n.* See *dodipate*.

doddypoll†, *n.* See *dodipoll*.

dodeca-. [< L. (NL.) *dodeca-*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, poet. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *δέκα* = E. *ten*. Cf. E. *twelve*.] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

Dodecactiniæ (dō″de-kak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + NL. *Actinia*.] A group of polyps.

dodecadactylon† (dō″dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as *dodecadactylus*.

dodecadactylus† (dō″dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, finger's breadth. See *duodenum*.] The duodenum.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *δωδεκάγωνον*, a dodecagon, < *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.—**Regular dodecagon,** one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *dodecagon* + *-al.*] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecagyn (dō-dek'a-jin), *n.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, adj.: see *dodecagynous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia (dō″dek-a-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecagynous*.] The name given by Linnæus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.

dodecagynian (dō″dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the Linnean order *Dodecagynia*.

dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having twelve styles or pistils. (*b*) Same as *dodecagynian*.

dodecahedral (dō″dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *dodecahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *duodecahedral*.

dodecahedron (dō″dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *dodécaèdre*, < NL. *dodecahedron*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron*.—**Great dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical

Great Dodecahedron.

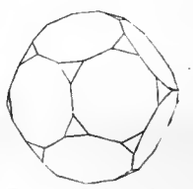
Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex inwraps the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed.—**Great stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 3 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes once round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed.—**Ordinary dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 sides per vertex. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of a side. The ordinary dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons.—**Regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose vertices are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary dodecahedron.—**Rhombic dodecahedron,** in *crystal.*, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°.—**Small stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes round the vertex once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.—**Truncated dodecahedron,** a dyoctriacontahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

Rhombic Dodecahedron.

Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

Small Stellated Dodecahedron.



Truncated Dodecahedron.

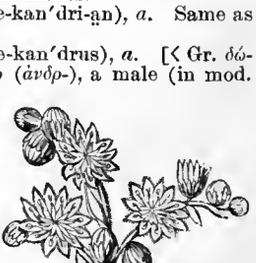
dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written 12-*merous*.

dodecander (dō-de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< *dodecandrous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria*.

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecandrous*.] A Linnean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments.

dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous*.

dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria*.



Dodecandrous Plant (Common Houseleek).

dodecapetalous (dō″dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

dodecarchy (dō'de-kär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ἀρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 95.

dodecasemic (dō″dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δωδεκάσημος*, of twelve times, < *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, mora, < *σῆμα*, a sign, mark.] In *pros.*, consisting of twelve moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An Ionic dipody, a dactylic or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic*.

dodecastyle (dō′dek-a-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*².]
I. *a.* In *arch.*, having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.
II. *n.* A portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecasyllabic (dō″dek-a-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *dodecasyllab-le* + *-ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

dodecasyllable (dō″dok-a-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

dodecatemorion (dō″dek-a-tē-mō′ri-on), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*, a twelfth part, < *δωδέκατος*, twelfth (< *δώδεκα*, twelve), + *μόριον*, a part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

dodecatemory (dō″dek-a-tem′ō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *dodecatemorion*, < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*: see *dodecatemorion.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

Dodecatheon (dō-dē-kath′ē-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *dodecatheon*, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *θεός*, a god.] A North American genus of primulaceous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. Meadia*, is known as *shooting-star*. There are several other very similar species of the western coast, from California to Alaska.

dodecuplet (dō-dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-u-ple*, as in *quintuple, octuple*, etc., + *-et.* Cf. *octuplet.*] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight.

dodge (doj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging.* [First recorded in early mod. E.; perhaps (the term. *-ge* being appar. due to a ME. form **dodien*, **dodyen*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sōl′jėr) connected with Se. *dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder, doddle, dadder, daddle*; cf. *didder, diddle*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and *dodged*, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he *dodged* along byways and hedges; the Indians *dodged* from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, Ep. Hobson, i.

3†. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 9.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years.
Addison.

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]
II. *trans.* **1.** To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd:
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily *dodge* gravitation. *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He *dodged* me with a long and loose account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

dodge (doj), *n.* [< *dodge*, *v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. *Thackeray.*

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.

dodger (doj′ėr), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.
Cotgrave.

He had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful *Dodger*." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

A number of printed *dodgers* were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.
Philadelphia Times, Sept. 28, 1885.

3. Same as *corn-dodger.* [U. S.]

dodgery (doj′ėr-i), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

dodgily† (doj′i-li), *adv.* [< *dodgy* + *-ly*².] Artfully; cunningly.

The Ewerer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 323, note.

dodgy (doj′i), *a.* [< *dodge* + *-y*¹.] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; cunning.

dodipate†, doddypate† (dod′i-pāt), *n.* [< ME. *dodypate*, equiv. to *dodipoll*, both meaning 'dodded' (i. e., shaven) head, in contemptuous reference to the priestly tonsure; < *dod*¹, ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *pate.*] Same as *dodipoll.*

dodipoll, doddypoll (dod′i-pōl), *n.* [Also written *dodipole, doddipole, doddypole, dottipole*, ME. *dotlypol*, equiv. to *dodipate*, q. v.; < *dod*¹, ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodipoles*, laughed this godly father to scorn.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

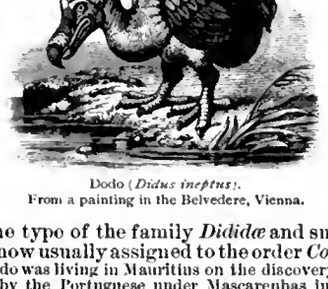
dodkin (dod′kin), *n.* [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *doitkin*: see *doitkin.*] Same as *doitkin.*

dodman† (dod′man), *n.* [Early mod. E.; origin obscure. Also called *hodmandod*, q. v.] **1.** An animal that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab.

A sely *dodman* crepe. *Bp. Bale*, Kynge Johan, p. 7.

2. A shell-snail.

dodo (dō′dō), *n.* [< Pg. *doudo*, a dodo, < *doudo, doido*, a simpleton, a fool, < *doudo, doido*, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (?): E. dial. (Devon) *dold*, stupid, confused: see *dolt.* Cf. *booby*, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) *walgh-vogel*, now *walg-vogel*, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) *dod-aers*, lit. 'dead-arse,' "propter fœdam posterioris partis crassitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) *droute* (> Dan. *dronte* = Sw. *dront*); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *dido*: see *Didus.*] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*, the type of the family *Dididæ* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columbæ.* The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1866 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitaire (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodriguez, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire.*) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.



Dodo (*Didus ineptus*).
From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

You shall receue . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Iland Mauritius called by ye Portingalls a *Do Do:* which for the rarenesse thereof I hope wilbe welcome to you. *Emanuel Altham*, letter written in 1628.

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.]

The *Dodo* comes first to a description: here and in Dygarrois [Rodriguez] (and no where else, that I ever could see or heare of) is generated the *Dodo* (a Portoguize name it is, and has reference to her simpleness), a Bird which for shape and rarenesse might be call'd a Phœnix (wer 't in Arabia). *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638).

Dodonæan (dō-dō-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Dodonæus*, < *Dodona*, < Gr. Δωδώνη, Dodona.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona, beneath Mount Tomarus in Epirus, and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) seated in a grove of oaks at that place. The oracle was one of the most ancient of the Greeks, and ranked with those of Delphi in Greece and of Zeus Ammon in Libya as one of the three in highest repute. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light a rich collection of works of art, particularly of small bronzes, and a large number of inscriptions, many of them on leaden plates. Also written *Dodonaian, Dodonian.*

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian from the *Dodonæan* Jupiter, who has the crown of oak-leaves. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 350.

It is in the great prayer, where Achilles addresses Zeus as *Dodonaian* and Pelasgic.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 186.

dodrans (dō′dranz), *n.* [L., contr. of **dequadraus*, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, < *de*, away, + *quadrans*, a fourth: see *quadrant.*] **1.** In *Rom. metrology*, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.73 English inches.—**2.** An ancient Roman coin.

dodrum (dod′rum), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *dod*².] A whim; a crotchet. *Jamieson.*

Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums.*
Galt, The Entail, III. 21.

doe¹ (dō), *n.* [< ME. *doo, do*, earlier *da*, < AS. *dā* (once, glossing L. "damma vel dammula") = Dan. *daa*, in comp. *daa-dyr* (*dyr* = E. *deer*), deer, fallow deer, *daa-hind* (*hind* = E. *hind*), doe, *daa-hjort* (*hjort* = E. *hart*), buck, *daa-kalv* (*kalv* = E. *calf*), fawn, = Sw. *dof-*, in comp. *dof-hind*, a doe, *dof-hjort*, a buck, = OHG. *tāmo, dāmo*, MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam-*, in comp. *dam-hock* (*hock* = E. *buck*), *dam-hirsch* (*hirsch* = E. *hart*), *dam-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*), *dam-wild, dann-, tann-wild* (*wild* = E. *wild*), a deer, = F. *daim*, m., deer, *daine*, f., doe, = Pr. *dam* = Sp. *dama* = It. *daino*, m., *daina*, f., *damma*, f., < L. *dāma, damma* (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v. The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. *dāma.* The native AS. word is *hind*: see *hind*¹.] **1.** The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.

There might men *does* and roes yse,
And of squyrels ful gret pleute.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1401.

It was a stag, a stag of ten,
Bearing his branches sturdily; . . .
It was there he met with a wounded *doe*,
She was bleeding deathfully.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe²**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *do*¹.

doe³ (dō), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt.*

doe-bird, *n.* See *dough-bird.*

Dœdicurus (dē-di-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Dædycurus*, < Gr. *δοίδυξ* (*δοιδυκ-*), a pestle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of glyptodons or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister*, 1875.

doer (dō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *doer, doere*, < AS. *dōere*, < *dōn*, do: see *do*¹.] **1.** One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.

If we should now excommunicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much ado in England.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:
Talkers are no good *doers.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

Thy story I'll have written, and in gold too,
In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers.*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

does (duz). [Early mod. E. also *dooes, do's*, < ME. *dos, dus*, commonly *doth, deth*: see *do*¹, *v.*] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do.* See *do*¹.

doeskin (dō′skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a doe.—**2.** A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.

doff (dof), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe;* in 17th century sometimes printed *d'off;* < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do of*, inf. *don of*, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gauf* (for **goff*), contr. of *go off*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doffe* his cap.
Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear.
Crashaw.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.
R. H. Stoddard, King's Bell.

2†. To strip; uncover; lay bare.—**3†.** To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [*daff'st* or *daffest* in most editions] me with some device. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to *do'ff* the simpler sheep.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.

5. In *textile manuf.*: (*a*) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or carding-cylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (*b*) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

II. *intrans.* To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded.
Tennyson, The Goose.

doffer (dof′ėr), *n.* One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under *carding-machine.*

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.
Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888.

doffing-cylinder (dof′ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder.

doffing-knife (dof′ing-nīf), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool which is collected into a sliver.

dog (dog or dôg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogg*, *dogge;* < ME. *dog*, *dogge*, < AS. *docga* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *docgena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *dog*, *docke* = Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogo*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, q. v. Hence in comp. *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] **1.** A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris.* The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and the dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoölogical sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoölogical designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Celeres*, *Sagaces*, and *Pugnaces*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) *watch-* and *cattle-dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, etc.; (3) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (4) the *hounds*, as the blood-hound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidæ* in ordinary zoölogical classification. In fact, some genera, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording an example of the evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive osteological and dental peculiarities, more marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidæ* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dych lygges.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to heare and vnderstand them: as, I haue heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge;* I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunke as a *dogge;* hee swore like a *dogge;* and one told a man once that his wife was not to be beleev'd, for shee would lye like a *dogge*.
John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Works, [1630), p. 232.

He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful *dog* shall bear him company.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch;* hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-fox*, *dog-ape*.—**3.** *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidæ* (which see).—**4.** The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**5.** The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—**6.** A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *dogg!* the deuyll the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 82.

Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—
Dogs! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me midst my enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a spert or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most *impudent dog* I ever saw in my life.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

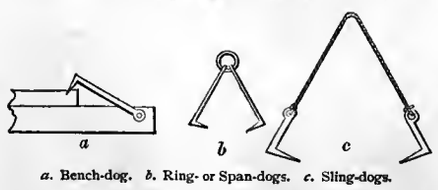
8. In *astron.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contagious name.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (*a*) *pl.* Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs.*

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and in Walter de Biblesworth I find chiens glossed in the margin by andirons. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

(*b*) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (*c*) A sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



a. Bench-dog. *b*. Ring- or Span-dogs. *c*. Sling-dogs.

may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific prefixes. See cut. (*d*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (*e*) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine-tool. (*f*) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a punching-press. (*g*) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (*h*) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (*i*) *pl.* In *ship-building*, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (*j*) In a lock, a tooth, projection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (*k*) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or -tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (*l*) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenters' strong pincers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—**A dog's age**, a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in *a dog's age*. [Colloq.]—**A dog's death**, a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit
This *dog's death* I'm to die.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*[1].—**Burrowing dog**, the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—**Curtal dog.** See *curtal*.—**Dalmatian dog**, the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Danish dog*.—**Derby dog.** See *Derby*.—**Dog Fo, Dog of Fo.** See *Fo*.—**Dog in the manger**, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—**Dog to or for the bow†**, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. *Davies.*

And eek to Januarie he gooth as lowe
As evere dide a *dogge for the bowe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo can travel 60 miles a day for several successive days.—**Field-dog**, a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters.—**Hunting-dog.** (*a*) A dog used for hunting. (*b*) The painted hyena or cynhyene. See *Lycaon*.—**Maltese dog**, a very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—**Newfoundland dog**, a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—**Pouched dog**, a marsupial, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania. See *hyena*, 2, and *zebra-wolf*.—**Prairie dog.** See *prairie-dog*.—**To rain cats and dogs.** See *cat*[1].—**To the dogs**, to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *send*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy *unto the dogs*. Mat. vii. 6.

Throw physic *to the dogs*, I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievous Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were *sent* to her place, i. e., *to the dogs*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 266.

dog (dog or dôg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, ppr. *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge;* < *dog*, *n.*] **1.** To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to *dog* deer; to *dog* a person's footsteps.

We'll *dog* you, we'll follow you afar off.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*

On your crests sit fear and shame,
And foul suspicion *dog* your name.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 25.

This it is to *dog* the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, *n.*, 9 (*d*)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for *dogging* small tapering logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 170.

3. *Naut.*, to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.

dogal (dō′gal), *a.* [< ML. *dogalis*, var. (after It. *doge*, doge: see *doge*) of *ducalis*, ducal: see *ducal*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Millhouse.*

dogana (dō-gä′nä), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane, divan*.] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog′and-chān′), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

dog-ape (dog′āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5.

dogaressa (dō-ga-res′ä), *n.* [It., fem. < *doge*, doge.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the *dogaressa* kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (dō′gāt), *n.* [= F. *dogat* = It. *dogato*, < ML. *ducatus, docatus*, a duchy: see *ducat, duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeate*. *E. D.*

dogbane, *n.* See *dog's-bane.*

dog-bee (dog′bē), *n.* **1.** A drone or male bee. —**2.** A fly troublesome to dogs.

dog-belt (dog′belt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.]

dogberry (dog′ber#i), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. —**2.** In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Americana*.

dogberry-tree (dog′ber#i-trē), *n.* **1.** The dogwood.—**2.** In the United States, the chokeberry, *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

dog-biscuit (dog′bis#kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

dogblow (dog′blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

dog-bolt† (dog′bōlt), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. *dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbōt*, compensation for a wound] —*dolg*, a wound, and *bote* [meaning *bōt*], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor"] A fool; a butt: a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a *dog-bolte* by every servinge-man.
Ulpian Fulwell, Ars Adulandi, the Arte of Flatterie.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a *dog-bolt*:
My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

O, ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

dog-brier (dog′brī#ėr), *n.* A brier, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

dog-cart (dog′kärt), *n.* **1.** A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the *dog-cart* be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

dog-cheap (dog′chēp), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dog-cheape, dogge-cheape, dog-chepe*; < *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *n.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.* There is nothing to connect the word with *dagger-cheap*, q. v.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Vil, vile [It.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, *dogge cheape*. *Florio.*

They afforded their wares so *dog-cheape*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 22.

The nearest to the Chæronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods *dog-cheap*. *Landor.*

dog-colet, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palsgrave.*

dog-collar (dog′kol#är), *n.* **1.** A collar for a dog.—**2.** An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

dog-daisy (dog′dā#zi), *n.* The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]

dog-days (dog′dāz), *n. pl.* A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 3d to August 15th, have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost
In the *Dog-days*, or another inundation,
As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I generally lay aside the *dog-days* and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

dog-drave† (dog′drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamersly.*

dogdraw† (dog′drâ), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

doge (dōj), *n.* [= F. *doge* = Sp. Pg. *doge* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *doge*, < It. *doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for **doce, duce*, It. usually *duca* (after MGr. *δοῦκα*, acc. of *δούξ*), < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, duke: see *duke*.] The title of the chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doge was chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.


Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

dog-eared (dog′ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared*.
Lord Mansfield.

dogeate (dō′jāt), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ate*³.] Same as *dogate*.

dogeship (dōj′ship), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

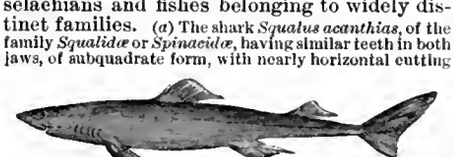
It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the *dogeship* of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 319.

dog-faced (dog′fāst), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (*a*).

dog-fancier (dog′fan#si-ėr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

dog-fennel, *n.* See *dog's-fennel.*

dogfish (dog′fish), *n.* **1.** A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (*a*) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (*b*) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*. (*c*) A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as *Mustelus hinnulus*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmed dorsal fins. (*d*) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*. (*e*) A shark of the family *Scylliidæ*, as the spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus catulus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Scyliorhinus canicula*. (*f*) A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. (*g*) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Dalliidæ*. Also called *blackfish*. (*h*) A kind of wrasse, *Crenilabrus canimus*.


Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

2. A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian reptile.

dog-fisher† (dog′fish#ėr), *n.* One of the kinds of fish called *dogfish*.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog′fli), *n.* [< ME. *dogflye*; < *dog* + *fly*².] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

dog-footed (dog′fût#ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverride*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *ailuropodous*. *J. E. Gray.*

dog-fox (dog′foks), *n.* **1.** A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals — that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same *dog-fox*, Ulysses — is not proved worth a blackberry.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog′ed), *a.* [< ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; < *dog* + *-ed*².] **1**†. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,
Of so *dogget* a dede in thi derf hert?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10379.

Arriving at Chickahamania, that *dogged* Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorne and insolency as they could expresse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be dealt withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.

=Syn. **2.** Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog′ed), *adv.* [< *dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a *dogged* mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *doggedly, doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.
Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog′ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 6.

dogger[1] (dog′ėr), *n.* [= Sp. *dogre* = G. *dogger*, < MD. *doggher*, D. *dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, MD. *doggher-boot*, also *dogghe-boot* (*boot* = E. *boat*).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.


Dutch Dogger.

dogger[2] (dog'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *doggar:* see below. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oölite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

doggerel (dog'ėr-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggrel;* < ME. *dogerel*, adj.; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with *dog;* cf. *dog-Latin.*] **I.** *a.* An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I beteche!
This may wel be rym *dogerel*," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 7.

I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *doggrel*.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), Pref.

Two fools that . . .
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 411.

II. *n.* 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. *W. Chambers.*

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggerel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

doggerelist (dog'ėr-el-ist), *n.* [< *doggerel* + *-ist.*] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. *W. Chambers.*

doggerelize (dog'ėr-el-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelized*, ppr. *doggerelizing.* [< *doggerel* + *-ize.*] To write doggerel: as, to *doggerelize* for advertising purposes. *E. D.*

doggerelizer (dog'ėr-el-ī-zėr), *n.* One who doggerelizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satyrist.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [< *dogger*[1] + *man.*] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

doggery (dog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [< *dog* + *-ery.*] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. *Carlyle.*—2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.]

dogget† (dog'et), *n.* An old form of *docket.*

dogging (dog'iug), *n.* [< *dog* + *-ing*[1].] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the *dogging* of deer.

doggish (dog'ish), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and currish, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strikers to whip vs. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 17.

doggishly (dog'ish-li), *adv.* In a doggish manner; as a dog.

doggishness (dog'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gôn', -ôn'), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn.*] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *darn*[2] as a euphemism for *damn.* [Colloq. and low.]

dog-goned (dog'gônd'), *a.* [See *dog-gone.*] Confounded: a minced epithet equivalent to *darned* as a euphemism for *damned.* [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no sech *doggauned* econ'my. *Lowell*, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., p. 22.

But when that choir got up to sing
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most *dog-gondest* thing
A body ever heard.
Will Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 80.

dog-grass (dog'gràs), *n.* A coarse grass, *Agropyrum caninum*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog's-grass, dog-wheat.*

dog-grate (dog'grāt), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.
G. T. Robinson, in Art Journal, 1881.

doggrel (dog'rel), *a.* and *n.* See *doggerel.*

doggy[1] (dog'i), *a.* [< *dog* + *-y*[1].] Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggye* rakhels! *Stanihurst*, Æncid, i. 145.

doggy[1] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [< *dog* + dim. *-y*[2].] A little dog: a pet term for a dog.

doggy[2] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [E. dial.] In *coal-mining*, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

dog-head (dog'hed), *n.* 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.] Also called *dog.*

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.


Dog-head.

2. A hammer used by sawmakers.

dog-headed (dog'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (*a*) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced;* (*b*) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum.*

dog-hearted (dog'här″ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog'hōl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest *dog-hole*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dogg-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog'hůd), *n.* [< *dog* + *-hood.*] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

dog-hook (dog'hůk), *n.* 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods. —2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. *E. H. Knight.*

dog-house (dog'hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

dog-kennel (dog'ken″el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*[1].

dog-Latin (dog'lat″in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dog-leech (dog'lēch), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dogleach.*

This *dog-leech*,
You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile
An almanac. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dogleech* is anxious to disavow.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog'legd), *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

dog-letter (dog'let″ėr), *n.* The letter or sound *r.* Also called *canine letter.* See *R.*

dog-lichen (dog'lī″ken), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina.* The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and sponglose beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

dog-looked† (dog'lůkt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i.

dog-louse (dog'lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Hæmatopinus piliferus*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Pediculidæ* and order *Hemiptera*, or the *Trichodectes canis.*

dogly† (dog'li), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dog; churlish.

dogma (dog'mą), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-mąz) or *dogmata* (-ma-tą). [= F. *dogme* = Sp. Pg. *dogma* = It. *dogma*, *domma* = D. G. *dogma* = Dan. *dogme* = Sw. *dogm*, < L. *dogma*, < Gr. *δόγμα*(τ-), that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < *δοκεῖν*, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. *decere*, behoove: see *decent.*] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.—2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 319.

Literature and *Dogma* [title of a book]. *M. Arnold.*

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason.=**Syn.** *Precept, Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine.*

dog-mad (dog'mad), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not;
Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

dog-man (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in dog's-meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

dogmaolatry (dog-mą-ol'a-tri), *n.* [Irreg. for **dogmatolatry*, < Gr. *δόγμα*(τ-), dogma, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The *dogmaolatry* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant). *Kingsley*, Life (1852), I. 268.

dogmata, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma.*

dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = Pg. It. *dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *δογματικός*, < *δόγμα*(τ-), a dogma: see *dogma.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between *dogmatic* knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 472.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 356.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalisations and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 371.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical.*—**Dogmatic Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*b*).=**Syn.** 2. *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*); *Sure, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); oracular, categorical.

II. *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = G. *dogmatik* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatik.*] 1. Same as *dogmatics.*

The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

II.† *n. pl.* Same as *dogmatics*.

It had not been possible for wits so subtile as have managed these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hasted to their theories and *dogmaticals*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.—**2.** In the *Kantian philosophy*, by a dogmatic method. See *dogmatic*, *a.*, 3.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.
Bp. Hurd, Warburton.

dogmatician (dog-ma-tish'an), *n.* [< *dogmatic* + *-ian*.] One who practises dogmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The traditions of the *dogmaticians*, or the imaginiegs of the "Christian consciousness."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254.

dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dogmatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also *dogmatic*.

The Avesta, then, is not a system of *dogmatics*, but a book of worship. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 6.

Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal system of Christianity from the Bible and Christian consciousness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in *dogmatics*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 257.

dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See *dogmatization*, etc.

dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *dogmatisme*, < ML. *dogmatismus*, < Gr. as if **δογματισμός*, < *δογματίζειν*, dogmatize: see *dogmatize*.] **1.** The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation. *Scott*.

Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing *dogmatisms* of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know.
Mind, XII. 594.

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always be dogmatical—that is, derive its proof from sure principles, a priori), but to *dogmatism* only—that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism;* do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 126.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *dogmatiste* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatista*, < LL. *dogmatistes*, < Gr. *δογματιστής*, one who maintains dogmas, < *δόγμα*(τ-), dogma: see *dogma*.] **1.** One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections.

The most unflinching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as implicitly as the most audacious *dogmatist*.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 57.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*. They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

dogmatization (dog'ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dogmatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled *dogmatisation*.

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the *dogmatizations* of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (dog'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dogmatized*, ppr. *dogmatizing*. [= F. *dogmatiser* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatizar* = It. *dogmatizzare* = G. *dogmatisiren* = Dan. *dogmatisere* = Sw. *dogmatisera*, < LL. *dogmatizare*, < Gr. *δογματίζειν*, lay down as an opinion, < *δόγμα*(τ-), an opinion, dogma: see *dogma*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write positive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produc'd more experiments to establish his opinions without *dogmatising*.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatize*.
Pope, The Dunciad, iv. 464.

If a man *dogmatize* in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer. *Emerson*, Compensation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To assert or deliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. § 4.

2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to *dogmatize* a political question. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly *dogmatises* away the interest of one half of the human race.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Also spelled *dogmatise*.

dogmatizer (dog'ma-ti-zėr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial or authoritative teacher. Also spelled *dogmatiser*.

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory *dogmatizer*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 307.

dogmatory† (dog'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dogma*(*t-*) + *-ory*.] Dogmatical. *E. D.*

dog-nail (dog'nāl), *n.* A nail of large size having a projection on one side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.

dog-on, *interj.* See *dog-gone*.

dog-pan (dog'pan), *n.* A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

dog-parsley (dog'pärs#li), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-pig (dog'pig), *n.* A sucking pig.

dog-poison (dog'poi#zn), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-power (dog'pou#ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.

dog-ray (dog'rā), *n.* The dogfish. *Harrison*.

dogrose (dog'rōz), *n.* The *Rosa canina*, or wild brier, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the *hip*.

dog-salmon (dog'sam#on), *n.* A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, as *O. gorbuscha*, the humpbacked salmon (so called in Alaska), or *O. keta*. See *salmon*.

dog's-bane, dogbane (dogz'-, dog'bān), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the plant *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. The root is intensely bitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See *Apocynum*.
2. The *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

dog's-body (dogz'bod#i), *n.* A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth.

dog's-chop (dogz'chop), *n.* A species of figmarigold, *Mesembrianthemum caninum*.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *n.* **1.** The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the ear of a dog by careless use.—**2.** *Naut.*, the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *v. t.* [< *dog's-ear*, *n.*] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [a novel] home, had so soiled and *dog's-ear'd* it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages *dog's-eared* before they were covered.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxv.

dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (dogz'-, dog'fen#el), *n.* Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel.

dog's-grass (dogz'gras), *n.* Same as *dog-grass*.

dog's-guts (dogz'guts), *n.* A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus:* same as *bummalo*.

dog-shark (dog'shärk), *n.* A scyllioid shark, *Scyllium canicula*.

dogshore (dog'shōr), *n.* [< *dog*, 9 (*i*), + *shore*2.] In *ship-building*, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.

dog-show (dog'shō), *n.* An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Very sick; nauseated.

dogskin (dog'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc.

II. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.

dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep*. *Addison*.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep;* so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.
De Quincey, Opium-eater, p. 35.

dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially, inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's-mercury (dogz'mėr#kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *mercury*.

dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A kind of mixed drink. See the extracts. [Eng.]

Dog's nose, which your committee find . . . to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female).
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxii.

The sergeant rose as Philip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire *dog's nose*).
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See *grass*.

dog-star (dog'stär), *n.* Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the heliacal rising of which (see *heliacal*) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the dog-days (which see). See also *Canicula*, and cut under *Canis*.

The *Dog-star* rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 3.

dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.

dogstones (dog'stōnz), *n.* An orchidaceous plant. Also called *foolstones*.

dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*. Also called *hound's-tongue*.

His remedies were womanish and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . *dog's-tongue*, . . . feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities, except the last.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

dog's-tooth grass. See *grass*.

dog-tent (dog'tent), *n.* A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-kennel.

If tents are used, the small *dog tent* is the best.
Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651.

dog-tick (dog'tik), *n.* A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Ixodes ricinus*. Another species of Europe, *I. reduvius*, is also found on dogs, but more frequently on cattle and sheep. There is no distinctive dog-tick in the United States, but *I. bovis* and *I. unipunctata* are often found on dogs.

dog-tired (dog'tird), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase.

Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *n.* **1.** The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *eye-tooth*. —**2.** A popular English name of the shells of *Dentalium*.—**3.** A steel punch used in working marble.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrence in early medieval architecture.

II. *n.* Dog-tooth molding.

The western door [of the church] adds Norman *dog-tooth* and chevron to the Saracenic billet.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, [p. 172.

Dog-tooth Molding.—Church of Retaud, Charente-Inférieure, France.

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.

dog-town (dog'toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus.* [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinary havoc in a *dog town*, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 666.

dog-tree (dog'trē), *n.* 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastned vnto it was of the barke of the Cornell or *dogge-tree*, wouen with such art that a man could neither finde beginning nor end thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

dog-trick (dog'trik), *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.
Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a *dog-trot*, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 346.

dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* [< *dog* + *vane.*] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch.*

As the *dog-watches* come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēr″i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge-wearie.*] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long
That I am *dog-weary.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog'hwelk), *n.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia.*


Dog-whelk (*Nassa reticulata*).

dog-whipper (dog'hwip″ėr), *n.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a *dog-whipper.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 316.

dogwood (dog'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *wood*[1]. Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (< *dag*[1] + *wood*[1]), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus;* the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea.* Also called *dogwood-tree.* In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii;* the swamp-dogwood, *C. sericea;* and the dwarf dogwood, *C. Canadensis.* See *Cornus.*

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus.* Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England the *Euonymus Europæus.* The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula* and *Prunus Padus*, and of the West Indies, *Piscidia Carthaginensis;* false or striped dogwood, *Acer Pennsylvanicum;* Jamaica or white dogwood, *Piscidia Erythrina;* poison dogwood, *Rhus venenata;* pond-dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis;* and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus.* The New Zealand dogwood, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia, *Jacksonia scoparia*, a leguminous shrub, has a disagreeable odor when burning.

dogwood-bark (dog'wůd-bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure*, Dict., II. 69.

dogwood-tree (dog'wůd-trē), *n.* Same as *dogwood*, 1.

doil (doil), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwaul*, q. v.] Nonsense. [Prov. Eng.]

doilt (deilt), *a.* [Sc., also written *doylt*, *doil'd*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dulled* or *dolt:* see *dolt.* Cf. *doil.*] Stupid; confused; crazed.

doily (doi'li), *n.*; pl. *doilies* (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. *Doily* or *Doyley*, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dwile*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, < D. *dwaal* = E. *towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, air; some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.
Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doyley.*

doing (dö'ing), *n.* [< ME. *doinge*, pl. *doinges;* verbal n. of *do*[1], *v.*] 1. A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witnesse of God that he approve thi *doynge.*
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop,
"And the king of your *doings* shall know."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 295).

2. *pl.* Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doinges* to mi iudgement, I thanke you. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

The long fantastic night
With all its *doings* had and had not been.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

doit[1] (doit), *n.* [= LG. and G. *deut* = Dan. *döit*, < D. *duit* (pron. nearly doit), formerly *duyt*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doitkin* = *dotkin* = *dodkin.*] 1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a


Obverse. Reverse.
Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing. —2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Morel. You will give me my gold again?
1*st Guard.* Not a *doit*, as I am virtuous and sinful.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage.

And force the beggarly last *doit*, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty. *Cowper*, Task, v. 316.

Hence—3. A trifle: as, I care not a *doit.*

doit[2]† (doit), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scotch) variant of *dote*[1].

doited (doi'ted), *a.* [Var. of *doted*, q. v.] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' *doited* Lear,
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doiter (doi'tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *dodder*[2] and *totter;* also *doit*[2] = *dote*[1].] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scotch.]

doitkin (doit'kin), *n.* [Also *dodkin*, *dotkin;* < D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit*, a doit.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chœnix, for two brazen *dodkins* (a good market, beleeve me). *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokaret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker.*

doke[1]†, An obsolete spelling of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doke[2] (dōk), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dalk*[2].] 1. A deep dint or furrow.—2. A contusion. *Dunglison.*—3. A small brook. *Halliwell.*—4. A flaw in a boys' marble. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

dokeret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker.*

dokhma, dokmeh (dok'mą̈, -me), *n.* [< Pers. *dakhma.*] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that sepulture of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 157.

dokimastic, dokimasy, *a.* Same as *docimastic, docimasy.*

dokmeh, *n.* See *dokhma.*

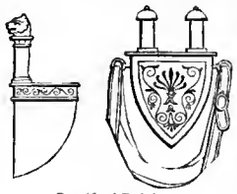
doko (dō'kō), *n.* [African.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus* (*Lepidosiren*) *annectens.* See *mudfish*, and cut under *Protopterus.* Also called *komtok.*

dol. An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars.*

Dolabella (dō-la-bel'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet: see *dolabra.*] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Aplysiidæ*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.

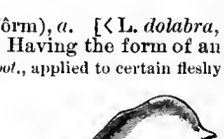

Dolabella scapula.

dolabra (dō-lā'brą), *n.*; pl. *dolabræ* (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.), < *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickax. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.


Pontifical Dolabræ.

dolabrate (dō-lā'brāt), *a.* [< *dolabra* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *dolabriform.*

dolabriform (dō-lab'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *dolabra*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (*c*) In *entom.*, applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.


Dolabriform Leaf of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme.*

dolcan (dol'kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana.*

dolce (dōl'che), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet.*] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fär nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, < L. *facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce, douce*, and *fact.* Cf. *fainéant.*] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce.*

dolciano, dolcina (dōl-chē-ä'nō, -chē'nä), *n.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (dōld), *a.* [See *dolt.*] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dol'drumz), *n. pl.* [Also in sing. *doldrum;* perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt.*] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the *doldrums.* [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *doldrums*, are farthest north of the equator.
Science, III. 41.

dole[1] (dōl), *n.* [< ME. *dole, dol*, earlier *dale, dal*, < AS. *dāl*, a division, a part, *ge-dāl*, division; the same as the more common umlauted form, AS. *dǣl*, ME. *del*, E. *deal*[1], a part, etc.: see *deal*[1].] 1. A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal*[1], 1. [Now only poetical.]

For vrthely herte myȝt not suffyse
To the tenthe *dole* of the gladnes glade.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 136.

And crimes were set to sale, and hard his *dole*
Who could not bribe a passage to the skies.
Bryant, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen
My *dole* of beauty trebled?
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *mining*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [Cornwall, Eng.]—3. A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

To greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when ȝe delen *doles*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 71.

Alms are *doles* and largesses to the necessitous and calamitous people. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

Doles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36.

Let me . . .
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*
To poor sick people. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Others whom mere ambition fires, and *dole*
Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned
To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Happy man be his dole†, his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man: a proverbial expression.

If it be my luck, so; if not, *happy man be his dole!*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!* *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

dole[1] (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doled*, ppr. *doling*. [< *dole*[1], *n.*; ult. the same as *deal*[1], *v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with *out*: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The superellious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled out* their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Some poor keeper of a school
Whose business is to sit thro' summer months
And *dole out* children's leave to go and play.
Browning, In a Balcony.

dole[2] (dōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *dool, dule, dill*, < ME. *dol, doel, dowle, duel, deol*, < OF. *dol, doel, duel*, F. *deuil* (= Pr. *dol* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. (obs.) *doilo* = It. *duolo*), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. *doloir*, F. *douloir* = Pr. Sp. *doler* = Pg. *doer* = It. *dolere*, < L. *dolere*, feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. *dolere*) ult. E. *dolent, dolor, condole.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.]

She yede anoon to the holy man that hadde taught hir the right creaunce, full hevy and pensif, makynge grete *doell* and sorow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

For vs is wrought, so welaway!
Doole endurand nyght and day. *York Plays*, p. 30.

Till on a daye it so beffell
Great *dill* to him was dight.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in *dole*, bewailde hir death.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died,
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Specifically—2. The moaning of doves.—3. In *falconry*, a flock of turtle-doves.

dole[3] (dōl), *n.* [= F. *dol* = Pr. *dol* = Sp. Pg. It. *dolo*, < L. *dolus*, artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, < Gr. *δόλος*, a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to *δέλεαρ*, also *δέλος*, a bait.] In *Scots law*, malevolent intention; malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*. *Erskine's Institutes*, IV. iv. § 5.

dole[4] (dōl), *n.* [Also E. dial. *dool, dowl*, Sc. also *dool, dule*, the goal in a game, *dule*, a boundary, landmark, = D. *doel*, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. *doel*, m., the place where the armed burgesses used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth' is correlative to that of MHG. G. *dole*, a canal, < OHG. *dola*, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. *dæla*, a groove or trough, = Norw. *dæla*, a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dole*[5].] 1†. A boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks. *Homilies*, ii., Exhortation for Rogation Week.

2. The goal in a game.—3. A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A part or portion of a meadow in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [Prov. Eng.]

dole[5] (dōl), *n.* [E. dial., also *dowel*; cf. Norw. *döl*, a little dale, a meadow-lot near the house, = Icel. *döl, dæl*, a little dale, < Norw. *dal* = Icel. *dalr* = E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. Cf. *dole*[4].] A low flat place. *Halliwell.* [West. Eng.]

dole-bag† (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beer† (dōl'bēr), *n.* Beer given as a dole or in alms.

I knew, yo' were one, could keepe
The buttry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua-vitæ-men.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

dole-bread† (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given as a dole, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumosne [F.]. *Dole-bread.* *Nomenclator.*

dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—2. The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish.

doleful (dōl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *doleful, dolful, dulfull, duelful*, etc.; < *dole*[2] + *-ful*.] 1. Full of dole or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.

All crysten men that walke me by,
Be-hold and se this *dulfull* syght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 93.

She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast up till a thorn,
And there sung the *dolefull'st* ditty.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 65.

3†. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minsheu.*

He . . . hadde wele garnysshed alle the forteresses of his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and thei were so *doilfull* that the sarazins so distroied the londe as ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 192.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.

dolefully (dōl'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *dolfulli, dulfulli, deolfullieche, delfullieche*, etc.; < *doleful* + *-ly*[2].] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,
That Agag of Amalek and al his lyge puple
Sholde deye *delfulliche* for dedes of here eldren.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 419.

dolefulness (dōl'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being doleful; melancholy; gloominess; dismalness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dole-meadow (dōl'med'ō), *n.* A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by doles or balks. [Prov. Eng.]

dolent (dō'lent), *a.* [< ME. *dolent* = OF. *dolent, doleant*, F. *dolent* = Sp. *doliente* = Pg. *doente* = It. *dolente*, < L. *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Whan Adragain saugh his felow fallen, it was no nede to aske yef he were *dolent*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Dal. The king is angry.
Crav. And the passionate duke
Effeminately *dolent*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

Through me the way is to the city *dolent*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 1.

dolert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar*.

dolerite (dol'e-rīt), *n.* [= F. *dolérite*, < Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive, < *δόλος*, deceit: see *dole*[3].] A name given by Haüy to a rock of the basalt family, called by some a basaltic greenstone, tho deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited at the present time, dolerite includes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone.*

doleritic (dol-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *dolerite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, *doleritic* lava.

dolerophanite (dol-e-rof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive, + *-φανης*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* [< *dole*[2] + *-some*.] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

dolesomely (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolesome manner. *E. D.*

dolesomeness (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomnesse* of the grave, what doe I beleeving?
Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.

dolesst (dō'les), *a.* [< *do*[2], *v.*, + *-less*; var. of *dowless*.] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

dolestone (dōl'stōn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dole*[4], 1. [Prov. Eng.]

dolfin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin*.

dolia, *n.* Plural of *dolium*.

doli capax (dō'lī kā'paks). [L.: *doli*, gen. of *dolus*, guile (see *dole*[3]); *capax*, capable (see *capacious*).] In *law*, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doli incapax*, but may be proved to be *doli capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.

Dolichidæ† (dō-lik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brullé, 1838), < *Dolichus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus*.

dolichocephali (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dolichocephalus*: see *dolichocephalous*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

dolichocephalic (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ic*.] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic*. Also *dolichocephalous*.

dolichocephalism (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or *dolichocephalism* of the European aborigines.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 243.

dolichocephalous (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dolichocephalus*, < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is *dolichocephalous*. Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

dolichocephaly (dol'i-kō-sef'a-li), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-y*[3].] Same as *dolichocephalism*.

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their *dolichocephaly* is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 251.

Dolichocera (dol-i-kos'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κέρας*, horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

Dolichoderus (dol-i-kod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lund, 1831), < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *δέρη*, Attic for *δειρή*, the neck.] 1. A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. pustulatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

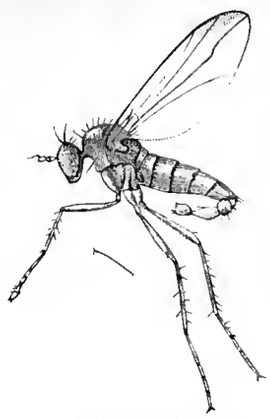
dolichodirous (dol'i-kō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δολιχόδειρος*, long-necked, < *δολιχός*, long, + *δειρή*, the neck.] Long-necked.

Dolichonyx (dō-lik'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus;* there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink.*

Dolichopodidæ (dol″i-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolichopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvæ are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 3-jointed antennæ. Also *Dolichopidæ* and *Dolichopodes.*

Dolichopus (dō-lik′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), ⟨ Gr. *δολιχόπους,* with long feet, ⟨ *δολιχός,* long, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidæ,* characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor,* which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.



Dolichopus funditor.
(Line shows natural size.

Dolichos (dol′i-kos), *n.* [NL., named from the length of the pod, ⟨ Gr. *δολιχός,* long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus,* natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab,* often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Sinensis,* or China bean; and *D. biflorus,* the horse-gram of the East Indies. *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South America.

Dolichosauria (dol″i-kō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolichosaurus.*] A group of fossil *Lacertilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebræ (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebræ.

Dolichosaurus (dol″i-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria.*

A very singular Lacertilian found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i-kō′tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δολιχοίατος,* long-eared), ⟨ Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *οἶς* (*ὠτ-*) (also *οὖας, οὐατ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of

Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patachonica,* is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol-i-kū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *dolichurus* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.,* having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllabic. Such verses are not really unrhythmical, the apparent fault being obviated by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *miurus* and *macrocephalic.*

dolichurus (dol-i-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δολιχοῦρος,* long-tailed, ⟨ *δολιχός,* long, + *οὐρά,* tail.] 1. In *pros.,* a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric.*—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.,* a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Pompilidæ,* or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

Dolichus (dol′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), ⟨ Gr. *δολιχός,* long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ,* containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis.* Five South African species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chandoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymindis.*

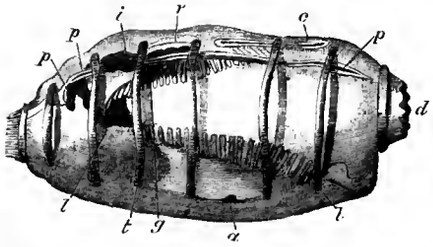
doliid (dō′li-id), *n.* A member of the *Doliidæ.*

Doliidæ (dō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolium* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuns.* See cut under *Dolium.*

doliman (dol′i-man), *n.* Same as *dolman,* 1.

doliolid (dō-lī′ō-lid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Doliolidæ.*

Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Doliolum* + *-idæ.*] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Doliolum,* and representing with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidiozoöid of *Doliolum denticulatum,* highly magnified.

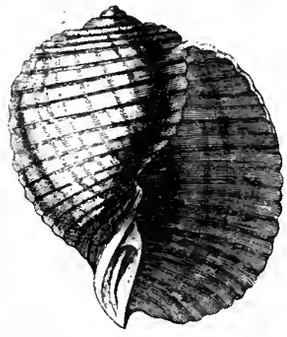
a, ganglion; *c,* endostyle; *d,* oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *g,* esophagus; *i,* stomach; *l,* intestine; *p, p, p,* testis; *r,* heart; *t, t,* muscles.

free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with ciliated ribbon-shaped branchiæ, dividing the respiratory cavity into two portions. The branchial lamellæ are pierced with numerous slits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously.

Doliolum (dō-lī′ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *dolium,* a very large jar: see *dolium.*] The typical genus of the family *Doliolidæ. D. denticulatum* and *D. mülleri* are examples.

dolite (dō′līt), *n.* [⟨ *Dolites* (Krüger, 1823), ⟨ *Dolium* + *-ites.*] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium.*

dolium (dō′li-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *dolium,* a very large jar.] 1. Pl. *dolia* (-ä). In *Rom. antiq.,* a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usually of approximately spherical form, used, like a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry commodities. It was more anciently called *calpar,* and is equivalent to the Greek *pithos.*—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Doliidæ. Dolium galea* is a leading species.



Dolium galea.

They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally furrowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are known as *tuns.*

doll[1]† (dol), *n.* [A general use of *Doll, Dolly,* a woman's name, an abbr. of *Dorothy,* ⟨ F. *Dorothée,* ⟨ L. *Dorothea,* ⟨ Gr. Δωροθέα, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. gift of God, ⟨ *δῶρον,* a gift (⟨ *διδόναι,* give: see *date*[1]), + *θεός,* God. *Theodore,* fem. *Theodora,* is composed of the same elements reversed. Cf. *doll*[2].] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. Also *dolly.* [Old slang.]

doll[2] (dol), *n.* [In childish speech common also in the dim. form *dolly;* prob. a particular use of *Doll, Dolly,* a familiar dim. of the proper name *Dorothy.* See *doll*[1], and cf. *dolly*[1], *dolly*[2]. Cf. also *jack,* as the name of a toy. The common explanation of *doll* as an abbr. of *idoll, idol,* is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect the word with East Fries. *dolske,* a wooden doll, *dokke, dok,* a doll: see *duck*[3].] A puppet representing a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can scarce rank higher than a painted *doll.*
V. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.

doll[3] (dol), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. Dung, especially of pigeons.—2. A large cake of sawdust mixed with dung, used for fuel. *Jamieson.* [Angus.]—3. A large lump.

dollar (dol′är), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doller, dolcr, daller, daler;* ⟨ MD. *daler,* D. *daalder* = LG. *daler* = Sw. Dan. *daler* = Pg. *dollar* (⟨ E.) = It. *tallero* (NL. *dalerus, thalerus*), ⟨ G. *taler, thaler, thaller,* now usually spelled *thaler,* a dollar, short for *Jochimstaler, Jochimsthaler, Joachimsthaler,* orig. *Jochimstaler gulden-groschpfennig,* i. e., the 'gulden-groschen (florin) penny (coin) of Jochimsthal,' so called because first coined (toward the end of the 15th century) from silver obtained from mines in *Joachimsthal,* i. e., Joachim's dale (G. *thal* = E. *dale*[1]), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called *Schlickenthaler,* because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a *peso.*] 1. The English name of the large silver German coin called *thaler:* also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or peso, also called *pillar dollar* (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and *piece of eight* (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed wt Magister Tentonici ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000 *dalers.*
Quoted in *E. Lodge's* Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23.

He disbursed at St. Colmes' inch
Ten thousand *dollars* to our general use.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their Grasshe, whereof 30 make 1 gilderne, which is woorthe 4 shillings sterling, and they have also *Dollars* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 grasshe, but of their new *dollars* some are woorthe 24 grasshe, some 26, and some 30.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English. In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver coins and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfoundland. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, by which was also established the decimal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun until two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establishing the mint. That law provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar," as that coin was then current, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The Spanish dollar above mentioned was that struck in Spanish America. Spanish-American dollars, and coins representing halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of them (the last two known as *shillings* and *sixpences* in New York and some other States, and by other names elsewhere), were abundant in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare, but the intrinsic value of the two coins was the same. By an act of January 18th,

Obverse.

Reverse.
Dollar of the United States, 1795
(Size of the original.)

1837, the dollar was made to consist of 412½ grains $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371¼ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, 23.22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. An act of February 28th, 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small); and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol $ (the dollar-mark) before the number.

The Almighty *Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages.
Irving, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xlv.

Almighty dollar. See *almighty*.—**Buzzard dollar.** See *buzzard*.—**Dollar of the fathers,** in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1878, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value.—**Lion dollar** [also *lyon dollar;* a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. *leeuw*, a lion, also a coin so called], a Dutch (Brabant) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.
Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 583).

After the first day of November next there will be none of the bills formerly issued current, the *Lyon Dollars* (a species of money brought here by the first Dutch settlers) are rarely now seen.
Gov. Moore to the Earl of Hillsborough, May 14, 1768 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., VIII. 72).

Trade dollar, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

dollar-bird (dol′är-bėrd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coraciidæ*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

dollardee (dol′är-dē), *n.* [< *dollar* + *dee* (a mere finishing syllable ?); cf. *dollar-fish*.] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

dollar-fish (dol′är-fish), *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, *Vomer setipinnis:* so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see).—2. A stromatoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus:* so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish*. See cut under *butter-fish*.

dollar-mark (dol′är-märk), *n.* The character $, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, $5 means five dollars; $3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollee-wood (dol′ē-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Myristica Surinamensis*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.

dollin (dol′in), *n.* [E. dial.] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.]

dollop (dol′op), *n.* [E. dial., also *dallop*, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a *dollop* of slough-cake. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii.

2. See *dallop*.

dollop (dol′op), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *dollop*, *n.*] 1. To beat.—2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

dolly[1]† (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [See *doll*[1].] Same as *doll*[1].

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

dolly[2] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [A dim. of *doll*[2]; ult. identical with *dolly*[1].] A doll. See *doll*[2].

dolly[3] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Dolly*. Cf. *doll*[1], *jack*, *jenny*, *billy*, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1. In *mining*, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toss*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *pile-driving*, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

dolly[3] (dol′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying*. [< *dolly*[3], *n.*] In *mining*, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly.

dolly[4] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Hind. *dālī*, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. *Yule and Burnell.*

The English call these offerings *dollies;* the natives, dáli. They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. *G. A. Mackay*, All Baba, p. 84.

In the evening the Rana's *dolly*, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol′i-bär), *n.* [< *dolly*[3] + *bar*[1].] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

dolly-shop (dol′i-shop), *n.* [Now understood as < *dolly*[2] (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop;* but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

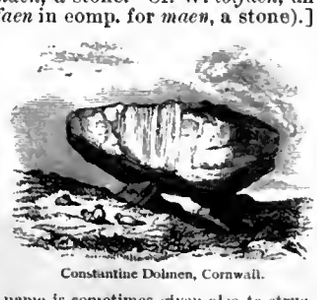
dolly-tub (dol′i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toss* and *dolly*[3].

Dolly Varden (dol′i vär′dn). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1865–70.—2. [In allusion to the coloring: see def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California, *Salvelinus malma*.

dolma (dol′mä), *n.* [Turk. *dolma*, lit. stuffing, < *dolmaq*, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

dolman (dol′man), *n.* [Also written, in first sense, *doliman*, formerly *dollymant*, < F. *doliman* (def. 1), *dolman* (def. 3) = G. *dollman*, *doliman* = Dan. Sw. *dolman* (def. 3) = Bohem. *doloman* = Russ. *dolomanŭ*, *dolmanŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *dolama* = Hung. *dolmany*, < Turk. *dolama* (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments.—2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose.—3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

dolmen (dol′men), *n.* [Also sometimes *tolmen;* = F. Sp. *dolmen*, < Bret. *dolmen*, < *dol*, a table, + *men* = W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. W. *tolfaen*, an omen-stone (*faen* in comp. for *maen*, a stone).] A structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth: a term also frequently used as synonymous with *cromlech*. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. The great stone of the dolmen represented in the accompanying cut is 33 feet long, 14½ feet deep, and 18½ feet across; it is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchers, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir*.


Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall.

dolmenic (dol-men′ik), *a.* [< *dolmen* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens.—2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed *dolmenic* people.
N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ō-mē′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολομήδης*, wily, crafty, < *δόλος*, wile, craft, + *μῆδος*, in pl. *μήδεα*, counsels, plans, arts, cunning, < *μήδεσθαι*, plan, plot, contrive.] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family *Lycosidæ*, or wolf-spiders. *D. mirabilis* is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs.

dolomite (dol′ō-mīt), *n.* [Named from the French geologist *Dolomieu* (1750–1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble*. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.—2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in that of the upper Mississippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three hundred feet thick, made up of dolomite in a remarkably pure form.

dolomitic (dol-ō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *dolomite* + *-ic*.] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

dolomitization (dol-ō-mit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dolomite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into dolomite, either partial or entire: a term used by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from limestone. Also *dolomitisation*, *dolomization*.

dolomization (dol″ō-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dolomitization*.

dolomize (dol′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing*. [< *dolom(ite)* + *-ize*.] To form into dolomite.

dolor, dolour (dō′lọr), *n.* [< ME. *dolour*, *dolur*, < OF. *dolor*, *dolur*, *dolour*, F. *douleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dolor* = It. *dolore*, < L. *dolor*, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, < *dolere*, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] 1†. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolour* hath redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon*, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolour* of the reins. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and *dolour* of herte, she sodenly fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she mote waste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors.*—**Feast of Dolors,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (*b*) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1814 for the third Sunday of September.

doloriferous (dol-ọ-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dolor*, pain, + *ferre*, produce, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-ọ-rif′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *dolorífico* = Pg. It. *dolorifico*, < ML. *dolo-*

rificus, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

doloroso (dō-lō-rō′sō), *a.* [It., < LL. *dolorosus*: see *dolorous*.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

dolorous (dol′ọ-rus), *a.* [< ME. *dolerous*, < OF. *doloreux*, F. *douloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < LL. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] **1.** Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region; *dolorous* sighs.

Ther was Carados of the *dolerouse* toure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Painful; giving pain.

Ther was *dolerouse* fight, and the mortalite so grete, that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennynge river thourgh the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *doleful*.

dolorously (dol′ọ-rus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *dolerously*; < *dolorous* + *-ly*2.] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

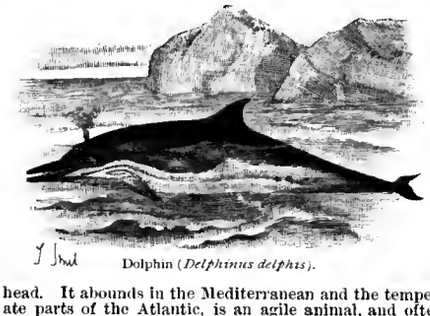
v of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym *dolerously*, and I praye yow and requere that ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be come? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks and wails. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dol′ọ-rus-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

dolour, *n.* See *dolor*.

dolphin (dol′fin), *n.* [< ME. *dolphyn*, *dolfin* (also *delphin*, *delfin*, < L.), < OF. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin* = Sp. *delfin* = Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet. *delphin*, < Gr. δελφίς, later δελφίν (δελφιν-), a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf. *dauphin*.] **1.** The popular name of the cetaceous mammals of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a constriction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the *Dolphin*, which him [Arion] bore
Through the Agæan seas from Pirates vew,
Stood still by him astonisht at his lore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

2. A general and popular name of fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*: so called from some confusion with the mammals of the same name. Species are *Coryphæna hippurus*, *C. equisetis*, etc., of an elongated antrorsiform shape with a high protuberant forehead and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6 feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called *dorado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 29.

3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by breaking through her bottom.—**4.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (*b*) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to one another in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-posts placed along a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the balancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal if suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, Delphinus (which see).—**7.** In *arch.*, a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water.—**8.** In *Christian archæol.*, an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ornament by the early Christians. It was often represented entwined about an anchor.

9†. Same as *dauphin*.—**Dolphin of the mast** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. *Falconer*. See *puddening*.

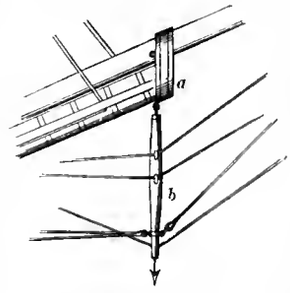
dolphinet (dol′fin-et), *n.* [< *dolphin* + *-et*.] A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 866.

dolphin-flower (dol′fin-flou″ėr), *n.* A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dol′fin-flī), *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dol′fin-strī″kėr), *n.* A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the bowsprit, and serving to support the jib-boom by means of the martingale-stays. Also called *martingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; *b*, Dolphin-striker.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; appar. a var. of E. dial. *dold*, stupid, confused, < ME. *dold*, another spelling of *dulled*, *dult*, dulled, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*, make dull or stupid: see *dull*, *v.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O *dolt*!
As ignorant as dirt! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

dolt (dōlt), *v. i.* [< *dolt*, *n.*] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]

doltish (dōl′tish), *a.* [< *dolt* + *-ish*1.] Like a dolt; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant, *doltish* clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a bauble.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

doltishly (dōl′tish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

doltishness (dōl′tish-nes), *n.* The character of a dolt; stupidity.

In that comicall part of our Tragedy, we haue nothing but scurrility, vnworthy of any chast eares: or some extreame shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dolvent. A Middle English past participle of *delve*.

dom1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doom*.

dom2 (dom), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *don*2.] **1.** The Portuguese form of *don*2, used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is confined to the king and the members of the royal family.—**2.** The joker or blank card used in playing dom pedro.—**3.** [Abbr. of L. *dominus*.] A title formerly given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

-dom. [< ME. *-dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D. *-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MHG. *-tum*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* = Dan. *-dom*, *-dömme* = Sw. *-dom*, *-döme*, prop. an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, originally an independent word, meaning 'jurisdiction,' hence province, state, condition, quality, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Christendom*, *freedom*, *halidom*, *wisdom*, etc.: much used also in colloquial or humorous formations, as in *uppertendom*.

domable† (dom′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *domable*, < L. *domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*. Cf. *daunt*, *domitable*.] That may be tamed. *Bailey*, 1731.

domableness† (dom′a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed. *Bailey*, 1727.

domage1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damage*.

domage2†, *n.* [Ult. < L. *domare*, tame, subjugate: see *domable*.] Subjugation. *Hobbes*.

domain (dō-mān′), *n.* [= D. *domein* = G. *domäne* = Dan. *domæne* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *domaine* (also *demaine*, > E. *demain* and *demesne*), F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, domain, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, property, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf. *demain*.] **1.** Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bi hym, as my witt couthe suffice,
His hert was noo thyng in his owen *demayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain.—**3.** An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up in it. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.—**5.** In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*.—**6.** The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.
Bryant, The Past.

7. In *logic*, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.—**Crown domains, royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Direct domain** (F. *domaine directe*), in *French-Canadian law*, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease.—**Domain of use** (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor, who retains his right of superiority.—**Eminent domain, right of eminent domain**, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doctrine of *eminent domain* to the borders of modern socialism. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 35.

Public domain, national domain, state domain. (*a*) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and controlled by the state, such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (*b*) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

domal (dō′mal), *a.* [< ML. **domalis*, < L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

domanial (dọ-mā′ni-al), *a.* [< F. *domanial*, < ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form (after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. *Hallam*.

domba (dom′bä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Calophyllum inophyllum*. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil, and the wood is hard and durable.

dombet, *a.* A Middle English form of *dumb*.

Dombeya (dom′bē-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. *Dombey*, a French botanist (1742–93).] A sterculiaceous genus of handsome shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent islands, including about 25 species. The bark of *D. platanifolia*, of Madagascar, yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. *D. Burgessiæ*, of South Africa, is known as the Zulu cherry.

Domboc (AS. pron. dōm'bōk), *n.* [AS., lit. 'doom-book,' i. e., book of laws: see *doom* and *book*.] The book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Domebook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and those counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

dome[1] (dōm), *n.* [< OF. *dome*, also spelled, erroneously, *dosme*, a town-house, state-house, a dome, cupola, F. *dôme*, a cupola, dome, = It. *duomo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *dōm*, *duom*, a house, MHG. *duom*, *tuom*, a temple, a church, = G. *thum* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *domkirche*, whence the accom. Icel. *dōmkirkja* = Sw. *domkyrka* = Dan. *domkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus Dei* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. *δόμος*, a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build, akin to E. *timber*, q. v. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. *δῶμα*(*τ*-), a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build.] **1.** A building; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian *dome*
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it.
Cibber, Rich. III. (altered), iii. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-*dome* decree.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In *arch.*, a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical coving of a building.

Dome of Brunelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *dome* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large *dome*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 122.

Life, like a *dome* of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

The hand that rounded Peter's *dome*
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.
Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic *dome*—grand arches leading up to a grander *dome* within, concentric story above story without, rising with forests of pinnacles clustered around the tall central spire.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311.

3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (*a*) A hemispherical arch. (*b*) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (*c*) In *metal.*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (*d*) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens.

5. In *crystal.*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a *brachydome*. In the monoclinic system a dome is an *orthodome* or *clinodome* according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis.—**Floating dome**, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dome[1] (dōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domed*, ppr. *doming*. [< *dome*[1], *n.*] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And *domes* the red-plough'd hills
With loving blue. *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the *domed* buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square *domed* panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *doom*.

Domebook, *n.* Same as *Domboc*.

dome-cover (dōm'kuv^{f}ėr), *n.* In a locomotive, the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dome*[1], *n.*, 3 (*b*).

dome-head (dōm'hed), *n.* The top of the dome of a tank-car.

domel (dō'mel), *a.* A dialectal form of *dumble*[1]. *Grose.*

doment (dō'ment), *n.* [< *do*[1] + *-ment.*] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal *do-ment*.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

domesday†, **domesman**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *doomsday*, etc.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestick*, *domestike;* < OF. *domestique*, vernacularly *domesche*, *domeche*, *domeiche*, *domesgue*, etc., F. *domestique* = Pr. *domesgue*, *domegue*, *domestic*, *domestegue* = Sp. *doméstico* = Pg. It. *domestico*, < L. *domesticus*, belonging to the household, < *domus*, house, household: see *dome*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* servants; *domestic* animals.

Who addeth that they lived not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Cowper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by *domestic* service unimpaired.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a *domestic* man or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *domestic* character I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong.
Macaulay, Bunyan.

The *domestic* man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 206.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not foreign: as, *domestic* dissensions; *domestic* goods; *domestic* trade.

Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *domestyc* enimye.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of *domestic* misrule. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached *domestic* cloth for a bolster.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 46.

Domestic architecture. (*a*) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (*b*) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings: as, the *domestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France.—**Domestic commerce, domestic corporation.** See the nouns.—**Domestic economy**, the manner in which matters relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—**Domestic medicine**, medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.—**Domestic motor.** See *motor*.

II. *n.* **1.** A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics*.
Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay *domestic*
Bows before him at the door.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2†. A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart. *Bp. Hall*, Good Centurion.

3†. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrancy of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the *domesticks*.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

4†. A domicile; a home.

I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick*.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs, p. 345.

5. *pl.* Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

domestical (dō-mes'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *domesticall;* < *domestic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Same as *domestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own *domesticall* servants.
Quoted in *Raleigh's* Hist. World, Pref., p. 34.

The original, proceedings and successe of the Northren *domestical* and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . at once *domestical* and stately. *Emerson*, English Traits.

II.† *n.* **1.** A family; a household.

Amongest whom, ther were many his parentes & *domesticals* or housholdes. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell.*

domestically (dō-mes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *domestically*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 105.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarnished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 98.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

domesticant† (dō-mes'ti-kant), *a.* [< ML. *domesticant(t-)s*, ppr. of *domesticare*: see *domesticate*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *domesticated*, ppr. *domesticating*. [< LL. *domesticatus*, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) *domesticare* (> It. *domesticare* = Pg. Sp. *domesticar* = Pr. *domesgar*, *domesjar* = F. *domestiquer*, OF. *domesgher*), live in a family, trans. tame, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home: as, to *domesticate* one's self.—**2.** To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *domesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to *domesticate* the Recording Angel.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

This proposition I beg the reader to *domesticate* in the most intimate and familiar part of his knowledge.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The *domesticated* reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *domestication* = Sp. *domesticacion* = Pg. *domesticação* = It. *domesticazione*, < ML. as if **domesticatio(n-)*, < *domesticare*, domesticate: see *domesticate*.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the *domestication* of the zebra has been attempted; the *domestication* of the potato.

domesticative (dō-mes'ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *domesticate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, *domesticative* breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tiz). [= F. *domesticité* = Sp. *domesticidad* = Pg. *domesticidade*, < ML. *domesticita(t-)s*, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] 1. The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, *domesticity*, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of *domesticity*.
The Century, XXXII. 935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The *domesticities* of life. *J. Martineau.*

domesticize (dō-mes'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, ppr. *domesticizing*. [< *domestic* + *-ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey.*

domett (dom'et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeykite (dō-mā'kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko*, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō'mi-kạl), *a.* [< ML. **domicalis*, *domicialis*, < L. *domus*, a house, ML. a church, etc.: see *dome*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykéné had reared those tombs or treasuries which show such a wonderful striving after the *domical* form while the *domical* construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it

Domical Church.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of *domical churches*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 325.

domically (dō'mi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, *domically* roofed chapels.

domicella (dom-i-sel'ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnæus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly conterminous with the subfamily *Lorinæ*, including *Eos*, *Coriphilus*, etc.

Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

domicile, domicil (dom'i-sil), *n.* [= D. *domicilie* = G. Dan. Sw. *domicil*, < OF. *domicile*, F. *domicile* = Pr. *domicili* = Sp. Pg. It. *domicilio*, < L. *domicilium*, a habitation, abode, < *domus*, a house (see *dome*), + **-cilium*, perhaps connected with *cella*, a cot, hut, cell, and *celare*, cover, hide: see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sejourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no *domicil;* let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.
Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the *domicil* of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.
Story, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist [Story], "to constitute *domicile* — first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once *domicile* is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former *domicile* or to one's native country. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67.

domicile (dom'i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, ppr. *domiciling*. [= D. *domicilieren* = G. *domiciliren* = Dan. *domiciliere* = Sw. *domiciliera*, < F. *domicilier* = Sp. Pg. *domiciliar*, < NL. **domiciliare* (see *domiciliate*), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight *domiciled* at Oriel.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

domiciliar† (dom-i-sil'i-ạr), *n.* [< ML. *domiciliarius*, a domestic: see *domiciliary*.] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and *domiciliars*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

domiciliary (dom-i-sil'i-ạ-ri), *a.* [= OF. and F. *domiciliaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *domiciliario*, < ML. *domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, < L. *domicilium*, abode, domicile: see *domicile*.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen.
Motley.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 325.

2. In *zoöl.*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which an animal lives: as, the *domiciliary* structure of an infusorian; a *domiciliary* secretion.—**Domiciliary visit,** a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] included *domiciliary visits*, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, ppr. *domiciliating*. [< NL. **domiciliatus*, pp. of **domiciliare*, < L. *domicilium*, a domicile: see *domicile*, *v.*] 1. To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The *domiciliated* classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

2†. To render domestic; tame.

The *domiciliated* animals.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *domiciliate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy.—2†. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the *domiciliation* of wild fowls. *E. D.*

domiculture (dō'mi-kul-tụr), *n.* [< L. *domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *E. D.* [Rare.]

domify† (dō'mi-fī), *v. t.* [As ML. *domificare*, build, < L. *domus*, a house, + *facere*, make: see *dome*[1] and *-fy*.] In *astrol.*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom'i-nạ), *n.*; pl. *dominæ* (-nē). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see *dominus*.] In *law*, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom'i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dominance*, *dominence*, F. *dominance*, < *dominant*, dominant: see *dominant*. Cf. *predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom'i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *dominant*, F. *dominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dominante*, < L. *dominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*. Cf. *predominant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the *dominant* party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the *dominant* class, becomes the class which owns the source of food — the land.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence — 2. Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is *dominant*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so *dominant* a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the *dominant* idea of modern thought. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in *math.*, one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord or triad,** in *music*, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section,** in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement,** the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

II. *n.* [= D. G. *dominante* = Dan. Sw. *dominant*, < It. *dominante:* see I.] In *music:* (*a*) The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (*b*) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the *dominant* instead of the tonic.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom'i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its *dominantly* materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pessimism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, ppr. *dominating*. [< L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominari* (> It. *dominare* = F. *dominer* = Sp. Pg. *dominar:* see also *domineer*), rule, be lord,

< *dominus*, lord, master: see *dominus*. Hence in comp. *predominate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear rulo over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke*, Hist. Russia.

Hence—2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; havo chief influenco over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a *dominating* feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate *dominating* all things human and divine. *J. Caird.*

The credulity of the Christians was *dominated* by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 135.

II. *intrans.* To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the universities. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, *dominating* over the city and the surrounding heights. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76.

How explain the charm with which he [Shakspere] *dominates* in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *domynacion*, < OF. *dominaciun, dominacion, domination*, F. *domination* = Pr. *domination* = Sp. *dominacion* = Pg. *dominação* = It. *dominazione*, < L. *dominatio*(*n*-), rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < *dominari*, pp. *dominatus*, rulo: see *dominate*.] 1. The excreiso of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lyen crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshippe and *domynacion* ouer the tother bestes that were turned to the lyon crowned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influenee, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the *domination* of strong minds over weak; the *domination* of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent *domination* [of the aristocracy]. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), whero the authorized version uses the word *dominions*. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *hierarchy*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form *domination* rather than *dominion* is due to the Latin *dominatio* of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek κυριότης, dominion, lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers;
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 607.

=**Syn. 1.** Rule, command.—2. *Influence, Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

dominative (dom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dominatif* = Sp. Pg. *dominativo*, < ML. *dominativus*, < L. *dominari*, rulo: see *dominate*.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should he despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

dominator (dom′i-nā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dominatour*; = F. *dominateur* = Sp. Pg. *dominador* = It. *dominatore*, < L. *dominator*, a ruler, < *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influenee.

The great pride of the Greekes and Latines, when they were *dominatours* of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and ciuill as their owne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 209.

Jupiter with Mars [are] *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent, and sole *dominator* of Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., I. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nēr′), *v.* [In the 17th century also *dominecre, domminere*; < MD. *domineren*, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; ef. quot. from Shakspere under def. 2), D. *domineren* = G. *dominiren* = Dan. *domincre* = Sw. *domincra*, domineer, < OF. *dominer*, F. *dominer*, < L. *dominari*, rnle, be master: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancelor,
Was left a vice-roy here,
Who like a potent emperor
Did proudly *domminere*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 362).

A Iustice of peace hee is to *domineere* in his Pariah, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens. *Brougham.*

2. To give orders or direetions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with *over*.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

His Wishes tend abroad to roam;
And her's, to *domineer* at home.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and *domineer* orer the whole neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriers.

=**Syn. 1.** To tyrannize.—2. To swagger, lord it.

II. *trans.* To govern; sway; influenee.

The barbara *domineereth* all the other syllogisms.
Sir T. Browne.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable, *domineers* in turn
Itis brain's distemper'd nerves?
H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Overbearing.=**Syn.** *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.

domini, *n.* Plural of *dominus*.

dominical (dō-min′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dominical*, F. *dominical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dominical* = It. *domenicale*, < ML. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday (*dominica*, or, in full, *dominica dies* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Sunday, > It. *domenica* = Sp. *domingo* = Pg. *domingo*, *dominga* = F. *dimanche*, Sunday) (neut. *dominicale*, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < L. *dominicus* (> Sp. *dominico*), pertaining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < L. *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chappel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for *Dominical* Jigs and Maypoles, publisht in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the *dominical* prayer.

Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels. *Fuller.*

Dominical or **Sunday letter**, one of the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter; so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking ne letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The nse of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let p, q, r, s, respectively, be the digits in the thousands', hundreds', tens', and nnits' places of the nnmber of the year. Then, if the year is new style, find the sum $6p + 2q + 5r + 4s + 1$, and diminish it by the quotient of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum $3(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s$. In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II.† *n.* 1. The Lord's day; Sunday.—2. The Lord's house; a bnilding used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominieal letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.
Ros. 'Ware pencils! How? let me not die your debtor,
My red *dominical*, my golden letter. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See *dominicale*.

Wee decree that euery woman, when she dooth communicate, haue her *dominical*: if she haue it not, let her not communicate vntil the next Sonneday.'
Bp. Jewell, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-min-i-kā′lē), *n.* [ML.: see *dominical*.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendanee on divine serviee, especially a veil, of whieh the use is retained in Italy to the present day, and was eommon among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a reeent date.

Dominican (dō-min′i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dominicain* = Sp. Pg. *dominicano*, *dominico* = It. *domenicano* (chiefly as a noun) = D. *Dominikaan* = G. *Dominicaner* = Dan. Sw. *Dominikaner* (as a noun), < ML. *Dominicanus*, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < *Dominicus*, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, called St. Dominic. The name *Dominicus*, E. *Dominic*, F. *Dominique*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenico*, means 'belonging to the Lord': see *dominical*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—2. Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray eolor with a pointed scarlet erest.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoe in Franee, and eonfirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Fratres Prædicatores (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brethren or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

dominicide[1] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cida*, killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his master. *E. D.*

dominicide[2] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a master. *E. D.*

dominie (dom′i-ni or dō′mi-ni), *n.* [= Sp. *dómine*, a schoolmaster, < L. *domine*, voe. of *dominus*, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regnlar term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Seotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster. *Beau. and Fl.*

Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occnpation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominio (dō-mē′ni-ō), *n.* [Sp.: see *dominion*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, equivalent to *dominium*.

dominion (dō-min′yon), *n.* [< ME. *dominion, domynyon*, < OF. *dominion* (F. *dominion*, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. *dominio*(*n*-), equiv. to L. *dominium* (> Sp. Pg. It. *dominio*), lordship, right of ownership, < *dominus*, lord: see *domain, demain, demesne*, all from the same source.] 1. Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and eontrolling; empire: as, a territory under the *dominion* of a foreign power.

Hit is also vnder the *domynyon* of the Veoysians.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe *dominion*
By strength was wielded without pollicy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 39.

I praised and henoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. The right of uneontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of eontrol.

Study thou the *dominion* of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 24.

He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

What am I
That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a speeifie government or control; a domain: as, the *dominions* of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

All thay that dwell in that *Dominion*, whereof the city is head. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's *Dominions*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim *dominions*, and are bound. *Bryant*, The Past.

4. *pl.* Same as *dominations*. See *domination*, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

Act of dominion, in *law*, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership.—**Arms of dominion,** in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*a*).—**Dominion day,** a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act.—**Old Dominion,** a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the *Old Dominion?* *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

=Syn. 1. Sovereignty, away, control, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

dominium (dō-min′i-um), *n.* [L., lordship, dominion: see *dominion.*] In *civil law*, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servitus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes. *Gordon Campbell*, Roman Law, p. 251.

We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called *dominium*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 313.

Dominium directum. (*a*) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (*b*) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (*c*) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant.—**Dominium utile,** the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of *dominium directum*. *Dominium directum* and *dominium utile*, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

domino (dom′i-nō), *n.*; pl. *dominoes* or *dominos* (-nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *domino* = F. *domino* = Sp. *dominó* = Pg. It. *domino*, masquerade dress, < ML. *domino* (in sense 1), < L. *dominus*, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see *dominie*); cf. ML. *dominicale*, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] **1.** (*a*) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood. (*b*) By restriction, the hood alone.—**2.** A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.

Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino.—After Thackeray.

His Majesty of Denmark, Gold *Domino*, trimmed with silver and Italian Flowers. *Court Milliner's List of* [*King of Denmark's Mas-*[*querade*, N. and Q., 7th [ser., III. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.

The old Carnival . . . comes back and throngs the place with motley company,—*dominoes*, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features.—**5.** One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6.—**6.** *pl.* A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a cross-line. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done, and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner.

The two players at *dominoes* glanced up from their game, as if to protest. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 11.

dominotier (do-mē-nō-tiā′), *n.* [F. *dominotier*, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < *domino*, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom′i-nus), *n.*; pl. *domini* (-nī). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "*Dom.*"); fem. *domina*, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms *dan*¹, *don*², *dom*², *dame*, *dam*², *doña*, *donna*, *dueña*, *duenna*, *damsel*, *donzel*, *madam*, *madame*, *madonna*, etc. L. *dominus* = Skt. *damana*, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. √ *dam*, tame, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*.] **1.** Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See *dominie*, *don*², *dan*¹.—**2.** In *civil law*, one who possesses something by right.—**3.** In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.—**Dominus vobiscum,** the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and offices, like the similar *Pax vobiscum* (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu tuo* (And with thy spirit).

domitable† (dom′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **domitabilis*, < *domitare*, tame (> E. *daunt*), freq. of *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *daunt*. Cf. *domable*.] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestick, and subject to be governed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō′mīt), *n.* [< *Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + *-ite*².] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

domitic (dō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *domite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or similar to domite.

dom pedro (dom pē′drō). [Pg. *Dom Pedro* = Sp. *Don Pedro*, lit. Sir Peter; *Pedro* being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the joker or *dom* is used as one of the trumps.

dompynget, *n.* [ME., mod. as if **dumping*, < *dump*, plunge: see *dump*².] The dabchick.

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres *Dompynges* dyueden [dived]; "deere god," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde auche witt and at what scole?" *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 169.

don¹ (don), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do* + *off*) in the impv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dyde on*: see *do*¹. Cf. *doff*.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donn'd* his clothes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, *don* thy cap, and mount thy horse. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin *donn'd* His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

don² (don), *n.* [< Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, a title equiv. to E. *Mr.*, < ML. *dominus*: see *dominus*. The word is ult. the same as ME. *dan*: see *dan*¹.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sicke forsooth, and bid her maid deny her to this *don*, that earle, the other marquesse, nay to a duke. *Rawlins*, The Rebellion, i. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *dons* of wit. *Dryden.*

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *dons* in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, Jan. 28, 1721.

The college authorities (in University slang-phrase the *Dons*) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 31.

doña (dō′nyä), *n.* [Sp.: see *donna*, and *dueña*, *duenna*.] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of *donna*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . . And *Doña* Serafina, and her cousins. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

donable (dō′na-bl), *a.* [< L. *donabilis*, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < *donare*, present: see *donate*.] Capable of being donated or given. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciinæ*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennæ being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvæ feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algæ. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

Donacidæ¹ (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax*. They are closely related to the *Tellinidæ*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

Donacidæ² (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciidæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donaciidæ (don-ą-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera:* same as *Donaciinæ*. Also written *Donaciadæ* and *Donacidæ*.

Donaciinæ (don-ą-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Donacia*. Usually written *Donacinæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donacinæ¹ (don-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tellinidæ:* same as the family *Donacidæ*¹.

Donacinæ² (don-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciinæ*.

donacite (dō′na-sīt), *n.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

Donacobius (don-ą-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *δόναξ* (*δονακ-*), a reed, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of the group *Miminæ*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rictal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. albovittatus* are the two species.

dona nobis (dō′nā nō′bis). [L., give us (*pacem*, peace): *dona*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] **1.** In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Dona nobis pacem."—**2.** A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

donary (dō′na-ri), *n.*; pl. *donaries* (-riz). [< L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, < *donum*, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donatt, *n.* See *donet*.

donatary (don′a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *donataries* (-riz). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Same as *donatory*.

donate (dō′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating*. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (something—acc.) to (a person—dat.), present (a person—acc.) with (something—abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, < L. *dare*, Gr. *δι-δό-ναι* = Skt. √ *dā*, give: see *date*¹.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *E. A. Park.*

donation (dō-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *donation*, OF. *donoison*, *donaison*, *donaeson*, *dounison* = Sp. *donacion* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio*(*n-*), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl, Dominion absolute; that right we hold By his *donation*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 69.

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

> And some *donation* freely to estate
> On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—**Donatio mortis causa** (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recover.—**Donation lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army.=**Syn. 2.** Contribution, benefaction.—**3.** *Gift*, *Largess*, etc. See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā′shọn-pär″ti), *n.* A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [U. S.]

Donatism (don′a-tizm), *n.* [< *Donatus* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don′a-tist), *n.* [< LL. *Donatista*, Donatist, < *Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constans, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Circumcellion*, *Maximianist*, *Primianist*, *Rogatist*.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *Donatist* + *-ic*, *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *donatif*, F. *donatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *donativo*, < ML. *donativum*, a gift, neut. of **donativus*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **I.** *a.* Vested or vesting by donation: as, a *donative* advowson.

II. *n.* **1.** A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

> The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a *donative;* which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

> They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

> He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income.
> *J. H. Shorthouse*, Sir Percival, ii.

donator (dō-nā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *donateur* = Sp. *donador* = Pg. *doador* = It. *donatore*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor*.] In *law*, a donor.

donatory (don′a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *donatories* (-riz). [< ML. *donatorius*, more correctly *donatarius:* see *donatary*.] In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatary*.

donaught (dō′nât or dun′ọt), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *naught;* cf. *donothing*.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donnaught*, *donnat*, *donnot*.

> Crafty and proud *donaughts*. *Granger.*

donax (dō′naks), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," < *δονεῖν*, shake, drive about, as the wind.] **1.** A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass. **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidæ*, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly coaptated, and the surface usually striped with color from beak to margin. The species are numerous, and are known as *wedge-shells*. *D. denticulatus* is a typical example.

Right Valve of Wedge-shell (*Donax denticulatus*).

doncella (don-sel′ä), *n.* [Sp., a damsel: see *damsel*[1].] A name of certain labroid fishes. (*a*) *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, also called *ladyfish* (which see). (*b*) *Platyglossus radiatus*, the blnefish of Florida.

dondainet, *n.* [OF., also *domdaine*.] **1.** A crossbow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista type.—**2.** A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dun), *pp.* [The perfect participle of *do*, *v.*: see *do*[1]. Only special uses of *done* are noted here.] **1.** As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

> When that Noe had *done* espye
> How that the eirth began to drye.
> *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

> What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
> I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *The Century.*

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.—**3.** Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for:* see *to do for*, under *do*[1], *v.*).

> Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
> Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, l. 70.

> The horses were thoroughly *done;* . . . my steed Tétel, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.
> *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 115.

> By this time I was pretty nearly *done out*, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for OF. *doné*, *donné*, given (equiv. to L. *datum*, given, i. e., published: see *date*[1]), pp. of OF. *doner*, F. *donner*, give, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done* at Washington this 15th day of May, etc.—**Done brown, done for, done up**, etc. See *do*[1], *v.*

donet, An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of *do*[1].

donee (dō-nē′), *n.* [< OF. *doné*, *donné*, pp. of *doner*, *donner*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

> Either men,
> Donors or *donees*, to their practice shall
> Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxx.

2. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

> If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, there is a property in the *donee*, yet it is clogged with a limitation and condition.
> *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

(*b*) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (*c*) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power*.

donet, donat, *n.* [< ME. *donet*, *donat*, < OF. *donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Ars grammatica*) of Ælius *Donatus*, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

> Thenne I drouȝ me a-mong this drapera, my *donet* to leorne. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 123.

> A *Donat* into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Bp. Pecock.*

dong (dong), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Poëphaga grunniens*. See *yak*.

Dongan charter. See *charter*.

doni (dō′ni), *n.* [Also written *dony*, *dhoney*, *dhony;* < Telugu *done*.] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dun′jon, also don′jon, to suit the spelling), *n.* [ME. *dongeon*, *donjoun*, etc., < OF. *donjon:* see *dungeon*.] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See cut under *castle*. It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of *prison* now associated with *dungeon*.

> The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand *donjons* of a giant keep that frowns over the flood.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā′), *a.* [OF., < *donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon*.] In *her.*, having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank*.

> The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *dank*.

> A myste & a merkenes in mountains abonte,
> All *donkyt* the dales with the dym showrls.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9639.

donkey (dung′ki or dong′ki), *n.* [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky*, *donkie;* of dial. origin, formed with double dim. *-k-ey*, Sc. spelled *-k-ie* (usually with dim. *-i-*, *-ie*, *-y*, preceding, as in Banffshire *horsikie*, a little horse, *beastikie*, a little beast), < *dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < *dun*[1], *a.*: see *dun*[1]. Cf. *dunnock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, < *dun*[1] + *-ock*.] **1.** An ass: a familiar term.

> Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
> Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*.
> *Wolcott* (Peter Pindar) (ed. 1830), p. 116.

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dung′ki-en″jin), *n.* In *mach.*, a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dung′ki-pump), *n.* **1.** A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus.—**2.** An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dung′ki-rest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don′ä), *n.* [It., = Sp. *doña*, *dueña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña*, *dueña*, *duenna*), < L. *domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina*, *dominus*, *don*[2].] **1.** A lady: as, prima *donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.—**2.** [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna* Margarita.

donnaught, donnat, *n.* Dialectal forms of *donaught*.

donne[1]**†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *dun*[1].

donne[2]**†**, *v. t.* A false spelling of *don*[1].

donnerd, donnert (don′ėrd, -ėrt), *a.* [Sc., also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunder'd*, stunned with noise), appar. < Dan. *dundre* = Sw. *dundra*, make a loud noise, thunder, = E. *thunder*, *v.*] **1.** Grossly stupid.—**2.** Stunned; dazed.

> The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,
> Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
> *Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 88.

donnish (don′ish), *a.* [< *don*[2], 4, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

> Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

donnism (don′izm), *n.* [Better spelled **donism*, < *don*[2], 4, + *-ism*.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

donnot, *n.* A dialectal form of *donaught*.

donor (dō′nor), *n.* [< OF. *donor, donour, doneor*, F. *donneur*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate, donator*.] **1.** One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—**2.** Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A giver. (*b*) One who creates an estate tail. (*c*) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

donothing (dō′nuth″ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*. Cf. *donaught*.] **I.** *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

II. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dō′nuth″ing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

Donovan's solution. See *solution*.

donship (don′ship), *n.* [< *don*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your, his*, etc., in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Rare.]

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture
Your *donships* for a day or two.
Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.

donsie (don′si), *a.* [Sc., also written *doncie;* perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. *donas*, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < *do-* priv., not, + *sonas*, lucky, fortunate, < *son*, good, profit, advantage.] **1.** Unlucky.

Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings an' mischances.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, slee and funny,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a *donsie* wife and *donsie* bairns. [Colloq.]

donsky (don′ski), *n.* [Russ. *Donskoĭ*, of the river Don, < *Donŭ*, Don.] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

don't (dōnt). A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*docsn't*).

donzel† (don′zel), *n.* [(In ME. only in the form *damsel*, etc.) < OF. *danzel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel, dansel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello*, < ML. *domicellus, domnicellus, dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, master: see *damsel*[2], *dominus*.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.
S. Butler, Characters.

doo[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doo[2] (dö), *n.* A Scotch form of *dove*[1].

dooab, *n.* See *doab*[2].

doob (döb), *n.* [Also written *doub*, and more accurately *dūb*, repr. Hind. *dūb*, < Skt. *dūrvā*, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

dood (död), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh*, a camel.] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor *dood*, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sowar forces his beast to kneel.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dö′di-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnæ, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

doodle[1] (dö′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= Sc. *doudle;* perhaps a var. of *daddle, dawdle*, q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 526.

doodle[1] (dö′dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

doodle[2] (dö′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack*, q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott*, Old Mortality.

doodlesack (dö′dl-sak), *n.* [< G. *dudelsack*, a bagpipe, < *dudeln*, play on a bagpipe (< Pol. *dudlić*, play on a bagpipe, < *dudy* = Bohem. *duda, dudy* = Slov. *dude*, a bagpipe, = Russ. *duda*, a pipe, reed), + *sack* = E. *sack*[1].] A bagpipe.

dood-wallah (död′wol-ạ̈), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh-wālā*, < *dūdh*, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., *-wālā*, a keeper.] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dook[1] (dök), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1].

dook[2] (dök), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[2].

dook[3] (dök), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

dool[1] (döl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[2].

O' a' the num'rous human *dools*,
Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty stools, . . .
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, To the Toothache.

dool[2] (döl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[4].

doolful (döl′fụl), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Spenser*.

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' *doolfu'* clamour.
Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

dool-tree (döl′trē), *n.* [Sc., also written *dule-tree;* < *dool*[1] = *dole*[2] + *trec*.] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*. *Land of Burns*.

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dule trees* of mediæval Europe. *R. L. Stevenson*, Æs Triplex.

dooly (dö′li), *n.*; pl. *doolies* (-liz). [< Hind. *dūli*, Marāthi *doli* (cerebral *d*), a litter.] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes*.

Coolies, however, awaited me with a *dooly*, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

doom (döm), *n.* [< ME. *doome, dome, dom*, < AS. *dōm*, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *tuom* = Icel. *dōmr* = Sw. Dan. *dom* = Goth. *dōms*), judgment, with formative *-m*, < *dō-n*, etc., E. *do*[1], in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. *θέμις*, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence *-dom* and *decm*, q. v.] **1.** Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fatcful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced *doom* upon the culprits; to fall by *doom* of battle.

This argument is fals, so is thi *doome;*
Bi what right woldist thou me wynne?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by *doome* of all
Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their *doom* he hath assign'd,
That they may have their wish, to try with Me
In battel which the stronger proves.
Milton, P. L., vi. 817.

Ælfred's main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and ceorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true *doom* that had been judged for *doom* by the ealdorman and reeves."
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 134.

His own false *doom*,
That shadow of mistrust should never cross
Betwixt them, came upon him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to Morrow's *Doom;*
That is not ours, which is to come.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.

O'er him whose *doom* thy virtues grieve
Aërial forms shall sit at eve.
Collins, Death of Col. Ross.

In an early stage of society slavery is the *doom* of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal *doom* of the criminal.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to counceil then call thai belyue,
To haue a *dom* of that dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11810.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mags., p. 175.

That Islands space;
The which did seeme, unto my simple *doome*,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your *dooms* of him, . . .
Argues a truth of merit in you all.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4†. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Aue maria and thi crede,
That shalle the saue at *dome* of drede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

The *Doom* schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as onre Lord aroos. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See *day*[1].—**Doom bark.** See *bark*[2].—**The crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the *crack of doom?*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the *crack of doom*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 87.

To false a doom†, in *Scots law*, to protest against a sentence.=**Syn. 2.** *Fate, Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

doom (dëm), *v. t.* [< *doom*, *n.* The older form is *deem*, q. v.] **1**†. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not *doom*
So strictly; but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L., iii. 401.

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal *doomed* to death; we are *doomed* to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and *doomed* to perpetual torments. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æneid.

Souls *doomed* of old
To a mild purgatory.
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

Lost! I am lost! my fates have *doom'd* my death.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

4†. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

doomage† (dö′mạj), *n.* [< *doom* + *-age*.] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomday†, *n.* [< ME. *domeday*, < AS. *dōmdæg* (= Dan. *dommedag* = Sw. *domedag*), < *dōm*, doom, + *dæg*, day.] Same as *doomsday*.

He asoyled hym surely, & sette hym so clene,
As *dome-day* schulde haf ben dizt on the morn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1883.

doomer (dö′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **domere*, < AS. *dōmere*, an occasional form of *dēmere* (= D. *doemer* = Dan. *dommer* = Sw. *domare*), a judge: see *doom*, *v.*, and *-er*[1], and cf. *deem*.] One who dooms, as a judge or a juryman. [Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

doomful (döm′fụl), *a.* [< *doom* + *-ful*.] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy *doomefull* writing!
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm (döm′päm), *n.* A variety of palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, remarkable, like other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree*, sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are horny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled *doum-palm*.

Doom-palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*).

dooms (dömz), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *doons*, *doonsin*, *dunze*, *doon*, *done*, *doyn*, also *doonlins* (*-lins* = E. *-ling*), very, in a great degree, < Icel. *dāindis-*, rather, pretty (adv.), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs, < *dā-*, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully,' < *dā*, reflex. *dāst*, admire, be charmed at, = Norw. *daa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. and Scoteh.]

"Aweel," he said, "this suld be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dömz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *domesdai*, *domesdeie*, etc., < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, doom, judgment; *dæg*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] **1.** The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make lenger tale?
Of all the pepll I ther say,
I coude not telle tyl *domesday*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1284.

An he wad harpit till *domisday*,
She'll never speak again.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.
Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [*cap.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Doomsday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Domesday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 200.

Doomsday Book [written archaically *Domesday Book*, < ME. *Domesdeie Book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final], a book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

doomsman† (dömz'man), *n.* [< ME. *domesman*, *domysman*, *domesmon*, a judge, < *domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth
To demen as a *domes-man*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilate,
For he is *domysman* nere and nexte to the king.
York Plays, p. 267.

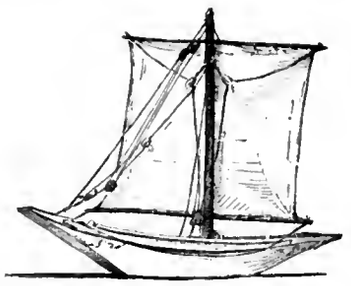
doomster† (döm'stèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domester*; < *doom* + *-ster*. Another form is *deemster*, *dempster*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemin Deans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

doon[1] (dön), *n.* [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Doona Zeylanica*, of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceæ*. The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

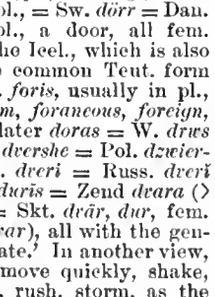
doon[2] (dön), *adv.* and *prep.* A Scoteh form of *down*[2].

doonga (döng'gä), *n.* [< Hind. *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carrying a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.



Doonga.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

door (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. *dore*, *dor*, < AS. *dor* (gen. *dores*, pl. *doru*), OS. *dor* = OFries. *dore* = MLG. *dor* = LG. *door* = OHG. MHG. *tor*, G. *thor* = Goth. *daur*, all neut.; (2) ME. *dure*, *dur*, < AS. *duru* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *duru*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = OS. *dura* = OFries. *dure* = D. *deur* = MLG. *dore* = LG. *döre* = OHG. *turi*, pl., also sing., MHG. *tür*, G. *thür* = Icel. *dyrr*, pl., = Sw. *dörr* = Dan. *dör* = Goth. *daurons*, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is **dur-* = Gr. *θύρα* = L. *foris*, usually in pl., *fores* (> ult. *foris-*, *forum*, *forancous*, *foreign*, etc.), = Ir. Gael. *dorus*, later *doras* = W. *drws* = OBulg. *dvĭrĭ* = Bohem. *dvershe* = Pol. *dzwierze*, *drzwi* = Little Russ. *dveri* = Russ. *dveri* = Lett. *durwis* = Lith. *durìs* = Zend *dvara* (> Pers. *dar*, > Turk. *der*) = Skt. *dvār*, *dur*, fem. (> Hind. *dvar*, Gypsy *duvar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. √ *dhu*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. *θύειν*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] **1.** A movable barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors often swung on pivots projecting into sockets above and below. Modern carpenters' doors are classified in general as *batten-doors* and *panel-doors*. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels*; if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.



A. Batten-door. *B*. Panel-door: *a*, top rail; *b*, middle rail or lock-rail; *c*, bottom rail; *d*, hanging-stile; *e*, lock-stile; *f*, montant; *g*, panels.

At last he came unto an yron *doore*
That fast was lockt. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The threshold grates the *door* to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

Whan he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a lytille and a low thing, and had but a lityl *Dore* and a low, than the Entree began to wexe so gret and so large and so highe as thoughe it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 139.

The little boy stoode
Looking out a *dore*.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church *door*; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

Hence —**3.** An exterior or public entrance-way, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street.
Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the *door* of reconciliation; a *door* of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great *door* and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 8, 9.

Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a casing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance.—**Bulkhead door.** See *bulkhead*.—**Center of a door.** See *center*[1].—**Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.—**Deaf as a door.** See *deaf*.—**Death's door.** See *death*.—**Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves.—**Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall- or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below).—**Ledged door**, a deal door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back.—**Letters of open doors.** See *open*.—**Next door to.** (*a*) In the house next adjacent to. (*b*) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Out of doors. (*a*) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you; I'll turn you *out o' doors*, and scorn you.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke*.

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mistion are quite *out of doors* in their philosophy. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Overhung door, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.—**Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above).—**The angelic door** or **gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. *J. M. Neale*.—**The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See cut under *bema*.—**The royal doors** or **gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church: also called the *silver doors* or *gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or proaulion, and properly distinguished as the *beautiful gates*; and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema.—**To darken one's door.** See *darken*.—**To lie** or **be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .
The guilt of blood *is at your door*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

To make the doors†. See *make*.—**To put** or **set one to the door.** (*a*) To dismiss one; drive one away. (*b*) Figuratively, to ruin one. [Scotch.]—**To throw open the door to**, to afford an opportunity for.—**With open doors**, with publicity.

doora, *n.* See *durra*.

door-band† (dōr'band), *n.* [< ME. *dorbande*; < *door* + *band*[1].] The bolt of a door.

Hic gumfus [LL. gomphus, < Gr. γόμφος], a *dorbande*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wrigbt) (2d ed. Wülcker), [col. 733, l. 25.

door-bar† (dōr'bär), *n.* [< ME. *dorebar*; < *door* + *bar*[1].] The bar or bolt of a door.

door-bell (dōr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle or knob exposed ontside a door, for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

door-case (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

The cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

door-cheek (dōr′chēk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *doore-checks* and conple, which is all of one peece of white marble. *Sir A. Balfour*, Letters, p. 137.

doorea (dō′rē-ạ), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dōr′frām), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

Doorga, *n.* See *Durga*.

door-guard (dōr′gärd), *n.* A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

door-hanger (dōr′hang″ėr), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves.

door-hawk (dōr′hâk), *n.* Same as *dor-hawk*. *Montagu.*

doorings† (dōr′ing), *n.* [< *door* + *-ing*[1].] A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakea the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

door-jamb (dōr′jam), *n.* See *jamb*.

doorkeeper (dōr′kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxxiv. 10.

2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostiary*.

door-knob (dōr′nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dōr′nok″ėr), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

door-latch (dōr′lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

door-mat (dōr′mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

door-nail (dōr′nāl), *n.* [< ME. *dornail, dornayl*; < *door* + *nail*.] A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form.—**Dead as a door-nail.** See *dead*.

door-piece (dōr′pēs), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

door-pin (dōr′pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

door-place† (dōr′plās), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepulchral grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-places*. *Pococke*, Deacription of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dōr′plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

door-post (dōr′pōst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

door-pull (dōr′půl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

door-shaft (dōr′shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

doorshek (dōr′shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

door-sill (dōr′sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dōr′spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

doorstead† (dōr′sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letter cxci.

door-step (dōr′step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*,
A bonny marble stane.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dōr′stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *dore-stane* after gloaming. *Scott.*

door-stop (dōr′stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame.—2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

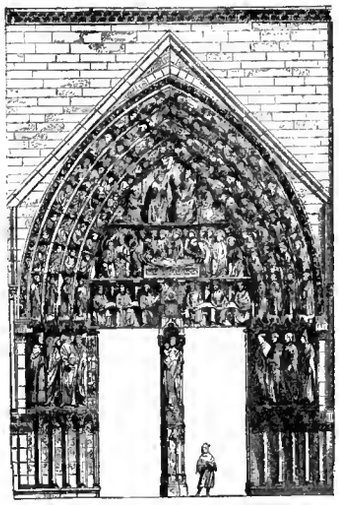
door-strap (dōr′strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

door-strip (dōr′strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

door-tree† (dōr′trē), *n.* [< ME. *dorctre* (= Dan. *dörtræ* = Sw. *dörrträ*); < *door* + *tree*.] The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.—**Dead as a door-tree.** Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For Iames the gentil ingged in his bokes,
That faith with-onte the faite is riȝte no thinge worthi,
And as *ded as a dore-tre* hut ȝif the dedes folwe.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 185.

doorway (dōr′wā), *n.* In *arch.*, the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their *doorways* the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted *doorways*, such as form the charm of French and English architecture.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

doorway-plane (dōr′wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.*, a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

doorweed (dōr′wēd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

dooryard (dōr′yärd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

On either side [of the road] stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "*dooryards*." *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 20.

doosootee (dö-sö′tē), *n.* [Hind. *dusūtī*, a coarse cloth made of double threads, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *sūt*, thread, < Skt. √ *sīv* = E. *sew*.] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also *dosootee*.

dop[1]† (dop), *v. i.* [< ME. **doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop[1]*, *n.*[1], *dopper*, *n.*), < AS. *doppettan*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, < **dopen*, pp. of **deápan*, the formal source of *dyppan*, dip, + *-ettan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop[1]*, *n.*[1], *dopper*. Cf. also OFlem. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *doopen* = MLG. *dopen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dope*, *n.*] To dip or duck.

So was he dight,
That no man might
Hym for a frere deny,
He *dopped* and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Sir T. More, A Merry Iest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[1] [< ME. *doppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, < AS. *doppa* (in a gloss, "funix [*fulix*, coot], gonot [gannet] vel *doppa*, enid [duck]"—Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dūfe-doppa*, > E. *divedopper*, *divedapper*, usually *didapper*, q. v.; *dop-ened* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica*, *fulix*; *dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus*, *mergulus*; cf. E. *dobchick*, *dabchick*, prop. **dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken*: see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*), < *doppettan*, dip, dive: see *dop[1]*, *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

Hy plumten donne, as a *doppe*, in the water.
King Alisaunder, l. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[2] [< *dop[1]*, *v.*] A very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dop[2] (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp*; < D. *dop*, MD. *dop*, *doppe* = MLG. *dop*, *doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In *diamond-cutting*, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs.

dop-chicken (dop′chik″en), *n.* [Same as **dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dobchick*, *dabchick*, < *dop[1]*, *v.*, + *chick* or *chicken*: see *dop[1]*, *n.*[1], and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, 3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

dope (dōp), *n.* [< D. *doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, < *doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop[1]*, *dopper*.] 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically—2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"*Dope*," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

dopert†, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

dopper† (dop′ėr), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *doppar*, a water-fowl, didapper (see *divedapper*, *dive-dopper*, *didapper*, ME. *dydoppar*, etc., orig. *dive* + *dopper*), < *doppe*, dip: see *dop[1]*, *n.*[1]] 1. A diving bird; a didapper.

Doppar or dydoppar, watyr byrde, mergulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

Doppar, byrde. *Palsgrave.*

2. A dipper: in contempt for an Anabaptist. [Cf. *Dipper*, 2.] Also *doper*.

Fact. Have you *doppers?*
2 *Her.* A world of *doppers!* but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

dopper-bird (dop′ėr-bėrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Halliwell.*

doppia (dop′piä), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, > E. *double*: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The doppia of Piedmont was equal to $2.72 in American gold, that of Rome $3.37, that of Lucca $3.37, that of Milan $3.81, that of Venice $4.07, that of Malta $4.68, and that of the island of Sicily $5.05.

doppietta (dop-piet′tä), *n.* [It. dial., dim. of *doppia*: see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth $1.90 in American gold.

dopping† (dop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dop[1]*, *v.*] Literally, a dipping or ducking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A *dopping* of sheldrakes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

dopplerite (dop'lėr-it), *n.* [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian *Doppler* (1803–54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lignite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Pechkohle* (pitch-coal).

doputta (dō-put'ä), *n.* [Also *doputtah;* < Hind. *dopatta, dupattā* (cerebral *t*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, < *do, du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *pat,* a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

dor[1], **dorr**[1] (dôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre, doar, dore* (and in comp. sometimes *door*); < ME. **dore* (not found), < AS. *dora,* a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-beó,* 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore,* a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ,* a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius.* It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle,* sometimes *dor-fly,* and provincially in England *buzzard-clock.*

> What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
> In credulous ears?
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> With broods of wasps, of hornets, *doars,* or bees.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

2†. A drone (bee).

> There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselfes, lyke *dorres,* of yat which other haue laboured for.
> *Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle.*—**4.** One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidæ* and genus *Harpalus.* More fully called *black dor.* *Kirby.*

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dorred,* ppr. *dorring.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre;* appar. < *dor*[1], *dorr*[1], a beetle, in the same way as *hum, humbug,* hoax, < *hum,* buzz; but cf. Icel. *dāri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *dåre,* a fool, Dan. *bedaare* = Sw. *dåra,* befool, infatuate, delude: see *dare*[2]. The G. *thor,* MHG. *tōre, tōr,* is a different word, connected with E. *dizzy.*] To hoax; humbug; make a fool of; perplex.

> Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villaine *dors* me;
> He hath discovered all unto my wife.
> *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, iv.

> When we are so easily *dord* and amated with every sophisme, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth. *Hales,* Sermon on 2 Pet. iii. 16.

To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

> Here he comes, whistle; he this sport called *dorring the dott'rel?* *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *n.* [< *dor*[2], *dorr*[2], *v.*] 1. A trick; a practical joke.

> My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end
> My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir,
> What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,
> What a base breaking-off!
> *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

> Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himselfe. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A practical joker.

> This night's sport,
> Which our court-*dors* so heartily intend.
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

3. A fool. *Hawkins,* iii. 109 (in Halliwell).—**To give one the dor,** to make a fool of one.

> He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believed instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the dor.* *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-ą-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-ina.*] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinæ* and other forms.

Doradinæ (dor-ą-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

doradine (dor'ą-din), *a.* Of or relating to the *Doradinæ.*

Dorado (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *dorado* (< L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorar,* < LL. *deaurare,* gild: see *deaurate.*] 1. A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dolphin,* 2.

Doratraspida (dor-a-tas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), < *Doraspis* + *-ida.*] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Doraspis.* They have a simple spherical lattice-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Dorataspidæ.*

> The family *Doratraspida* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capsular lattice-shell.
> *Haeckel,* Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

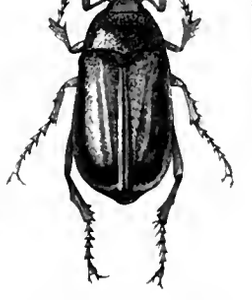
Doratraspidæ (dor-a-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doratraspis* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Doratraspida,* and the preferable form of the name.

Doratraspididæ (dor″a-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Doratraspidæ.*

Doratraspis (dor-a-tas'pis), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), < Gr. *δόρυ,* spear, + *ἀσπίς,* shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Doratraspida.*

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle (dôr'bē″tl), *n.* 1. Same as *dor*[1], 1.—2. Same as *dor*[1], 3, and *cockchafer,* 1.

dor-bug, dorr-bug (dôr'bug), *n.* 1. The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris.*—2. In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna,* of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca,* abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of *June-bug.* It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown color, with comparatively long, slender feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvæ or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.



Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*). (Line shows natural size.)

Dorcas (dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς,* a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), < *δέρκεσθαι,* perf. *δέδορκα,* see, look at. *Drake*[2] and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. *Ogilby,* 1836.

Dorcatherium (dôr-ka-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς,* a deer, + *θηρίον,* a wild beast.] A genus of fossil deer or *Cervidæ* of the Miocene period. *Kaup,* 1833.

Dorcopsis (dôr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς,* a gazel, + *ὄψις,* appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape antrorse, the tail

Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis luctuosa*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. luctuosa* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. muelleri* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

dore[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *door.*

dore[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dor*[1], retained in *dumbledore.*

doreet (dō-rē' or dō'rē), *n.* Same as *dory*[1].

Dorema (dō-rē'mą), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its product, gum ammoniac, < Gr. *δώρημα,* a gift, < *δωρεῖν,* give, present, < *δῶρον,* a gift, < *δι-δό-ναι,* give: see *donate.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum,* which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. Aucheri.*

dor-fly, dorr-fly (dôr'flī), *n.* Same as *dor*[1], 1.

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk (dôr'hâk), *n.* The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus.* Also *door-hawk.* [Local, Eng.]

> The *dor-hawk,* solitary bird,
> Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling.
> *Wordsworth,* The Waggoner, i.

doria (dō'ri-ä), *n.* A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

Dorian (dō'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dorius,* equiv. to *Doricus,* < Gr. *Δώριος, Δωρικός,* Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris,* Gr. *Δωρίς,* or to the Dorians. L. *Dores,* Gr. *Δωριεῖς,* eponym. *Δῶρος,* Dorus.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

> There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
> Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
> By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,
> Æolian charms and *Dorian* lyrick odes.
> *Milton,* P. R., iv. 257.

Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—**2.** A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Acheans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Dorick, Doricke;* = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. It. *Dorico,* < L. *Doricus,* < Gr. *Δωρικός,* < *Δωρίς,* Doris: see *Dorian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—**2.** Pertaining to the Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

> He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,
> With eager thought warbling his *Doric* lay.
> *Milton,* Lycidas, l. 189.

Doric cyma. See *cyma,* 1.—**Doric dialect.** See II.—**Doric mode.** See *mode.*—**Doric order,** in *arch.,* the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-

Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor- and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman *orders* is the *Doric,* which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 298.

II. *n.* The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dor'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Dorie* + *-ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricize (dor'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing.* [< *Dorie* + *-ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricise.*

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricized*, if the expression may be used.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 228.

Doridida, Doridæ (dō-rid'i-dē, dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under *Doris.*

doridoid (dor'i-doid), *a.* [< *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Doridida: as*, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidæ (dor-i-dop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis.* They are superficially like the *Doridida*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dor-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (*δωριδ-*), a knife (see *Doris*), + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidæ.*

Dorippe (dō-rip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (see *Doris*) + *ἵππος*, a horse.] The typical genus of

Mask-crab (*Dorippe sima*).

the family *Dorippidæ*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cancrisocial.

Dorippidæ (dō-rip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorippe* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomural decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe.*

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (also *δορίς*, appar. after *δόρυ*, a spear), a knife used at sacrifices, prop. a Dorian knife (sc. *κοπίς*, a knife), being prop. adj., *Δωρίς*, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian.*] The typical genus of the family *Doridida*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea.* *Argo* is a synonym.

Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

Dorism (dō'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δωρισμός*, speaking in Doric, < *δωρίζειν*, speak Doric: see *Dorize.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 427.

Dorize (dō'rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing.* [< Gr. *δωρίζειν*, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < *Δωρίς*, Doris: see *Dorian.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. *trans.* To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'laċh, -loċh), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < *dorn*, a fist (cf. dim. *dornan*, a small handful), + *luchd*, a burden, load.] **1.** A bundle; a knapsack.

These suppie fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs.* *J. Baillie*, Letters, I. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach.*
Scott, Waverley, II. 389.

Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the iock on her was come frae Doune. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 319.

3†. A quiver.

Swordes, tairgis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 357.

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dourlach*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), *v. i.* [< Icel. Norw. *dorma* = G. dial. *durmen*, slumber, doze, = F. *dormir* = Sp. *dormir*, *durmir* = Pg. *dormir* = It. *dormire*, sleep, < L. *dormire*, sleep. Cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν*, Skt. √ *drā*, sleep. See *dormant*, *dormer*, etc.] To slumber; doze. [North. Eng.]

dorm (dôrm), *n.* [< *dorm*, *v.*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 146.

dormancy (dôr'man-si), *n.* [< OF. *dormance*, < *dormant*, sleeping: see *dormant* and *-ancy.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries.
State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

dormant (dôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dormaunt*, sometimes *dormond*, *dormount*; < ME. *dormant*, *dormaunt*, stationary, < OF. *dormant*, F. *dormant* = Sp. *dormiente*, *durmiente* = Pg. *dormente* = It. *dormente*, *dormiente*, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sleeping; asleep. Hence —**2.** In *her.*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing.—**3.** Hibernating: said of certain animals.—**4.** In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

Lion Dormant.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

We espied
Some indications strong of *dormant* pride.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long *dormant* energies of Europe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, *dormant* till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*[1].—**Dormant execution,** a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor.—**Dormant partner,** in *com.*, a sleeping or special partner. See *partner.*—**Dormant tablet,** a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His *table dormant* in his halle alway
Stood redy covered al the longe day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 353.

The *tabull dormounte* withoutcn lette;
Ther at the cokwoides wer sette.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).

Dormant window†, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

II. *n.* **1.** A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond*, *dormant-tree.* Also *dormer.* *Halliwell.*—**2.** A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Dict.*

dormant-tree†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormart†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer.*

dormaunt†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormant.*

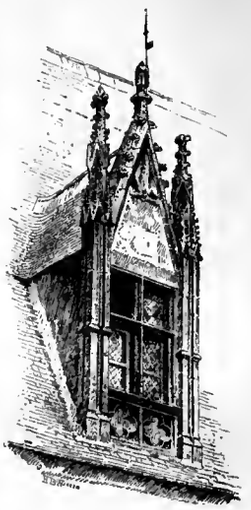
dormet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dorm.*

dormer (dôr'mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dormar*; < OF. *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor*, also *dormitor*, a sleeping-room, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room: see *dormitory.*] **1.** A sleeping-room; a dormitory.—**2.** [Short for *dormer-window.*] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.*—**3.** Same as *dormant*, 1. *Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr'mėrd), *a.* [< *dormer* + *-ed*[2].] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 112.

dormer-window (dôr'mėr-win'dō), *n.* [< *dormer*, 1, + *window*; so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.



Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur, Bourges, France; 15th century.

dormiat (dôr'mi-at), *n.* [L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, *n.* Plural of *dormouse.*

dormition (dôr-mish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *dormition*, *dormison*, F. *dormition* = Pr. *dormicio* = Sp. *dormicion* = It. *dormizione*, < L. *dormitio(n-)*, sleep, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitione* of the soul.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 295.

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition.*
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dormitif* = Sp. Pg. *dormitivo*, < NL. *dormitivus*, < L. *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. *n.* A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

dormitory (dôr'mi-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-riz). [= OF. *dormitor*, *dormitoir*, vernacularly *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor* (> E. *dormer*, q. v.), and *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour* (> E. *dorter*, q. v.) = Pr. *dormidor*, *dormitori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dormitorio*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, neut. of *dormitorius*, belonging to sleep, < *dormitor*, a sleeper, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **1.** A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically —(*a*) A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court
In *dormitories* ranged, row after row,
She saw the priests asleep.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, lxiv.

(*b*) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms.

2†. A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere ye garden) built a *dormitory* or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

dormond†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormount†, *a.* See *dormant.*

dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mīs). [< ME. *dormous*, spelled *dormows*, *dormowse* (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < *dorm*, slumber, + *mouse*: see *dorm* and *mouse.* Cf. MD. *slaep-*

ratte = G. *schlafratte* (lit. 'sleep-rat'), a dormouse.] A rodent of the family *Myoxidæ*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no cæcum. The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-mice* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are murine. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, shapely limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myoxus* proper is bushy and distichous throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Elionays* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 12 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus avellanarius*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the garden-dormouse or lerot (*Elionays nitela*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.

Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

> I would
> I were a *Dor-Mouse* for a hundred yeer,
> That I might sleep full twenty Lustres heer.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 33.

> He was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as *Dormise*.
> *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Dormouse phalangers. See *Dromicia*.—**Striped dormouse**, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. *Pennant*.

dorneck†, **dornex**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dornick*.

dornick (dôr'nik), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *dornik*, *dornique*, *dornock*, *dorneek*, *darnick*, and (as if pl.) *dornex*, *darnix*, etc. (cf. Icel. *dornikar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = F. *Tournai* = ML. *Turnacum*, *Tornacum*, Tournay), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] 1†. A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

> He fand his chalmer weill arrayit
> With *dornik* work on baird displayit.
> *Sir D. Lyndsay*, Squyer Meldrum, l. 884.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense *darnick*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Appar. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.]

dornix†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dornick*.

dornock (dôr'nok), *n.* See *dornick*.

doron† (dō'ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. δῶρον, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorema*, *donate*.] 1. A gift; a present.—2. As an ancient Greek unit of length, a handbreadth or palm.

Doronicum (dō-ron'i-kum), *n.* [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the arnica, natives of Europe and temperate Asia. *D. Caucasicum* and *D. Pardalianches* are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as *leopard's-bane*.

Dorosoma (dor-ō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + σῶμα, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*; gizzard-shad. *D. cepedianum* is the common gizzard- or hickory-shad or thread-herring of the United States. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

Dorosomatidæ (dor″ō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorosomidæ*.

Dorosomidæ (dor-ō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Dorosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Dorosoma*. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin deciduous scales, small head, and small mouth overarched by the blunt snout, with narrow, short maxillaries having each a single supplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called *gizzard-shads*. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [< D. *dorp* = LG. *dorp* = AS. and E. *thorp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A small village. [Rare.]

> No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
> But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, l. 1905.

dorr[1], *n.* See *dor*[1].

dorr[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *dor*[2].

dorriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dory*[1].

Dorrite (dôr'īt), *n.* [< *Dorr* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *U. S. hist.*, one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841–42, led by Thomas W. Dorr. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of Dorr as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

dorsa, *n.* Plural of *dorsum*.

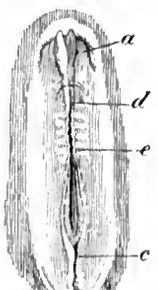
dorsabdominal (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly: specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal* axis; a *dorsabdominal* direction. Also *dorsiventral*, *dorsoventral*.—**Dorsabdominal symmetry**, a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite (dorsal and abdominal) sides of a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a dorsabdominal direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

dorsad (dôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ad*, toward.] In *anat.*, toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebræ; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as sinistrad: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

dorsadiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *dorsad* + *-i-form*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch and many other fishes. *Gill*.

dorsal (dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dorsal* = Sp. Pg. *dorsal* = It. *dorsale*, < ML. *dorsalis* (L. *dorsualis*), pertaining to the back, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1], *dorsum*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* muscles, nerves, etc. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal* aspect of the hand; the *dorsal* surface of the breast-bone; the *dorsal* artery of the penis.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—**Dorsal eyes**, in *zoöl.*, those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—**Dorsal fin**, in *ichthyol.*, the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates—that is, leptocardians, myzonts, selachians, true fishes, and cetaceans. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—**Dorsal laminæ**, in *embryol.*, longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a vertebrate embryo, and eventually uniting over it to convert it into the cerebrospinal canal: opposed to *ventral laminæ*, which similarly inclose the rest of the body.



Early Vertebrate Embryo of Chick.

a, cephalic end; *b*, caudal end; *c*, primitive groove; *d*, dorsal laminæ, closing over *c*; *e*, several protovertebræ.

A linear depression, the primitive groove, makes its appearance on the surface of the blastoderm, and the substance of the mesoblast along each side of this groove grows up, carrying with it the superjacent epiblast. Thus are produced the two *dorsal laminæ*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 12.

Dorsal muscles, in *human anat.*, those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—**Dorsal nerves**, those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebræ.—**Dorsal punctures**, in *entom.*, impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Carabidæ*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are not to be confounded with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—**Dorsal segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—**Dorsal surface**, in *entom.*, the upper surface of the whole insect, including the elytra if these are present.—**Dorsal suture**, in *bot.*, the outer suture or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the carpellary leaf.—**Dorsal vertebræ**, in *anat.*, those vertebræ which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ; thoracic vertebræ, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—**Dorsal vessel**, in *entom.*, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.

Side View of Human Thoracic or Dorsal Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s'*, neural spine; *d*, diapophysis or transverse process; *p*, facet for articulation of head of rib; *p'*, demi-facet for head of another rib; *s*, upper articular or oblique process, or prezygapophysis; *z*, lower do., or postzygapophysis.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a dorsal fin. *Pennant*.—2. In *anat.*, a dorsal vertebra.—3. *Eccles.* See the extract.

> The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "*dorsal*," and the two over the shoulders the "humerals."
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), *adv.* 1. In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—2. In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

> At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting *dorsally*.
> *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 12.

> *Dorsally* to the alimentary tract the cœlom is spacious.
> *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 636.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

> The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *dorsal* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

> The dorsal division of the cœlom has passed *dorsalwards*.
> *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 395.

dorsch (dôrsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *dorsch*, the haddock, < LG. *dorsch* = Icel. *thorskr* = Sw. Dan. *torsk*, a codfish, > E. *torsk*, q. v.] The young of the common cod.

dorse[1] (dôrs), *n.* [< OF. *dors*, *dos*, back (cf. *ders*, also dim. *derselet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), F. *dos* = Sp. Pg. It. *dorso*, < L. *dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML. the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. δειρή, δέρη, the neck, a ridge, δειράς, a ridge.] 1†. The back.

> He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*.
> *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorser*, *dorsel*, *dosser*.

> A *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.
> *Will of Sir R. Sutton*.

dorse[2] (dôrs), *n.* [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

dorsed (dôrst), *a.* [As *dorse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *aversant*.

dorsel† (dôr'sel), *n.* [< OF. *dorsal*, < ML. *dorsale*, tapestry, also called *dorsalicum*, *dorsuale*, *dorsile*, *dorserium*, *dorsarium*, *dorsorium* (> E. *dorser*, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) *dossale*, *dossuale*, and *dosserium* (> E. *dosser*, q. v.); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1], *dorsal*.] 1. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.—2. [OF. *dossal*.] A kind of woolen stuff.—3. Same as *dorser*, 2.

dorser† (dôr'sėr), *n.* [= Se. *dorsour*, < ME. *dorsour*, *dorsure*, *dorsere*, *dorcere*, < ML. *dorserium*, *dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > E. *dorsel*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dosser*, q. v.] 1. Same as *dorse*[1], 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—2. A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel*, *dosser*.

> She is turn'd,
> By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her
> Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i. 1.

> What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies?
> *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv.

Dorsibranchiata (dôr-si-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In Cuvier's system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order *Chætopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiæ on the back, whence the name.

dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dorsibranchiatus*, < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—2. Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol′ăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + **-cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *-cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventricumbent*, or prone.

dorsiduct (dôr′si-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

Dorsiduct the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 84.

dorsiferous (dôr-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *dorsigerous*. (*b*) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

dorsifixed (dôr′si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

dorsigerous (dôr-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

dorsigrade (dôr′si-grād), *a.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gradi*, walk.] In *zoöl.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), the side, + *-al.*] Same as *dorsolateral*.

dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar.*] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes′al), *a.* [< *dorsimeson* + *-al.*] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes′on), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + NL. *meson*, q. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

dorsiparous (dôr-sip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous.*] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsispinal (dôr-si-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.—**Dorsispinal vein**, in *human anat.*, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebræ.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven′tral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al.*] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *dorsabdominal*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *bifacial*, 2.

Also *dorsoventral*.

dorsiventrality (dôr″si-ven-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dorsiventral* + *-ity.*] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven′tral-i), *adv.* In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also *dorsoventrally*.

The girdle running *dorsoventrally*. *Science*, III. 324.

dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, superior and posterior in direction or position.

dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ**, equivocal vertebræ between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

dorso-epitrochlear (dôr″sō-ep-i-trok′lē-ăr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.

II. *n.* Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.

dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr″sō-ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-epitrochlearis* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *trochlea*, q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

dorsoflexion (dôr-sō-flek′shon), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *flexio*(*n-*), a bending: see *flexion.*] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal (dôr″sō-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *intestina*, intestine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen.*

dorsolateral (dôr-sō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsilateral*.—**Dorsolateral muscle** or **muscles**, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebræ, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebræ proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebræ being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebræ is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the *dorsolumbar region* depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an.*] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley.* [Rare.]

dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes′al), *a.* Same as *dorsimesal*.

dorso-orbicularis (dôr″sō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis palpebræ, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. πλευρά, the side, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsosseus (dôrs-os′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *dorsossei* (-ī). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous.*] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

dorsourt, *n.* See *dorser*.

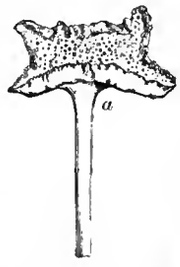
dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven′tral), *a.* **1.** Same as *dorsabdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the *dorsoventral* axis. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as *bifacial*.

dorsoventrally (dôr-sō-ven′tral-i), *adv.* Same as *dorsiventrally*.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after T. *Dorsten* (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all radical, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. Contrayerva is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasiliensis*, and some other species of Brazil.



Inflorescence of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*: *a*, receptacle covered with minute flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dorsulum (dôr′sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *dorsula* (-lä). [NL., dim of L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.

dorsum (dôr′sum), *n.*; pl. *dorsa* (-sä). [L., the back, a ridge: see *dorse*, *dorsal.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The back. (*b*) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade.—**2.** In *conch.*, the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward.—**3**†. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

Latissimus dorsi [NL.], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under *muscle*.—**Longissimus dorsi** [NL.], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

dorsumbonal (dôr-sum′bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *umbo*(*n-*), a boss, + *-al:* see *umbonal.*] In *zoöl.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*.

In Pholas dactylus we find a pair of umbonal plates, a *dorsumbonal* plate and a dorsal plate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 687.

dort (dôrt), *n.* [< ME. *dort* (in comp. *canker-dort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 288.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *dort*, *n.*] To become pettish; sulk.

dorter† (dôr′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *dorter*, *dortour*, *dortoure*, *dorture*, < OF. *dortor*, *dortour*, *dortcour*, *dortoir*, F. *dortoir*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer.*] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in oure *dortour*. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 147.

The Monckes he chaced here and there,
And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dorter* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

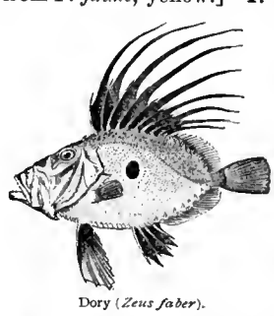
dorty (dôr′ti), *a.* [Sc.; < *dort* + *-y*[1]: see *dort*, *n.*] **1.** Pettish; prone to sulleuness; sulky.

Your well-aeen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 68.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

doruck (dō′ruk), *n.* A water-bottle used in modern Egypt.

dory[1] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < F. *dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from F. *jaune*, yellow.] **1.** A popular

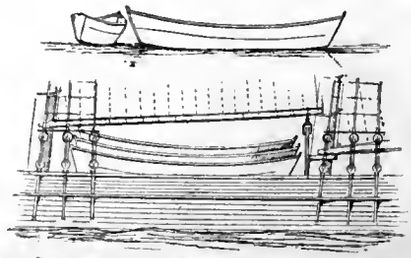


Dory (*Zeus faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus faber*, the type of the family *Zeidæ*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

dory[2] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner.

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

Doryfera (dō-rif′e-rä), *n.* Same as *Doryphora*, 2.

Dorylæmus (dôr-i-lē′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + λαιμός, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Enoplidæ*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

Dorylidæ (dō-ril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidæ* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

Dorylus (dor'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidæ*.

Doryphora (dō-rif'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορυφόρος*, bearing a spear or shaft, < *δόρυ*, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug*. (See cut under *beetle*.) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvæ of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. juncta* being pale. (*b*) A genus of *Lepidoptera*.—2. A genus of *Polygastrica*. Also *Doryfera*.

doryphorus (dō-rif'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *doryphori* (-rī). [< Gr. *δορυφόρος*, bearing a spear: see *Doryphora*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, and in *art* and *archæol.*, a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polycletus, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.

Doryphorus.—Copy after Polycletus. Museo Nazionale, Naples.

His [Kresilas's] statue of a *Doryphoros* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

Doryrhamphinæ (dor″i-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doryrhamphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syngnathidæ*, in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

Doryrhamphus (dor-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinæ*. *Kaup*, 1853.

dos à dos (dō' zä dō'). [F.: *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; *à*, to; *dos*, the back. Cf. *vis-à-vis*.] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* [< *dose* + *-age*.] 1. In *med.*, the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the *dosage*, and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 8.

Infinitesimal *dosage*, increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homœopathic platform.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 536.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The *dosage* varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the dosage] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. *De Colange*, I. 138.

dose (dōs), *n.* [= F. *dose* = Sp. *dósis* = Pg. *dose*, *dosis* = It. *dose*, *dosa* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dosis*, < NL. *dosis*, < Gr. *δόσις*, a giving, a portion prescribed, a dose of medicine, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses*. *Irving*.

Many circumstances influence the *doses* of medicine. Women require smaller *doses*, as a general principle, than men. *Dunglison*.

Hence—2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South*.

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They [Romanists] have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severities for the sowre and hardy, and a good *dose* of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

No paper . . . comes out without a *dose* of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 343.

James Mill constantly uses the expression *dose* of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second *dose* of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.*, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a *dose* of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage*, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the *dose* is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liqueur to a nicety, is employed.
De Colange, I. 138.

Black dose. Same as *black-draught*.

dose (dōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dosed*, ppr. *dosing*. [= F. *doser*; from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to *dose* out a bottle of jalap.—2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self opinioned physician, . . . who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem!
South, Sermons, I. 298.

3. In *wine-manuf.*, to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to.—**To dose with**, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to *dose* one *with* quack medicines, or *with* flattery; I *dosed* him *with* his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well *dosed* his weak head *with* wine, and his foolish heart *with* confidence and credulity. *South*, Works, I. xi.

doseh (dō'se), *n.* [Ar. *dose*, *dause*, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Moolid*.

The present sheykh of the Saadee'yeh refused, for several years, to perform the *Do'seh*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 201.

doseint, *n.* A Middle English form of *dozen*.

dosel, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossal*.

doser, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dosser*, 1.—2. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

doshalla (dō-shal'ä), *n.* [Hind. *doshāla*, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *shāl*, shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

dosimeter (dō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *dosis*, a dose, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute quantities of liquid; a drop-meter.

Dosinia (dō-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *dosin*, a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ia*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*. They have a large foot, united siphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus*, a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Right valve of *Dosinia exoleta*.

dosiology (dō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δόσις* (*δοσι-*, *δοσε-*), a dose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Same as *dosology*.

Dosithean (dō-sith'ē-ăn), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

dosology (dō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δόσις*, a dose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *dose* and *-ology*.] 1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses.—2. A treatise on dosing.

Also *dosiology*.

dosootee, *n.* See *doosootee*.

doss[1] (dos), *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. and Sc. Cf. *douse*[2] and *toss*.] 1. To attack with the horns; toss.—2. To pay: as, to *doss* down money.

doss[2] (dos), *n.* [E. dial.] A hassock.

dossal, dossel[1] (dos'al, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dosel*; = Sp. *dosel*, a canopy, = Pg. *docel*, *dorsel* = It. *dossello*, < OF. *dossel*, *dossiel*, *dousiel*, *dossal*, < ML. *dorsale* (also, accom. to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal*, *dorsel*, and *dorser*.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

dossel[2], *n.* See *dossil*.

dosser[1] (dos'ėr), *n.* [Written archaically *doser*; < ME. *dosser*, *dossour*, *dosur*, *doser*, *doeer*, < OF. *dossier*, *doussier*, *docier*, m., also *dossiere*, *dousiere*, f., F. *dossier* = It. *dossiere*, *dossiero*, < ML. *dorserium*, *dosserium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel*.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watz don abof the dece, on *doser* to henge,
Ther alle men for merwayl myzt on hit loke.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 478.

The cuphorde in his warde schalle go,
The *dosurs* cortines to henge in halle,
Thes offices nede do he schalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2†. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

There were *dosers* on the deis. *Warton*.

3†. Same as *dorser*, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . .
Swiche as men to these cages thwite
Or maken of these panyers,
Or elles hattes or *dossers*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

Some *dosser* of fish. *B. Jonson*.

You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me
The laying on myself; where now you are fain
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

4. In *her.*, same as *water-budget*.

dosser[2] (dos'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *doss*[2], a hassock (also, a mattress?), + *-er*[1].] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A *dosser* is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator*, No. 3059, p. 237.

doss-house (dos'hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny *doss-house* and the expensive Peabody or Waterlow building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 281.

dossière (dos-i-ār'), *n.* [OF. *dossiere*, *doussiere*, a curtain: see *dosser*[1].] In *armor*, a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansière in front.

dossil, dossel[2] (dos'il, -el), *n.* [< ME. *dosil*, *dosylle*, *doscile*, *doscle*, *dussel*, < OF. *dosil*, *douzil*, *dousil* = Pr. *dozil*, < ML. *docillus*, *ducillus*, *duciculus*, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, < L. *ducere*, lead, conduct: see *duct*.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hel caste away the *dosils*, that win orn [ran] abroad.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *surg.*, a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound.—5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil*.]

dost (dust). The second person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

dot[1] (dot), *n.* [< ME. **dot* (not found), < AS. *dott*, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

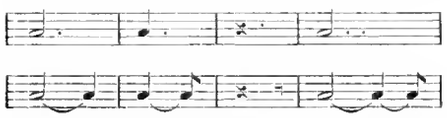
dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte*, *dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dott*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dottle;* also (< AS. *dott*) AS. *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

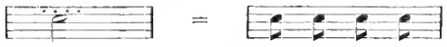
Specifically—(*a*) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka *dots* in women's dress-fabrics. (*b*) In *writing* and *printing*, a minute round spot serving—(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of *i* and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of ä, ȧ, a̤, etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The *dot* on the letter [i] came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(*c*) In *musical notation:* (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (*d*) In *embroidery*, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (*e*) In *plastering:* (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

dot[1] (dot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [< *dot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to *dot* an i; to *dot* a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a *dotted* line.
Cook, Voyages, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge gnarl'd olives shine.
M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were *dotted* leafy trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc.—**Dotted manner** (F. *manière criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the *dotted manner*.—**Dotted note** or **rest**, in *musical notation*, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*[1], *n.* (*c*) (1).—**Dotted stitch**. Same as *dot-stitch*.

II. *intrans.* To make dots or spots.—**To dot and carry**, or **carry one**, etc., in performing addition, as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular
As schoolboy's *dot and carry*.
Lowell, Origin of Didactic Poetry.

To dot and go one, to waddle. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dot[2] (dot), *n.* [< F. *dot* = Pr. *dot* = Sp. Pg. *dote* = It. *dote*, *dota*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dote*[2] (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower*[2].] In *mod. civil law*, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property. It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the *dot* of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 319.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *dotage;* < *dote*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anoon, and in his age
He goothe oute of his kynde into *dotage*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in *dotage* full depe dreuyn, by faith,
ffor the wille of a woman, & no whe ellis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9749.

Nay, but this *dotage* of our general's
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish *dotages* of such ignorant Barbarians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 254.

Sure, some *dotage*
Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning
To eloquence. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the *dotages* of Superstition.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

dotal (dō'tal), *a.* [< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotal* = It. *dotale*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

dotant† (dō'tant), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-ant*[1].] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the palsied intercession of such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

dotard (dō'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dottard;* < ME. *dotard;* < *dote*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And thoug this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Disputen of this deyte as *dotardes* schulden,
The more the matere is moved the [masedere hy] worthen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a *dotard*.
Macaulay, History.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. —**3.** An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or *dotards*, and not trees at their full height.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

II. *a.* **1.** Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung
But wakes a *dotard* smile.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Manie *dottarde* and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde, which are contynuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *Lansdowne MS.* (1613), 165.

dotardly (dō'tärd-li), *a.* [< *dotard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dotard; weak.

dotardy (dō'tär-di), *n.* [< *dotard* + *-y*[3].] The state of being a dotard.

dotation (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dotation* = Sp. *dotacion* = Pg. *dotação* = It. *dotazione*, < ML. *dotatio(n-)*, < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] **1.** The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—**2.** Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His *dotation* and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 160.

Sometimes these *dotations* were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

dotchin (doch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *toh*, take up in the hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver

Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

dote[1] (dōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *doat;* < ME. *dotien*, *doten*, dote (not in AS.), = OD. *doten*, dote, mope, D. *dutten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *dut*, a nap, sleep, dotage), = Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dott*, nodding, *dottr*, a nodder), = MHG. *tūzen*, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. *redoter*, F. *radoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol maken him *doten* anon ryght.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 430.

Wise men will deme it we *dote*,
But if we make ende of oure note.
York Plays, p. 305.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that *dotes* for elde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 125.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

When an old Woman begins to *doat*, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berlifitzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and *doting* old man.
Poe, Tales, I. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *dote on* a sweetheart; he *dotes upon* oysters.

Aholah . . . *doted on* her lovers, *on* the Assyrians.
Ezek. xxiii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less *doated upon* a Wife than he [Henry IV.]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and *dote*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II.† *trans.* To love to excess.

Why wilt thou *dote* thyself
Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Why, know love *doats* the fates,
Jove groanes beneath his waight.
Marston, Sophonisba, v. 1.

dote[1]† (dōt), *n.* [< ME. *dote;* < *dote*[1], *v.*] **1.** A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,
Thou *dote*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.
Boyd, Last Battell, p. 529.

dote[2]† (dōt), *n.* [< F. *dot*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2] and *dower*.] **1.** Same as *dot*[2].

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of *dote* nor douaire.
Wyatt, To Cromwell, April 12, 1540.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain *dotes* (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find those endowments in thy soul here. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

Cor. Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee,
With which thy brainless youth can equal me.
Men. The *dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove
Myself deserv's that choice, are onely love.
R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dote[2]† (dōt), *v. t.* [< F. *doter*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dow*[4].] To endow; give as endowment.

Mante kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres he erecting schooles, and *doting* revennues to their maintenance. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

doted† (dō'ted), *a.* [= Sc. *doited*, q. v.; < ME. *doted*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, dote: see *dote*[1].] 1. Stupid; foolish.

Senceless speach and *doted* ignorance.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees.
Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophesie (1604).

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow. *Bp. Howson*, Sermons, p. 33.

dotehead†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *head*.] A dotard.

And the *dotehead* was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 350.

dotel†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-el*; equiv. to *doter*.] A dotard. *Davies.*

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken *dotel* is a meet schoolmaster. *Pilkington*, Works, p. 586.

doter (dō'tėr), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *dotard* and *dotel*.] 1†. One whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.

What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. One who dotes; one who bestows excessive fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*.

Thus we see what fine conclusions these *doters upon* body (though accounted great masters of logic) made.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

doth (duth or dōth). The third person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

Dothidea (dō-thid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They grow on dead branches of trees. The species that grow on living plants, which were formerly classed in this genus, are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

Dothideaceæ (dō-thid-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead vegetable substances.

dothienenteritis (doth″i-en-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *δοθίην*, a small abscess, a boil, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (doth-i-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* Same as *dothienenteritis*.

doting (dō'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dote*[1], *v.*] 1. Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more *doting*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the *doting* recollections of age to overcome me.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her *doting* sire would call
His Maud the merriest of them all.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled *doating*.

dotingly (dō'ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled *doatingly*.

They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are *doatingly* fond of that scrap of Grecian knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Thus did those tender hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlots language.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

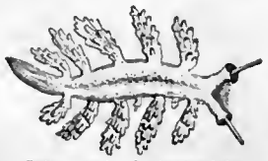
doting-piece† (dō'ting-pēs), *n.* [< *doting*, verbal n. of *dote*[1], *v.*, + *piece*.] A person or thing dotingly loved; a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your *doating-piece*." *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dō'tish), *a.* [< *dote*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their *dotish* foolishnesse. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dot'kin), *n.* Same as *doitkin*.



Doto coronata, about natural size.

Doto (dō'tō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δωτώ, the name of a Nereid, lit. giver, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Pinnotheridæ*.—2. A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendronotidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dotoidæ*. *D. coronata* is a small brilliantly spotted species.

dotoid (dō'toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Dotoidæ*.

Dotoidæ (dō-tō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doto* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doto*, containing sea-slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup-shaped cavities, and the branchiæ are papillose.

dot-punch (dot'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

dot-stitch (dot'stich), *n.* A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.

dottard (dot'ärd), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.

dotter (dot'ėr), *n.* A tool for making dots; specifically, a small instrument, made in various forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird's-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes [in bird's-eye maple] by dabbing with the *dotter*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

dotterel (dot'ėr-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dotterell*, *dottrel*, *dotrel*; < ME. *dotrelle*, a stupid or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotien*, *doten*, dote, be stupid: see *dote*[1].] 1. The popular name of a kind of plover, *Ægialites* or *Eudromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe and Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate re-

Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

gions in April and May, and again in September and October. The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces; the bill is an inch long; the general plumage is much variegated above; the belly is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allowing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Hence—2. A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.
B. He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions. *May*, Old Couple.

3†. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3: also used attributively.

Som old *dotterell* trees.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

To dor the dotterel†. See *dor*[2].

dotting-pen (dot'ing-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the surface over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with ink.

dottle (dot'l), *n.* [Also written *dottel*; < ME. *dottel*, *dotelle*, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. *dutle*, a plug), ult. < AS. *dott*, E. *dot*, a point, > *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up: see *dot*[1] and *dit*[1].] 1. A plug or tap of a vessel.—2. A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe *dottles*," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dot'rel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.

dot-wheel (dot'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in bookbinding and other leather-work, also a larger tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty (dō'ti), *a.* [< *dote*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *doted*, *dotard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be *doty* in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 8.

douane (dö-ån'), *n.* [< F. *douane*, customs duties, a custom-house, = Pr. *douana* = It. *dogana* for *doana* = ML. *duana*, < Sp. Pg. *aduana*, a duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. *duan*, obs. form of *divan*, divan), < Ar. *al*, the, + *dīwān*, a court of revenue, minister of revenue, council, divan, etc.: see *divan* and *dewan*. Hence the surname *Duane*.] A custom-house.

While the *Douane* remained here, no accident of that kind happened. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 491.

douar, dowar (dou'är), *n.* [< Ar. *daur*, a circle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vulgar crowded the ground, disposed in *douars*, or circles for penning cattle. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 418.

doub, *n.* See *doob*.

double (dub'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble*, *dobble*; < ME. *double*, *doble*, *dubble*, *duble* = D. *dubbel*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = LG. *dubbel*, *dobbel* = G. *doppel*, *doppelt*, a., = Dan. *dobbelt*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = Sw. *dubbel*, a., double, < OF. *double*, *doble*, *duble*, F. *double* = Pr. *doble* = Sp. *doblo*, now usually *doble* = Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio* (also Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, E. *duple*), < L. *duplus*, double, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to E. *full*: see *full*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a *double* leaf; a *double* chin.

So we grew together,
Like to a *double* cherry, seeming parted;
But yet a union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Hee seemes not one, but *double*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Let . . .
The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow!
Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a *double* office; to play a *double* part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the *double* capacity of teacher and representative.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

He [Clive] had to bear the *double* odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having *double* the capacity of another; a decoction of *double* strength; a *double* bed.

Take *double* money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me.
2 Kl. ii. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength: as, *double* ale; a *double* letter.

The haubreke was so stronge of *dubble* malle, and the squyer so full of prowesse, that he ne meved not for the stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good *double* beer, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

With flattering lips and with a *double* heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

You are too *double*
In your dissimulation. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a *double* tongue, and an ambiguous look, that about once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.
Steele, Lover, No. 7.

6. In *bot.*, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.—7. In *entom.*, geminate; being in pairs.—8. In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a *double* bassoon, a *double* open diapason stop, etc.—**Apparent double point.** See *apparent*.—**Cross double-claved**, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or having the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed**, in *her.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crosslet crossly*.—**Cross double-parted.** See *cross*[1].—**Cross double-parted fiory**, in *her.*, a cross fiory of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double portant**, in *her.*, same as *cross double* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Double action**, in *mech.*: (*a*) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (*b*) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action*, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See *double-acting*.—**Double algebra.** (*a*) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (*b*) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon**, a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle**, a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double bourdon**, the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *anc. pros.*, same as *diplasic class*. See *diplasic*.—**Double consonant**, a character representing two consonant-signs, as $x = ks$, Greek $\psi = ps$.—**Double contact**, contact at two points.—**Double crown**, an English printing-paper of the size 20 × 30 inches.—**Double-current working**, in *teleg.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver**, in *musical notation*, a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double gloster**, a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial**, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image**, the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe**, a Portuguese coin, the double Joannes, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

> The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore,
> And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the sea.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 × 38 inches.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole**, a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about $8: but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about $9.20.—**Double point** (NL. *punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot**, an English printing-paper of the size 17 × 25½ inches.—**Double question**, one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

> A *double question* standeth not in one woorde, but in two several sentences, as thus: Is the studie of Philosophie praise worthie, or is it not?
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Double rose. See *rose*.—**Double royal**, an American printing-paper of the size 26 × 40 inches.—**Double secant** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture.** See *sense*.—**Double shuffle.** See *shuffle*.—**Double sixes.** (*a*) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (*b*) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider.** See *slider*.—**Double spiral**, in *math.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent**, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane**, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent.** See *crescent*. (For other phrases, as *double bar, consciousness, function, relation, refraction*, etc., see the nouns.) [*Double* is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double*-headed, *double*-jointed.]

II. *n.* **1.** A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

> And whereas he saith the emperour had but for his part a *dobble*, as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those partes, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 353.

> If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. Ex. xxii. 7.

> In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

> It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the *double* will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

> When each *double* and disguise
> To baffle the pursuit he tries.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 2.

Hence—**3.** A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

> Often Lord Rothschild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the *doubles*, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

> I would now rip up . . .
> All their arch-villanies and all their *doubles*,
> Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

> No gloom that stately shape can hide,
> No change uncrown its brow; behold!
> Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,
> Earth has no *double* from its mould!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Birthday of Daniel Webster, Jan. 18, 1856.

> My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.
> *E. E. Hale*, My Double.

> It seemed as if her *double* had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

> The host of hay-cocks seemed to float
> With *doubles* in the water.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 10.

Hence—**6.** A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—**7.** A fold or plait; a doubling.

> Rolled up in sevenfold *double*. *Marston.*

8. *Milit.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).—**9.** In *music:* (*a*) A variation. (*b*) A repetition of words in a song. (*c*) [F.] A turn. (*d*) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (*e*) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (*f*) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandsire*.—**10.** A size of Tavistock roofslates, 13 × 16 inches.—**11.** *Eccles.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See *feast*, and *to double an antiphon*, under *double*, *v. t.*—**12.** In *short whist*, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.—**13.** *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles*, played by one on a side.—**14.** In *printing*, same as *doublet*.—**15.** *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—**To make a double**, in *shooting*, to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun.

double (dub′l), *adv.* [< *double*, *a.*] Twice; doubly.

> To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
> Is to do it *double*, *double* to be damn'd too.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

> None *Double* see like Men in Love. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 5.

Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.—**To carry double**, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

> His father, without any trouble,
> Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear,
> For his gelding had oft *carried double*.
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 345).

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness.

double (dub′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled*, ppr. *doubling*. [Early mod. E. also *dubble*; < ME. *doublen, doblen, dublen, dubblen*, < OF. *doubler, dobler*, F. *doubler* = Pr. Sp. *doblar* = Pg. *dobrar* = It. *doppiare* (cf. D. *dubbelen, ver-dubbelen* = G. *doppeln, ver-doppeln* = Dan. *for-doble* = Sw. *för-dubbla*, double, = MLG. *dobbelen, dubbelen* = Dan. *doble* = Sw. *dobbla*, gamble, play, with dice), < ML. *duplare*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* a task.

> As if eqnitie pretended were not iniquitie *doubled*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

> All his ills are made
> Less by your bearing part; his good is *doubled*
> By your communicating.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force *doubles* our own.

> *Doubling* all his master's vice of pride.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to *double* a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to *double* a blanket *lengthwise* or *crosswise*; to *double up* a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to *double over* a leaf in a book; to *double down* the corner of a page.

> Thou . . . shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

> He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces;
> And *doubled down* the useful places.
> *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

> There's a Page *doubled down* in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

> Then the old man
> Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands.
> *Tennyson*, Dora.

5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to *double* a stroke.

> The rebel king
> *Doubled* that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
> Likening his Maker to the grazed ox.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 485.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to *double* Cape Horn.

> Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

> John Gonsalez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him [the prince], resolved to *double* Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 97.

7. In *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—**Doubled glass.** See *glass*.—**To double an antiphon**, to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—**To double and twist**, to add (one thread) to another and twist (them) together.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

> 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles*.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

> *Doubling* and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

> But I began
> To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
> And *double* in and out the boles, and race
> By all the fountains. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

> He *doubled* to his work in a moment, and left the Cantab, who shortly afterwards gave up.
> *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 104.

4. *Milit.*, to march at the double-quick.—**5.** To play tricks; practise deception.

> *Om.* An 't please your honour——
> *Count F.* Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, diligence;
> You *double* with me, come.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

> What penalty and danger you accrue,
> If you be found to *double*. *Webster.*

To double upon. (*a*) *Naval*, to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet. (*b*) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

double-acting (dub′l-ak″ting), *a.* In *mech.*, acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-acting cylinder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

double-bank (dub′l-bank), *v. t.* To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub′l-bangkt, -bencht), *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—**2.** Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.—**Double-banked frigate.** See *frigate*.

double-banker (dub′l-bang′kėr), *n.* Same as *double-banked frigate* (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub′l-bar″eld), *a.* **1.** Having two barrels, as a gun.—**2.** Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

> This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

double-bass (dub′l-bās′), *n.* A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and introduced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* See *double-banked*.

double-biting (dub′l-bī″ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side: as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

double-bitt (dub′l-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub′l-bod″id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope.*—**Double-bodied signs,** in *astrol.*, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub′l-bres″ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough *double-breasted* waistcoat. *Dickens.*

double-breather (dub′l-brō″ŦHėr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina. Haeckel.*

double-brooded (dub′l-brö″ded), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub′l-ehärj′), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will *double-charge* thee with dignities. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

double-concave (dub′l-kon′kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave.*

double-cone (dub′l-kōn′), *a.* In *arch.*, consisting of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.

Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

double-convex (dub′l-kon′veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex.*

double-crown (dub′l-kroun′), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in England in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

Obverse. Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double-darken (dub′l-där″kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise
Such natures *double-darken* gloomy skies.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

double-dealer (dub′l-dē″lėr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a *double dealer.* *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub′l-dē″ling), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his *double-dealing.* *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign *double-dealing.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as *double-dealing* and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

double-decker (dub′l-dek′ėr), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-chambers.—5. A tenement-house having two families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.

double d'or (dö′bl dôr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub′l-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub′l-dīd), *p. a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub′l-dī″ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub′l-ē′gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or $20, or £4 2*s.* 2*d.* English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub′l-ejd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied,
"Is *double-edged*, and cuts on either side."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

double-ender (dub′l-en″dėr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Wateree," were carried [by a great sea-wave] nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner. *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dö′bl oṅ-toṅ′dr). [F. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre.* *Saturday Rev.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 87.

double-eyed (dub′l-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelie he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not so previlie but the Foxe him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is *double eyed.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

double-face (dub′l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

double-faced (dub′l-fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is double-mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.
Milton, S. A., l. 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and sincerity than to ——A damn'd *double-faced* fellow! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a double-minded man [Warwick]. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

double-facedness (dub′l-fā″sed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our *double-facedness* by sophistry. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 251.

double-first (dub′l-fėrst′), *n.* In Oxford University: (*a*) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 129.

(*b*) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub′l-flou″ėrd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub′l-fůt″ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

double-gear (dub′l-gēr′), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub′l-gild), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall *double gild* his treble guilt. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

double-handed (dub′l-han″ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2†. Double-dealing; deceitful. *Glanville.*

double-headed (dub′l-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads: as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—2. Supposed to have two heads: as, the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbæna).

double-header (dub′l-hed″ėr), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header.* *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub′l-härt″ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub′l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub′l-lok), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub′l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones.*

double-man (dub′l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first.*

double-manned (dub′l-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub′l-mē″ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

double-milled (dub′l-mild), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub′l-mīn″ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. i. 8.

double-mindedness (dub′l-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub′l-nā″ţūrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two of death. *Young*, Night Thoughts.

doubleness (dub′l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *doublenesse*; < *double* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with prolification, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Doubleness* is strongly inherited. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in oure dayes nis but covetise,
Doubleness and treasoun and envye,
Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in soudry wyse.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub′l-nos″trild), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina. Haeckel.*

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* *Milit.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.
The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *adv.* *Milit.*, in double-quick step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Milit.*, to march in double-quick step.

II. *trans.* *Milit.*, to cause to march in double-quick step: as, the colonel *double-quicked* them.

Berry *double-quicked* his men to the point, but was too late. *The Century*, XXXV. 962.

doubler[1] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< *double*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *dobbelaar* = ODan. *doblere* = Dan. *dobler*, gambler, gamester.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Bennet's *Doubler*, the latest is Holtz's machine.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—5. Same as *double-ripper*.—**Norremberg doubler**, a form of polariscope.

doubler[2] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *doubler*, *dobler*, *dobeler*, < OF. *doublier* (= Pr. *dobler*, *doblier*), a large plate, < *double*, double: see *double*, *a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minsheu.* [Now prov. Eng.]

And wisshed witterly with wille ful egre,
That dishes and *dobleres* bifor this ilke doctour,
Were molten led in his maw!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 81.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
A dysche other a *dobler*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1146.

double-ripper (dub'l-rip'ėr), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler*, *double-runner*, *bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity. *Newspaper*.

double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

double-runner (dub'l-run'ėr), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

double-shining (dub'l-shī'ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney*.

boudle-shot (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

double-snipe (dub'l-snīp'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

double-stop (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

double-stopping (dub'l-stop'ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.

Double-struck Coin of Chersonesus in Crete, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

double-struck (dub'l-struk), *a.* In *numis.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or inscription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* [< ME. *dublet*, *dobbelet*, *doblette*, *doplyt*, etc., < OF. *doublet*, m., also *doublette*, F. *doublet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doublier*; cf. *doublier*, *doublour*, lining for a garment), < *double*, double, + dim. *-et*.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
N. Grew, Museum.

The occurrence of *doublets*, or pairs of variant versions.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.

Specifically—(*a*) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *double*. (*b*) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word; one of two (or, by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. Doublets are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison*, *benediction*; *malison*, *malediction*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm*, *alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *church*, *kirk*; *lord*, *laird*, etc.). See *dimorphism*, 5. (*c*) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (*d*) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *doublets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(*a*) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 330.

(*b*) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic doublet*. The *Wollaston doublet* (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 23.

3†. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *doublets* still.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak? . . .
To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *doublets*.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or

1. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, having sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his *dublett* euery hoole.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

A silken *doublet*! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Whether matrons of the holy assembly
May lay their hair out, or wear *doublets*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

Doublet of defence or **fence**†, a brigandine.—**To dight one's doublet.** See *dight*.

double-time (dub'l-tim'), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *double-quick*.

double-tongue† (dub'l-tung'), *n.* [ME. *double-tonge*.] Duplicity; deceitfulness.

Now comith the sinne of *double tonge*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

double-tongue (dub'l-tung), *v. i.* In *music*, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.
1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), *a.* *Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower topsail yard-arms.

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), *n.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

doubletree (dub'l-trē), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), *n.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "*double-trouble*."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

double-worked (dub'l-wėrkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*. *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 100.

doubling (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *double*, *v.*] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (*b*) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (*c*) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl.* *Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare.]—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**Doubling of the bow.** See *bow*[3].

doubling (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; manœuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, absurd, and obscure.
Walpole, Letters, II. 484.

doubling-frame (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [< F. *doublon*, < Sp. *doblon* (= Pg. *dobrão* = It. *doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to $8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to $7.87. The current doubloon of Spain (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than $5.02.

Obverse. Reverse.

Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The old *double doubloon*, also called *doubloon onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The coinage of doubloons has ceased in Spain.

They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French ambassador] a box of *doubloons*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

For fools are *doubly* fools, endeav'ring to be wise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone,
We *doubly* feel ourselves alone.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.

doubt[1] (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout, doute* (the *b* being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten, dowten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, doubt, < OF. *douter, duter, doter*, later *doubter*, mod. F. *douter*, doubt, fear, = Pr. *duptar, doptar* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *duvidar* = It. *dottare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bi-*, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. δοιή, doubt; Skt. *dvaya*, twofold; Goth. *tweifls* = Dan. *tvivl* = Sw. *tvifvel* = G. *zweifel* = D. *twijfel*, doubt; AS. *tweó*, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubt*[1], *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitate, dubitation*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *dowten* comunly to whom men schulde restore the godes that thei have geten with wronge.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of chesse, seailes, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

He began to *doubt* of everything
Amidst that world of lies.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

2†. To be in fear; be afraid.

Tho *douteden* the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren.
Geburt Jesu, l. 515.

Who so *doutes* for her menace,
Have he never syght off Goddes face.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6733.

Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he *douted* meche of treson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

II. *trans.* 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse:
But that I *doubt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again,
E'en as I *doubt* not that fresh misery
I there shall gather as the days pass by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo *duteth* me to lite."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,
In my defence, have kill'd an officer.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his end also. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 206.

I *doubt* her affections are farther engaged than we imagine. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amaunt . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and thsn covered hym with his sheide, for sore he *douted* his heede, whereon was no more but the coyfe of mayle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

He is so deveted to his book,
As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.

4†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche *dut* he his dreme, & dred hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13834.

He so *douteth* Jhesu Crist, him ne failleth nezt.
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.

Philip . . .
Doughlye men *douten* for dreedful hee seemes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 167.

As soone as he ssugh the grete devell he lete renne to hym, for nethinge he hym *douted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

5†. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

doubt[1] (dout), *n.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute, dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, doubt, < OF. *doute, dute, dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte, dubte* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *duvida* = It. *dotta*, doubt; from the verb: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When I say that Descartes consecrated *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bonys were Petris and whether wer Paulis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77.

Give me leave to tell you, it would seem a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assaulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stont
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 47.

5†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The *dute* of deth is swithe stronge.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*. *Berners.*

In doubt, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang *in doubt* before thee.
Deut. xxviii. 66.

Methodic doubt, doubt feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian doubt respecting one's own existence.—**No doubt**, without question; certainly.—**Objective doubt**, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—**Subjective doubt**, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—**To hang in doubt, to make no doubt.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

doubt[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *redoubt*[2], q. v.] A redoubt. *Davies.*

Forward be all your hands,
Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,
Jove will go with us to their walls.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable, dutable*, < OF. **doutable*, later *doubtable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoubtable*, fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter, doter*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy citee is assayled
Thourgh knyghtis of thyn owne table,
God wote thi lordship is *doutable!*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6274.

Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement usen thei non there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.

doubtance†, *n.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutaunce, dotaunce*, < OF. *dotance, dutance* = Pr. *duptansa, doptansa* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, fear, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. *Chaucer.*

Eglentine, thys Kinges doughter fre,
Off Paynymes had gret fere and *doubtance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. *douted, duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2†. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

Domys the doghty, *doutid* in fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6350.

So sholde ye be the more dredde and *douted* thourgh euery londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To *doubted* Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

doubtedly† (dou'ted-li), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may haue double meaning, . . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholy our matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'tėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 67.

doubtful (dout'fûl), *a.* [< *doubt*[1] + *-ful*. The earlier adj. was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Wonter in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day
Of chill and slowly greening spring.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,
The white kine glimmer'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget
The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 280.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,
Before thou shalt inherit.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtfull* of their bad vsage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would haue warres with Opechankanough so long as he had any thing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 86.

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I came. *Milton*, S. A., l. 732.

8. In *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.=**Syn. 1.** Uncertain, undecided.—**2.** *Dubious, Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure, a.*); problematic, enigmatical.

doubtfully (dout'fûl-i), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speake or write *doubtfully*, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the amhiguous.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.
State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretel!
In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tints softly with each other blended,
Hues *doubtfully* begun and ended.
Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

doubtfulness (dout'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* bearing rule.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwaies there be one maner of words that goe before, and also one maner of wordes ende the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Logic, fol. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.

Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtingly (dou'ting-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtingly*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 176.

doubtless (dout'les), *a.* and *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *douteles*, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employ'd in building the pyramids. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

doubtous†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, *dotous*, < OF. *doutos*, *dotus*, F. *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, *duptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *duvidoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceine, or *doubtouse* and hard to vnderstande. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 457.

doubtously†, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, *doutusli*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*[2].] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the des, but *doutusli* after
He stared on his stepmoder stifli a while.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4338.

doubtsome†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. E. *doutsum*; < *doubt*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Anceps [L.]. . . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubtsome*. *Calepini*, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605).

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

douc (dök), *n.* [< F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (Sc. pron. dös), *a.* [Sc., also *dousc*; < ME. *douce*, < OF. F. *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] **1.**† Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Dines in deyntees lyued and in *douce* vye [life]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

There were some pretty Gallas, *douce*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 473.

douced† (dö'sed), *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (dös'li), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*[2].] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (dös'nes), *n.* **1.** Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.]—**2.**† Sweetness. *Davies*.

Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 166.

douceperet, *n.* See *douzepere*.

doucet†, *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME., < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, F. *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulcet*. II. *n.* **1.** ME. *doucctte*, *dowcette*, *dowcete*, a kind of pasty. **2.** ME. *doucet*, *doucctte*, *doucete*, < OF. *doucetie*, also called *doucine*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* floure!
Adieu, my lady of full gret valoure!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3898.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or *dowcettes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.
Dousette, a lytell flawne, dariolle. *Palsgrave*.

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .
That craftily begunne to pipe
Bothe in *doucet* and in riede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *dowcet*, *dowset*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

douceur (dö-sėr'), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douceur*, *dusör* = Sw. *dusör*, reward, < F. *douceur*, sweetness, a present, < OF. *douçor*, *dolçor*, *dulçor* (> ME. *dousour*) = Pr. *dolzor* = Sp. *dulzor* = Pg. *dulçor*, < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] **1.**† Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for ayngierly o hyr *dousour*,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chesterfield*.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3.† A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *douceurs*, in which you have a great share. *Lord Lyttelton* (1771), in Correspondence of David [Garrick, I. 440.

douche (dösh), *n.* [F., a douche, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < *docciare* = F. *doucher*, pour, < ML. **ductiare*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct. Cf. *conduit*[1], of the same ult. origin.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.—**2.** An instrument for administering such a jet. Douches are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.—**Douche filiforme.** Same as *aquapuncture*.

doucine (dö-sēn'), *n.* [F.] In *arch.*, a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

doucker (dö'kėr), *n.* Same as *ducker*.

dough (dō), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dou*, *dogh*, *dog*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *dāh*, dat. *dāge* = D. and LG. *deeg* = OHG. MHG. *teic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; < √ **dig*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form, = L. *fingere* (*fig-*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *fictile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. **θιχ* in *τείχος*, wall, = Skt. √ *dih*, stroke, smear.] **1.** A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barly *dough*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new *dow* many times. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3.† A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little Cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See *cake*[1].

dough (dō), *v. t.* [< *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is sevar máte (cebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing in*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

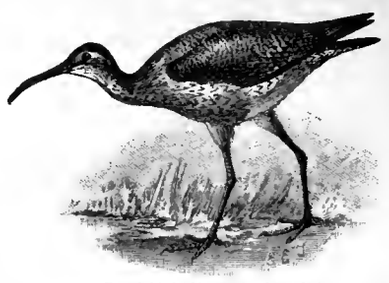
Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *dowbak'd*, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us, their politick lords and rulers, in a moment. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

dough-balls (dō'bâlz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the order *Florideæ*.

In its typical form Polysiphonia Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 171.

dough-bird (dō'bėrd), *n.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius*



Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

borealis, the smallest American species of the genus *Numenius*. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also *doe-bird*.

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. *Shore Birds*, p. 12.

dough-boy† (dō'boi), *n.* *Naut.*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

dough-brake (dō'brāk), *n.* A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet.

dougher† (dō'ėr), *n.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-er*[1].] A baker.

And moreoner, that all *Dowers* of the Cite, and suburbis of the same, grynd att the Cite-is myllis, and noo where els, as long as they mey have sufficiaunt grist. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface (dō'fās), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by eighteen northern *dough-faces*." *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

Fer any office, small or gret,
I couldn't ax with no face,
Without I'd ben, thru dry and wet,
Th' unrizzest kind o' *doughface*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*. Quoted in *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 497.

doughfaced (dō'fāst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfaceism (dō'fā″sizm), *n.* [< *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a doughface; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dō'i-nes), *n.* [< *doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slits in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces, each of the same weight. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

dough-kneaded (dō'nē″ded), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton*.

dough-kneader (dō'nē″dėr), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dō'mā″kėr), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the bakehouse, and is delivered into one of Pfleiderer's sifting-machines, in which,

by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minutes, and from this into the *dough-maker* or kneading-machine. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dō′nut), *n.* [Also dial. *donnot;* < *dough* + *nut.*] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or olykoeks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract.

Dough-nut-day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called dough-nuts, wherwith the youngsters are plentifully regaled. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

dough-raiser (dō′rā″zėr), *n.* A pan or hot-water bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influence of a gentle heat from the bath. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Also called *dough-trough.*

doughtꝑ, douthꝑ, *n.* [< ME. *dought, douthe, duthe, duzeth, dozeth,* < AS. *duguth, dugoth* (= OFries. *duged* = MLG. *ducht, doget, dogent,* LG. *dögt* = OHG. *tugundi, tugund, tugathi, tugad, tuged,* MHG. *tugende, tugent, tuget,* G. *tugend* = Icel. *dygdh* = Sw. *dygd* = Dan. *dyd*), excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; < *dugan*, be strong: see *dow*[1], and cf. *doughty.*] **1.** Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—**2.** Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day doubble on the dece watz the *douth* serued,
Fro the kyng watz cummen with knyȝtes in to the halle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 61.

dought (Sc. pron. duḥt). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dow*[1].

doughterꝑ, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *daughter.*

doughtily (dou′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *douhteli, doughtiliche,* etc.; < *doughty* + *-ly*[2].] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How *doghtely* he did that day with his hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou′ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *douhtynesse, duhtigness;* < *doughty* + *-ness.*] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend, dow*-ing, or *Dought-iness*), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

dough-trough (dō′trôf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser.*

doughty (dou′ti), *a.* [< ME. *doughty, douhty, dohty, duhti,* etc., < AS. *dohtig,* also umlauted *dyhtig,* strong, valiant, good, = MLG. *duchtig,* LG. *dügtig* = OHG. *tühtic,* MHG. G. *tüchtig* = Icel. *dygdhugr* = Sw. *dugtig* = Dan. *dygtig,* able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. *tuht,* strength, activity, < OHG. *tugan* = AS. *dugan,* etc., be strong, etc., E. *dow*[1], *do*[2]: see *dow*[1], *do*[2].] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroculus the proude, a prise mon of werre;
With Diomed, a *doughti* mon & dernist of houd,
A stronge man in stoure & stuernist in fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Full many *doughtie* knightes he in his dayes
Had doen to death, subdewde in equall frayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 26.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau revived again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 69.

But there is something solid and *doughty* in the man [Dryden] that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou′ti-han″ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you, and have fought
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been
Each man's like mine. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dō′i), *a.* [< *dough* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Douglas heart, ring. See *heart, ring.*

douk (dök), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doukar, *n.* A dialectal form of *ducker*, 3.

doulia (dö′li-ä), *n.* See *dulia.*

doulocracyꝑ (dö-lok′ra-si), *n.* See *dulocracy.*

doum-palm, *n.* See *doom-palm.*

doundaké, doundaké bark. See *bark*[2].

doup (doup), *n.* [Sc., also written *dowp, dolp;* appar. < Dan. **dup,* Sw. **dopp* in comp. Cf. Dan. *dupsko* = Sw. *doppsko* (*sko* = E. *shoe*), ferrule.] **1.** Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-*doup.*

The wight and doughty captains a'
Upo' their *doups* sat down.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the leashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "*doups*" fixed to a headle. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 193.

doupion, *n.* See *dupion.*

dour (dör), *a.* [Sc. form of *dure, a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* an' din.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these *dour*-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine. W. *Black*, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dö′rä), *n.* See *durra.*

douree (dö′rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

dourlach (dör′laḥ), *n.* See *dorlach.*

dourness (dör′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Scotch.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic *dourness*. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 309.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a *dourness*, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen. *The Nation*, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

douroucouli (dö-rö-kö′li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South

Douroucouli (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes.* Also written *durukuli.*

douse[1] (dous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused,* ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse,* formerly *douze, douce, dause,* etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dunsa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*duns*, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. *dunse*, thump. Cf. *douse*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . *douz'd* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 515.

The Captain gave me my bath, by *dousing* me with buckets from the house on deck. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

douse[2], **dowse**[2] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused, dowsed,* ppr. *dousing, dowsing.* [Cf. Sc. *douss, douce, doyce,* throw; *dusch,* rush, fall with a noise, < ME. *duschen, dusshen,* rush, fall; cf. Norw. *dusa*, break, cast down from, OD. *doesen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen, dusen*, strike, run against, East Fries. *dössen*, strike. See also *doss*[1] and *dust*[1], which appear to be connected.] **1.** To strike.

Dowse, to give a blow on the face, strike. *Bailey.*

2. *Naut.*, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they *daused* their topsailes, and desired the man of warre to come aboord them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we *doused* the skysails, but kept the weather studding-sails on her. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse[2] (dous), *n.* [Also written *dowse;* Sc. *douce, doyce, douss,* etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of him. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

douse[3] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused,* ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse;* perhaps a particular use of *douse*[2]. Usually taken as a corruption of *dout*[1], but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *dweȝscan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.]—**Douse the glim.** See *glim.*

douser (dou′sėr), *n.* [< *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dowser.*

dousing-chock (dou′sing-chok), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

dousing-rod (dou′sing-rod), *n.* [< *dousing*, ppr. of *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *rod.*] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the *dousing-rod* he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. *Caroline Fox*, Mem. Old Friends.

doutꝑ[1] (dout), *v. t.* [Contr. of *do out*, ME. *don ut*, i. e., put out: see *do*[1], and cf. *doff, don, dup.*] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze,
But that this folly *douts* it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

doutꝑ[2], *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutanceꝑ, *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubtance.*

doutꝑ, *v. t.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutelessꝑ, *a.* and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless.*

douthꝑ, *n.* See *dought.*

doutousꝑ, *a.* An earlier spelling of *doubtous.*

douzeperetꝑ, douceperetꝑ, *n.* [An archaism in Spenser; ME. *doseper, dosyper,* sing., developed from pl. *dozepers, duzeparis, duze pers, dosse pers,* etc., < OF. *doze* (*douze, duze,* etc.) *pers* (*pars*), mod. F. *les douze pairs*, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: *doze, douze,* mod. F. *douze,* < L. *duodecim*, twelve (see *duodecimal, dozen*); *per,* mod. F. *pair*, peer (see *peer*[1], *pair, par*).] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France, renowned in fiction.

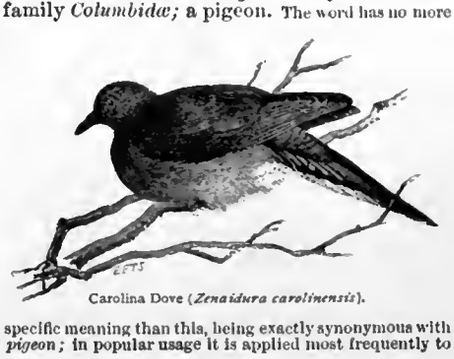
Inne Franse weren italle twelfe ifersn,
The Freinsce heo cleopeden *dusze pers* [var. *dosseperes*].
Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre,
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!
I ame the *dussepere* and duke he dubbede with his hondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

For to bryngе this warre to the more effectuall ende, he [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of ye which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords. *Fabyan*, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty *Doucepere*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 31.

dove[1] (duv), *n.* [= Sc. *doo, dow,* < ME. *dove, douve, duve,* < AS. **dūfe* = OS. *dūbha* = D. *duif* = LG. *duve* = OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *toube*, G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Sw. *duf'ra* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dūbō*, a dove, lit. a diver, < AS. *dūfan*, etc., E. *dive*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form **dūfe* is not recorded (but cf. *dūfe-doppa*, translating L. *pelicanus:* see under *divedapper, didapper*), the name *culfre*, E. *culver*[1], q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. < L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*[1].] **1.** Any bird of the family *Columbidæ;* a pigeon. The word has no more



Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon;* in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-*dove*, turtle-*dove*, stock-*dove*, ground-*dove*, quail-*dove*, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a *dove* upon him. Luke iii. 22.

Oft I heard the tender *dove*
In firry woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 203.

dove[2] (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.

dove[3] (dōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unrecorded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. *dofung*, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. *dover*, also *doven*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofna*, become dead or heavy (cf. *dofi*, torpor), = Sw. *domna*, become numb, *dofna*, numb; cf. Dan. *döve*, blunt, *bedöve*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dowf*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dove-color (duv'kul*′*or), *n.* In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

dove-cote (duv'kōt), *n.* [< ME. *dove-cote, dowe-cote* (cf. Sc. *dowcate*), < *dove* + *cote:* see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

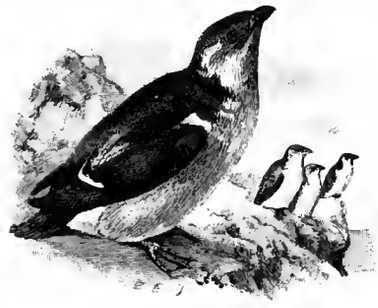
Like an eagle in a *dove-cote*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

dove-dock (duv'dok), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

dove-eyed (duv'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (duv'hous), *n.* A dove-cote. *Shak.*

dovekie (duv'ki), *n.* [Appar. < *dove*[1] + dim. *-kie.*] The sea-dove or little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidæ*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to



Dovekie (*Mergulus alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8½ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Alle*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three *dovekies*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 314.

dovelet (duv'let), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-let.*] A little dove; a young dove.

dove-like (duv'lik), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit
That guides it has the *dove-like* eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

doveling (duv'ling), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my *doveling*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dō'ven), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

dovening (dōv'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *doven*, *v.*] A slumber. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dove-plant (duv'plant), *n.* The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

dover (dō'vėr), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
An juste'a he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to *dover*.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

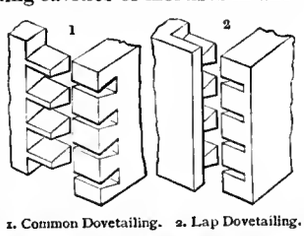
Dover's powder. See *powder*.

dove's-foot (duvz'fůt), *n.* 1. The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—2. The columbine.

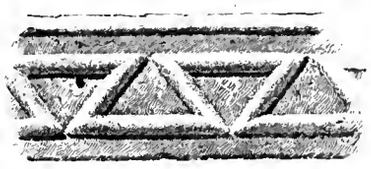
doveship (duv'ship), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ship.*] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our *dove-ship* approve itselfe in meeknesse of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.
Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitie of the Church.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *n.* [< *dove* + *tail*[1]. Cf. equiv. *culvertail.*] In *carp.*, a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongeat of all fasteninga or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitered. See also cut under *joint.*—**Dental-cut dovetail,** a dovetail having each part dented to fit into the spaces between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—**Dovetail-file, dovetail-hinge.** See *file, hinge.*—**Dovetail-joint,** in *anat.*, the suture or aerrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—**Dovetail-molding,** an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



1. Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing.



Dovetail-molding.—Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—**Dovetail-plates,** in *ship-building*, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern.*—**Dovetail-saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Secret dovetail,** a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *v. t.* [< *dovetail, n.*] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to *dovetail* the angles of a box.—2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one another, *dove-tailed* by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically *dove-tailed*, etc.
Burke, American Taxation.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it. *Brougham.*

dovetailed (duv'tāld), *a.* In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *ante*[2].

dove-wood (duv'wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.

dovish† (duv'ish), *a.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dove; innocent.

Contempte of thys worlde, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.
Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

dow[1] (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed, dought.* [< ME. *dowen, doghen, duzen, dugen*, pres. ind. *deh, deih, degh*, later *dowe, doghe*, pret. *dought, doughte, douhte, doht*, < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *deáh*, pl. *dugon*, pret. *dohte*) = OS. *dugan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *deugen* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dögen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen, tougen*, G. *taugen* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha, dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *daug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. *deáh*, Goth. *daug*, being orig. a pret. from a root **dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. τύχη, fortune, luck, τυγχάνειν, obtain. Hence *dought, doughty.* The word *dow*, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb *do*[1], was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do*[1] and *do*[2]. The difference well appears in the AS. line "*dō* ā thætte duge" ('do aye that dows,' i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do*[1] twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] 1†. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh [coffin], as hit *deh* halhe [saints] to donne [do, i. e., put].
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ze, . . . he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne *deih* forto habben. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was chowen,
That noȝt *dowed* bot the deth in the depe stremes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 374.

Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .
That neuer ne *dought* him day
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, ii. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickie's heart it grew sae great,
That ne'er a bit o't he *dought* to eat.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chiels that winna ding,
And *downa* be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire.
Burns, To Miss Ferrier.

4†. To be (well or ill); do. See *do*[2].

dow[2] (dou), *n.* [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough.*] 1. Dough.—2. A cake. [Prov. Eng.]

dow[3] (dou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *dove*[1].

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyis command. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

dow[4]† (dou), *v. t.* [< ME. *dowen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *douer, doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter:* see *dote*[2]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote*[2], *v.*, *dotation.* Cf. *endow.*] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and *dewid* he is also,
And hath possessiona and pluralites for pore menis sake.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 196.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I *dowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow[5], *n.* See *dhow.*

dowable† (dou'a-bl), *a.* [< AF. *dowable;* as *dow*[4] + *-able.*] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "*dowable* of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84.

dowager (dou'ā-jėr), *n.* [< OF. *douagiere* (ML. *doageria*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *douagier, douaigier, dowaigier*, adj., < *douage* (as if E. **dowage*), dower, < OF. *douer*, E. *dow*[4], endow: see *dow*[4], *dower*[2].] 1. In *law*, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This *dowager*, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she iaid her husband in the ground,
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene *Dowager* of Portyngall, without any dower.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

dowagerism (dou'ā-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *dowager* + *-ism.*] The rank or condition of a dowager.

dowaret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dower*[2].

dowar, *n.* See *douar.*

dowcet†, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowd[1] (doud), *a.* [E. dial., < Icel. *daudhr* = AS. *deád*, E. *dead:* see *dead.*] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]

dowd[2] (doud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dowdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *dowdy.*

dowdily (dou'di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor *dowdily* behind, the central movement of his age. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

dowdiness (dou'di-nes), *n.* [< *dowdy* + *-ness.*] The state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou'di), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *dawdy*, Sc. *dawdie*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. Appar. not connected with *dawdle*, idle, trifle: see *dawdle.*] I. *n.*; pl. *dowdies* (-diz).

A slatternly, slovenly, ill-dressed woman; a slattern, especially one who affects finery.

If she be never so fowlle a *dowde*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a *dowdy;* Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely *dowdy*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

II. *a.* Slovenly; ill-dressed; slatternly: applied to women.

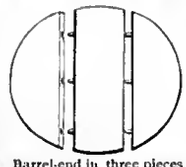
No huswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Pallas in her stockings blue,
Imposing, but a little *dowdy*.
O. W. Holmes, The First Fan.

dowdyish (dou'di-ish), *a.* [< *dowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. < F. *douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave), < ML. **ductillus* (?), dim. of *ductus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduit*[1], and cf. *dossil*. On the other hand, cf. G. *döbel* for **tübel*, < MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tupili*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.


Barrel-end in three pieces joined by Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook.

dowel (dou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [< *dowel*, *n.*] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowl*.

dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), *n.* A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), *n.* A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

dowel-pointer (dou'el-poin'tėr), *n.* A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily driven.

dower[1]†, *n.* See *dongher*.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dower*, *dowere*, *dowayre*, < AF. *dowere*, OF. *doaire*, F. *douaire* = Pr. *dotaire*, < ML. *dotarium* (also *doarium*, after OF.), dower, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2], *dotation*, *dow*[4], *endow*.] 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants *dower?*
He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, I. 3.

He wedded a wife of richest *dower*,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. In *law*, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his omission to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz., the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The *dower* of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe, very similar in general character, often designated as *doarium*, but differing considerably in detail.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife
With all the *dowers* of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent *dower*,
We feel that we are greater than we know.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv.

Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower.** See *assign*, *v.*—**Inchoate right of dower**, that anticipation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—**To assign dower.** See *assign*.—**To bar dower**, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dower*[2], *n.*] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you, . . .
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above;
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love. *Tennyson*, The Poet.

dower-house (dou'ėr-hous), *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

dowerless (dou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dower* + *-less*[1].] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasant's arms,
To guard your withered age from harms.
E. More, The Colt and the Farmer, Fable 12.

dowery† (dou'ėr-i), *n.* An obsolete form of *dowry*.

dowf (douf), *a.* [Se., also written *douf*, *dolf*, etc., < Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull, = E. *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dove*[3].] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson.*

They're [Italian lays] *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, *dowf* and dowie,
They're *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Dull; hollow: as, a *dowf* sound. *Jamieson.*

dowie (dou'i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scoteh.]

She manna put on the black, the black,
Nor yet the *dowie* brown.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the coil o' hay,
But *dowie, dowie*, was the maid
That follow'd the corpus' clay.
Clerk Saunders, II. 324.

dowitch (dou'ich), *n.* Same as *dowitcher*. [Local, U. S. (New York).]

dowitcher (dou'ich-ėr), *n.* [A corruption of G. *deutsch*, German (or D. *duitsch*, Dutch), *deutscher*, a German: see *Duteh.*] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus:* a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Duteh snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopaceus*, is known as the *long-billed*, *western*, or *white-tailed dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. Also *dowitch*, *dowitchee*.—**Bastard dowitcher** or **dowitch**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.

dowk, dowke (douk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. = Se. *dalk*, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = *dauch*, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = *daugh* = E. *dough*, q. v.] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny *dowk* and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adventures. *Sopwith*, Mining District of Alston Moor, p. 109.

dowl (doul), *n.* [Also written *dowle*, *doul*, prob. < OF. *douille*, *doille*, *doulle*, soft, something soft (> F. *douillet*, soft, downy, *douillette*, a wadded garment), F. dial. *douilles*, hairs, < L. *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile.*] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun.
Hist. of Man. Arts (1661).

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him. *De Quincey.*

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; said to be from *Doullens*, a town in the department of Somme, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlass*-smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington.

dowlet†, *a.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Dead; flat. *Halliwell.*

And loke ye gyue no persone noo *dowled* drynke, for it wyll breke ye scabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

dowless (dou'les), *a.* [Se., also *doless*, < *dow*[1], = *do*[2], + *-less.*] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gane down,
Along your howms be streekan
Their limms this day. *Picken*, Poems, p. 55.

dowly†, *adv.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Feebly; despairingly.

With fainttyng & feblenes he fell to the ground
All *dowly*, for dole, in a dede swone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13937.

down[1] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *dounc;* < ME. *down*, *doun*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, a hill, < AS. *dūn*, a hill, = OHG. *dūn*, a promontory, = Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. *dūne*, NFries. *düne* = MD. *duyne*, D. *duin* = MLG. *dune*, LG. *düne* (> G. *düne* = E. *dune*, dial. *dene* = F. *dune* = It. Sp. Pg. *duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. *dūn*, a hill, mount, fort, = W. *din*, a hill-fort (OCelt. **dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. *zūn*, G. *zaun* = OS. *tūn* = AS. *tūn* = Icel. *tūn*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = Gr. θίς (θιν-), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. *dhanus*, a sand-bank, *dhanvan*, beach, shore. Hence *down*[2], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *v.*] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbement [adornment] dere of *doun* & dalez,
Of wod & water & wlonk [beautiful] playnez,
Bylde in me blys, abated my balez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 121.

Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky.
Cowper, Retirement.

A traveller who has gained the brow
Of some aerial *down*. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray *down*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

[This word enters (as *Dun-*, *Don-*, *-down*, *-dan*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. Hence—3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd *down*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large
They feed upon.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. *pl.* Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of the remarkable district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called downs, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Marlborough Downs*. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called *the down*.—**The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coastline. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shallow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in *the Downs* the fleet was moored.
Gay, Black-eyed Susan.

down[2] (doun), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, doun, doune,* earlier *dune, dun,* down, abbr. of *adune, adun,* E. *adown,* < AS. *ādūn, ādūne,* also *of-dūne,* adv., down, orig. *of dūne,* i. e., from (the) hill: *of,* off, from; *dūne,* dat. of *dūn,* a hill: see *down*[1], *n.* Cf. *adown, adv.,* of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form.] **1.** In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down;* to run *down;* the temperature is *down* to zero.

And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that deacendethe *down* toward the grete See of Spayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

He's ta'en *down* the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 129.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

4. In *music*, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—**5.** From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—**6.** To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and then he would have. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down*.

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go *doun*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 529.

'Tis Hesperus — there he stands with glittering crown,
First admonition that the sun is *down!*
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down*.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Clenly with his clubb he crasschede *doune* at onez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

Pelleas . . .
Cast himself *down;* and . . . lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down;* to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo. Seynt Elyne byldyd a chirche ther, but yt ys *Downe*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

His [Shaftesbury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

Hence—**10.** Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd *down*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attaine that honor as to get them *downe*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 1.

12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down;* he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest *down?* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go, come, get, fall, kneel,* etc.) being omitted. (*a*) Used absolutely: as, *down!* dog, *down!*

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) Followed by *with*, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put, pull, take down*), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, *down with* the sail! *down with* it! *down with* tyranny!

Down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

14. On paper or in a book: with *write, jot, set, put,* or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy; doe ye *write* it *downe*,
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

Doesn't Mr. Fosbrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and *set* you *down* for a box for every new piece through the season? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—**Down east,** in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—**Down in the mouth.** See *mouth*.—**Down south,** in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—**Down to date.** See *date*[1].—**Down with the dust, down with the helm,** etc. See the nouns.—**To back down, bear down, bring down,** etc. See the verbs.—**To be down at heel.** See *heel*[1].—**To be down on one's luck,** to be in ill luck.—**To be down upon** or **on,** to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

Be kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Hepsy 'll *be down on* me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 180.

To come down on, to come down with. See *come*.—**To lay down,** figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to *lay down* a principle.—**To lay down the law,** to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down.** See *flag of distress*, under *flag*[2].—**Up and down.** See *up*.

down[2] (doun), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < *down, adv.* Cf. *adown, prep.,* of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] **1.** In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *downe* this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 39.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—**Down the country,** toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

down[2] (doun), *a.* and *n.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down*, upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2†. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials. *Fletcher*, Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—**Down beat,** in *music:* (*a*) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (*b*) The accent or pulse thus marked.—**Down bow,** in *violin-playing,* the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign ⊓.

II. *n.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. *F. R. Stockton*, The Dusantes, iii.

down[2] (doun), *v.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to go down. (*a*) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beanties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

(*b*) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,
Now lank and lean, with crest and courage *downd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

II. *intrans.* To go down. (*a*) To descend; sink; fall.

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

If we must *down*, let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, because ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 301.

(*b*) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not *down* with me; I dare not trust
This fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

down[3] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, downe, doun* = MLG. *dūne,* LG. *dune* (> G. *daune*), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), = Icel. *dūnn,* m., = Sw. Dan. *dun,* down. Prob. not connected with MD. *donse, donst,* down, flock, pollen, D. *dons,* down: see *dust.*] **1.** The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See *down-feather.*

He has laid her on a bed of *down*, his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *Down*, hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—**3.** The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with *doune*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
Must pike away the *downe* of alle the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable *down*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *floccus*.—**To drive down.** See *drive*.

downa (dou'nä). [Sc.—i. e., *dow na:* see *dow*[1]; *na* = E. *no, adv.,* not; cf. *canna*[3], *dinna*.] Cannot. See *dow*[1], 3. [Scotch.]

downbear (doun'bâr), *v. t.* [< *down*[2], *adv.,* + *bear*[1].] To bear down; depress.

down-beard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye strong ones.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 4.

down-by (doun'bī), *adv.* [< *down*[2], *adv.,* + *by, adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

downcast (doun'kâst), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 144.

Hence—**2.** Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

Downcast he [Lessing] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 315.

3. In *mining,* descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast current,* and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast shaft.*

II. *n.* **1.** A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

I saw the respectful *Downcast* of his Eyes, when you catcht him gazing at you during the Musick.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. In *mining,* the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

downcastness (doun'kâst-nes), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer.
D. M. Moir.

downcome (doun'kum), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *come*.] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sall William Wallace see,
Wi' the *down-come* of Robin Hood.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 242).

When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine bee not like the sudden *down-come* of a Towre, the Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

down-draft, down-draught (doun'drâft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a *down-draft* on me. [Scotch pron. dön'-dracht.]

downdraw (doun'drâ), *n.* Same as *down-draft*.

down-east (doun'ēst'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a *down-east* farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'ēs'tėr), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]

downed (dound), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}; = Dan. *dunet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply *downed*. *Young*.

downfall (doun'fâl), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *fall*.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the *downfall* of a stream.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

2†. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or *downfalls*. *Holland*.

3†. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosso [It.], a deepe, hollowe, vgly or dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or *downfall*. *Florio*.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the *downfall* of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my *downfall*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

'Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals [hippopotamuses] is by means of a trap known as the *downfall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 856.

downfallen (doun'fâ$^{\prime}$ln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'fe$_{\text{TH}}^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous structure throughout; a plumule. See *plumule*.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

downgrowth (doun'grōth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesoblast in this region.
Micros. Science, XXVII. 352.

down-gyved† (doun'jīvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ancle.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

downhaul (doun'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the *downhaul* over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See *peak*.

downhearted (doun'här$^{\prime}$ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'. *Galt*.

downhill (doun'hil), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *prep.*, + *hill*^{1}.] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

downiness (dou'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Downingia (dou-nin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. *Downing*, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815–52).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), *n.* [< *down*^{1} + *land*. Cf. AS. *dūnland*, hilly land, < *dūn*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-less*.] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd
Their ensigns in the *downless* rosy faces
Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his *downless* cheek eclipsed the graybeards. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 621.

downlooked (doun'lůkt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 489.

downlying (doun'lī-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Sc.] **I.** *n.* 1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the *downlying*.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *pour*.] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect *downpour*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright (doun'rīt), *adv.* [< ME. *downright, dounright, dounryht*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounrightes*, earliest form *dunriht, dunrihte*, < *dun*, down, + *rihte*, adv., right, straight: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *right, adv.* Cf. *upright*.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
That it goo nought *douneright* a stalke alloone,
But sprede aboue.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is *downright* mad.

God gaf the dom hymselue,
That Adam and Eue and hus issne alle
Sholden deye *doun-ryht* and dwelle in peyne euere,
Yf thei touchede the treo and of the frut eten.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.

He is a *downright* witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot*.

downright (doun'rīt), *a.* [< *downright, adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky
Far-rolling ere the *downright* lightnings glare.
Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your *downright* captain still,
I'll live and serve you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.
Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is *downright* folly. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

None could enter into life but those that were in *downright* earnest. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

downrightness (doun'rīt-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, *downrightness*? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A *downrush* of comparatively cool vapours.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The *downrushes* of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. *Stokes*, Light, p. 238.

downset (doun'set), *a.* In *her.*, removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend *downset* is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—**Double downset**, in *her.*, having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shār), *n.* In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs.

downsitting (doun'sit$^{\prime}$ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *adv.*, + *-some*.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty *downsome*.
F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii.

down-stairs (doun'stārz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is *down-stairs*.

down-stairs (doun'stārz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the *down-stairs* rooms.

downsteepy† (doun'stē$^{\prime}$pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* With or in the direction of the current of a stream.

downtake (doun'tāk), *n.* In *engin.*, an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* In *mining*, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-tree (doun'trē), *n.* The *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod$^{\prime}$n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

downward, downwards (doun'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *dounward, dunward, dunward*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounwardes*, late AS. *ādūneweard*, < *ādūne*, adown, down, + *-weard*, -ward: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *-ward*.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And *downwards* with diffusive good descends.
Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways *downward* to her belt.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; to trace successive generations *downward* from the earliest records.

A ring the county wears,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hathe Lordschipe aboven alle Bestes: therfore make thei the halfendel of Ydole of a man upwardes, and the tother half of an Ox *dounwardes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And *downward* fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

downward (doun'wärd), *a.* [< *downward, adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the *downward* course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With *downward* feree,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden*.

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The *downward* slope to death.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the *downward* course of a river; a *downward* tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the *downward* stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wärd-li), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or *downwardly*. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See *downward*.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [< *down*[3] + *weed*[1].] An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 86.

downy[1] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having downs; containing downs. *Davies*.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the *downy* part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy[2] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[3] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *dunig*.] **1.** Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her *downy* cygnets save.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, *downy* plumage.

There lies a *downy* feather. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Methinks I see the Midnight God appear,
In all his *downy* Pomp array'd,
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow press'd;
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 19.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a *downy* cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowery*; < ME. *dowrye, dowrie, dowerie*, extended form of *dower*, q. v.] **1.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See *dower*[2] and *dot*[2].

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her, but such another jest.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Cain's Line possest sinne as an heritage;
Seth's, as a *dowry* got by mariage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots *Dowry* was not paid her in France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

To his dear tent I'd fly, . . .
There tell my quality, confess my flame,
And grant him any *dowry* that he'd name.
Croxall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisedome and with chastitie,
And all the *dowries* of a noble mind.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his *dowry* and estate. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

dowse[1], *v.* See *douse*[1].

dowse[2], *v.* and *n.* See *douse*[2].

dowser, *n.* See *douser*.

dowset†, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowst† (doust), *n.* [See *dust*[2], *douse*[2].] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*.
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

dowtt, dowtet, *n.* Middle English forms of *doubt*[1].

dowvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dove*[1]. *Chaucer*.

doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *doxology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper*.

doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, ppr. *doxologizing*. [< Gr. δοξολογ-εῖν, give glory to, + E. *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled *doxologise*. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jiz). [= F. *doxologie* = Pg. It. *doxologia*; < ML. *doxologia*, < Gr. δοξολογία, a praising, < δοξολόγος, giving or uttering praise, < δόξα, glory, honor, repute, < δοκεῖν, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great doxology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Seraphic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Halleluiahs (see Rev. xix. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express *doxology* or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . united three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

doxy (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Also formerly *doxie, doccy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if < D. **doketje*, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *dokke* = East Fries. *dok, dokke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *doktje*, a small bundle, dim. of *dok*, LG. *dokke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dok*, a doll: see under *dock*[2]. Cf. *duck*[3], from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that?
M. His wench. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The beggar has no relish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yaṅ'), *n.* [F., a dean: see *dean*[2].] A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the *doyen* of all Shakespearians, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, asking his opinion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 264.

doyley, *n.* See *doily*.

doylt, *a.* See *doilt*.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .
Twins mony a poor, *doylt*, drucken hash,
O' half his days.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doz. A common abbreviation of *dozen*.

doze (dōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dozed*, ppr. *dozing*. [Prob. < Icel. *dūsa*, doze (cf. *dūs*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm), = Sw. dial. *dusa*, doze, slumber, = Dan. *döse*, doze, mope; cf. *dös*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dūrr*, a nap, *dūra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *dizzy*: see *dizzy*, and words there cited. Connection with *daze* is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Before I *dozed* off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to *doze* over a book.

The poppied sails *doze* on the yard.
Lowell, Appledore.

How can the Pope *doze* on in decency?
He needs must wake up also, speak his word.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 67.

=Syn. *Drowse, Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to *doze* away one's time.

Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work. *Pepys*.

doze (dōz), *n.* [< *doze*, *v. i.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning *doze* at most. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 15.

To bed, where half in *doze* I seem'd
To float about. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dosen, dozein, dosein, dozan*, < ME. *dozeyn, dozeyne, doseyn, dosain*, etc. (= D. *dozijn* = MHG. *duczend*, MG. *tusin, tossin*, G. *dutzend* = Dan. *dusin* = Sw. *dussin* = Russ. *duizhina*, a dozen), < OF. *dozaine, douzaine, dosaine, dozeine, dozeyne*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (F. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzena* = Sp. *docena* = Pg. *duzia* = It. *dozzina*, a dozen), prop. fem. of *dozain, douzain, douzin, dosin*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-ain*, E. *-an, -en*, < L. *-anus*), < *doze, douze*, F. *douze* = Pr. *dotze* = Sp. *doce* = Pg. *doze* = It. *dodici*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] **1.** A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with or without *of*: as, a *dozen* eggs, or a *dozen of* eggs; twelve *dozen* pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, *dozen* is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a *dozen* things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz*.

I bought you a *dozen of* shirts to your back.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls,
A *dozen* angry models jetted steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, a municipal district consisting originally of twelve families or householders. Compare *tithing, riding*[2], *hundred*. [In this sense only historical, and usually spelled *dozein*.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a *Dozein* is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another *Dozein*. Vide 15 Eliz. Dyer, 322 a.
Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their *Dozein*, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first *Dozein*, the second, the second *Dozein*, the third, the third *Dozein*. *Richard Godfrey's Case* (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 18 E. 2, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the *Dozeins* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

Bakers' dozen. See *baker*.—**Long dozen, devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).

dozened (dō'znd), *a.* [As *doze* + *-en* + *-ed*[2].] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozeiner, doziner, dosiner*, etc., < ME. *dozinier, dozenier*, < OF. (AF.) *dozenier*, < *dozaine*, a dozen: see *dozen*. The word appears to have become confused with *decenner, deciner*, etc.: see *decenner*.] **1†.** One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—**2.** A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozeners*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1926.

dozenth (duz'nth), *a.* [< *dozen* + *-th*.] Twelfth. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dozer (dō'zėr), *n.* One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life. *J. Baillie*.

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless *dozer*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

dozinert†, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

doziness (dō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *dozy* + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke*.

dozy (dō'zi), *a.* [< *doze* + *-y*[1].] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head essays to raise.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii.

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

D. R. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab[1] (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. < Ir. *drabog* = Gael. *drabag*, a slut, slattern, cf. Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a slovenly man, < Ir. *drab*, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. *drabh*, draff, the grains of malt, whence Gael. *drabhag*, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *draff*, q. v.] **1.** A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slut, [F.] vilotiere. *Palsgrave*.

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs*, with mercenary tears.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab[1] (drab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, ppr. *drabbing*. [< *drab*[1], *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in 'a company freely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn.

drab[2] (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed cloth †) of F. *drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—**2.** A yellowish-gray tint.

II. *a.* Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab[3] (drab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Draba (drā′bạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράβη*, a plant, *Lepidium Draba.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often cespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 100 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which 30 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, also introduced into some parts of the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

drabber† (drab′ėr), *n.* [< *drab*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keeps company with drabs.

I well know him
For a most insatiate *drabber.*
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab′ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. < F. *drap*, cloth; cf. *drab*[2].] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley in England.

drabbing (drab′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drab*[1], *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpots, or drabs.

Which of all the virtues
(But drunkenness, and *drabbing*, thy two morals)
Have not I reach'd?
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

drabbish[1] (drab′ish), *a.* [< *drab*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

I markte the *drabbishe* sorcerers,
And harde their dismall spell.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 8.

drabbish[2] (drab′ish), *a.* [< *drab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, ppr. *drabbling.* [< ME. *drabelen, drablen*, also *dravelen* (and in comp. *bedrabelen, bidravelen*, bedrabble), slabber, soil, drabble, = LG. *drabbeln*, slaver, dribble, = Dan. *dræve*, twaddle, drivel. Another form of *drivel*[1] and *dribble*[2]. Prob. ult. connected with *drab*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to *drabble* a gown or a cloak.

II. *intrans.* To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

drabble (drab′l), *n.* [< *drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

He thought some Presbyterian rabble
In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
Or some fierce Methodistic *drabble.*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab′lėr), *n.* [Also written *drabler*; appar. < *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

And took our *drablers* from our bonnets straight,
And severed our bonnets from the courses.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

drabbletail† (drab′l-tāl), *n.* A slattern.

Dracæna (drā-sē′nạ), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; < LL. *dracæna*, a she-dragon, < Gr. *δράκαινα*, fem. of *δράκων*, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on account of their foliage and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Cordyline*. The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. Draco*, of the Canary Islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Orotava, on Teneriffe, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 79 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402.

Dragon-tree (*Dracæna Draco*).

dracanth, *n.* [See *dragagant*, *tragacanth.*] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth.*

drachm (dram), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *dram.*

drachma (drak′mạ), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ*, *drachmas* (-mē, -mạz). [L., also rarely *drachuma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, dial. *δαρχμή*, *δάρχμα*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. *δράγμα*, a handful, a sheaf, *δράξ*, a handful, a measure so called, < *δράσσεσθαι* (√ **δρακ*), grasp, take by handfuls. The E. forms are *drachm*, *dram*: see *dram.*] 1. The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Æginetic system weighed 97 grains; of the Græco-Asiatic, 56 grains; of the Rhodian, 60 grains; of the Babylonic, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 88 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.

Obverse. Reverse.

Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for *drachmas.* *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

There's a *drachm* to purchase gingerbread for thy muse.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 *drachmas*, and a slave bearing arms for 500.
Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—3. A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *dram.*

dracina, dracine (dra-sī′nạ, drā′sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, < L. *draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconin.*

Draco (drā′kō), *n.* [L. *draco* (*dracon-*), < Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake*[2].] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—2. [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A genus of old-world acrodont lizards, of the family *Agamidæ*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sef′ạ-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράκων*, a dragon, + *κεφαλή*, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 30 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species indigenous to North America. It is very nearly related to *Nepeta.* A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. *D. Canariense* has been called sweet balm or balm of Gilead. A common name for plants of the genus is *dragon's-head.*

Draconian (drā-kō′ni-ạn), *a.* Same as *Draconic.*

Refraining from all *Draconian* legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 206.

Draconic (drā-kon′ik), *a.* [< L. *Draco*(*n-*), < Gr. Δράκων (Δρακοντ-), a person's name, < *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco*, *dragon.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—2. Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.—3. Relating to the constellation Draco.

Draconically (drā-kon′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

draconin (drak′ō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina.*

Draconinæ (drak-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under *dragon.*

draconitest, *n.* [< L. *draco*(*n-*), a dragon, + *-ites.*] A dragon-stone.

Haue in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a *Draconites*, which you shall beare for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak-ō-nit′ik), *a.* Same as *draconitic.*

Draconoidea (drak-ō-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-oidea.*] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidæ.*

dracontiasis (drak-on-tī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon, + *-ιασις*: see *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Dracunculus*, 3.

dracontic (drā-kon′tik), *a.* [< NL. **draconticus*, < Gr. as if **δρακοντικός*, < *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon; the *dragon's head*, L. *caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's head and tail*). Also *draconitic.*—**Dracontic month**, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 2½ hours shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

dracontine (drā-kon′tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon, + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracontium (drā-kon′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind, < *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon."] 1. A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the order. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fetid flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus* (sometimes called *Dracontium fœtidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drā-kun′kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *draco*(*n-*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco*, *dragon.*] 1. An herbaceous genus of the natural order *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canary islands. The green dragon, *D. vulgaris*, with pedately divided leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

2. [*l. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus.*—3. A genus of worms. *D.* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabits in its larval condition certain small crustaceans (*cyclops*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

dradt. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *dread.*

dradge (draj), *n.* Same as *dredge*[2].

draff (dràf), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft*, *draught*; < ME. *draf*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = D. *draf*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab*, *drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber*, *träber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draf*, draff, husks, = Sw. *draf*, grains, = Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *drabh* = Gael. *drabh*, draff, refuse. Perhaps connected with *drab*[1], q. v.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains.*

Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating *draffe.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating *draff* and husks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

No, give them grains their fill,
Husks, *draff* to drink and swill.
B. Jonson, Ode to Himself.

Nothing-worth,
Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt.
Tennyson, The Epic.

draffish† (dràf′ish), *a.* [< *draff* + *-ish*[1].] Like draff; draffy; worthless.

The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with auch other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist.
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 97 b.

drafflesacked† (draf′l-sakt), *a.* Filled with draff. *Becon*, Works, II. 591 (Parker Soc.), noted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302.

draff-sack†, *n.* [< ME. *draf-sak*; < *draff* + *sack*[1].] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

I lye as a *draf-sak* in my bed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286.

draffy (drȧf'i), *a.* [< *draff* + *-y*[1]. Cf. equiv. *drafty*[2], *draughty*[2].] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousie,
I acorn thee, and contemn thee.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (drȧft), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. drächt) to *draft* (pron. dräft, drȧft), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *drought*, *drait*: see *drought*[2], *drait*), < ME. *draught*, *draught*, *drauht*, *draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drawte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draght*, *dracht*, D. *dragt* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *traht*, G. *tracht*, a load, = Icel. *drättr*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *drækt*, Sw. *drägt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, draft; with formative *-t*, < AS. *dragan*, draw, drag: see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*[1], *draught*[1], although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there
A large *draught* up to his eare
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde
He gave. *Chaucer's Dream*, l. 787.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So doth the fisher consider the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.
Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—3. The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, ale on *draught*.

Drawte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] Idem est [sc. quod *haustus*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthens.
MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fischeres sold a *draught* of fishes with the nettis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken. Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *drafts* in silk-combing.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the *draught* forbore. *Trench*, Harmosan.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalle have drynke, . . .
Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised].
Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone for a *draught*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

My purpose is to drink my morning's *draught* at the Thatched House. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Prepare a sleeping *Draught*, to seal his Eyes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

8†. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves *draught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled, for which there were fresh *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall*.

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—12. The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand, of foretelling the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer; a bill of exchange; particularly, an inland bill of exchange. Drafts are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. Drafts are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *dft*.

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.
A. Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught*.

Fro thens a *Bowe drawghte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where seynt James and Zacharie the Prophete weren buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a *draght* & a dyn made,
Gedrit all his gynge and his grounde held.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

He wente and com in soche maner till thei be come nygh the wode, with-ynne a *bowe draught* where the kynge and his thre bretheren were. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The draft of a chimney depends, apart from the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aërial columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (*a*) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (*b*) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*).

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From *draughts* of balmy air.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

A *draft* of air came up the staircase and rattled the latch of Philip's room. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 207.

16†. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draght* he was chekmate. *MS. in Halliwell*.

Of the progression and *draughtes* of the forsayde playe of the chesse. *Caxton*, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4.

But I deliuere weel this checke,
I leese my game at this *draughte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. *pl.* The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *checker*[1], 3.

The chekker was cholsly there choaen the first,
The *draghtes*, the dyse, and other dregh games.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a chess-board, and the other called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—19†. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—21. The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary *draughts* or patterns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plats being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of Scripture stories.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draught*, as it were, in little of the great day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—22. A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

23†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier benore yseewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet ic spek of the wyttes of the zaule [soul] ate ginninge of the *draȝthe* of uirtue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24†. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge*.

Thay let down the grete *dragt*, and derely out geden.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 817.

25. In *founding*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—26. In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—27. In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draught* and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—29. The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—30†. A stroke.

No man ne myghte asytte
Hys swordes *draught*.
Octovian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

xij *draughtes* with the egge of the knyfe the venison crosande. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

31†. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagt,
Goten and grauen with witter *dragt*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde
Both in his armes and crowne, and by that *draught*
Did drive the Romanes to the weaker syde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

32†. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A *draught* of butlers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Angle of draft.** See *angle*[3].—**Black draught.** See *black-draught*.—**Delivery draft,** in *molding*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.—**Drifts in the sheer draft,** in *ship-building*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called *drift-pieces*.—**Effervescing draught,** a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effervescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—**Margin draft.** See *margin*.—**On draught.** See def. 3.—**Reverting draft,** in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. *E. H. Knight*.—**Sheer draft,** in *ship-building*. See the extract.

The portion of the design which contains the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hull, is termed the *sheer draught*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 8.

Split draft, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight.* —**To have a draft**, in *carp.*, said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *wheel-draft.*)

II. *a.* 1. Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft* cattle. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.]—2. Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, *draught* ale.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (drâft), *v. t.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], *n.*] 1. To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Croll's Climate and Time, p. 164.

2. In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the headles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell*, Dict.

Soldiers were being *drafted*; but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline.—5. To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet.
The Century, XXXV. 721.

draft[2]†, **draught**[2]†, *n.* Same as *draff.*

Ye *draftes* of wine, floces.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, l. 19.

draft-animal (drâft'an″i-mal), *n.* An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

draft-bar (drâft'bär), *n.* 1. A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree.—2. In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

draft-box (drâft'boks), *n.* An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

draft-cattle (drâft'kat″l), *n. pl.* Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draught-cattle*?
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 623.

draft-compasses (drâft'kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (drâft'ē″kwal-ī-zėr), *n.* A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

draft-eye (drâft'ī), *n.* In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

draft-hole (drâft'hōl), *n.* An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

draft-hook (drâft'hůk), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (drâft'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

draftiness, draughtiness (drâf'ti-nes), *n.* The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (drâft'oks), *n.*; pl. *draft-oxen* (-ok″sn). [ME. *draght-ox.*] An ox used for drawing loads.

draft-rod (drâft'rod), *n.* A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight.*

draftsman, draughtsman (drâfts'man), *n.*; pl. *draftsmen, draughtsmen* (-men). [< *draft's*, poss. case of *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *man.*] 1. One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the fingers' ends of every ornamental *draughtsman*.
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draftsmen* forces upon our tribunals. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned [water-gruel] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler*, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman.*]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (drâfts'man-ship), *n.* The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship*.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.

draft-spring (drâft'spring), *n.* A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug.*

draft-tree (drâft'trē), *n.* The neap or tongue of a wagon.

draft-tug (drâft'tug), *n.* 1. A trace of a harness.—2. A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Same as *draft-spring.*

drafty[1], **draughty**[1] (drâf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a *drafty* hall.

Some had no hangings for their great *draughty* rooms.
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls.

drafty[2]†, **draughty**[2]† (drâf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[2], *draught*[2], for *draff*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *draffy.*] Like draff; worthless; nasty. *Chaucer.*

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

drag (drag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dragged*, ppr. *dragging.* [< ME. *draggen*, a late secondary form of *drawen*, early ME. *drazen, dragen*, due to Scand. influence: cf. Sw. *dragga* = Dan. *drægge*, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see *drag*, *n.*); cf. also Icel. *dragna*, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage* = AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw.* Hence *draggle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . *dragging* the net with fishes. John xxi. 8.

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, *dragged* down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other.—3. To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence—4. Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragg'd* my brains for such a song.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [U. S.]—**To drag in** or **into**, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag in* an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged into* the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen *into* an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings.
Emerson, John Brown.

To drag anchor. See *anchor*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Haul, Tug*, etc. (see *draw*); trail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag.*—2. To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 32.

Through the whole piece he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the rest. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

Most wearily
Month after month to him the days *dragged* by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291.

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person.—4. To dredge: used among oystermen.—5. To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.]

drag (drag), *n.* [= MLG. *dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = Sw. *dragg*, a grappling, grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = Dan. *dræg*, a grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (Icel. *draga*, etc.) represented by *draw*: see *draw*[1], *v.*, *drag*, *v.*, and *draw.*] 1. Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically—(*a*) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (*b*) A drag-net. (*c*) A dredge. (*d*) A heavy harrow: same as *brake*[3], 7. (*e*) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S.] (*f*) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anise-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after Reynard himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag*. *The Century*, XXXII. 335.

(*g*) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-twist.* It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *scraper.* (*h*) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid.* (*i*) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [Prov. Eng.] (*j*) *Naut.*, a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (*k*) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 4.

(*l*) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (*m*) A long, high carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, and either with seats on the sides or with several transverse seats. Often improperly used in the sense of *mail-coach* or *tally-ho.* (*n*) In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk. *Hazlitt.*

3. In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.—4. A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 357.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.—6. The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—7. In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—8. In *marine engin.*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip.*—9. In *music*: (*a*) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (*b*) A rallentando.—10. The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask.—11. See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 1.

12. *Naut.*, the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.—13. A burglars' tool for prizing safes open; a spread. *Worcester.*

dragagant†, *n.* [< OF. *dragagant*: see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragant†, *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *dragant*, < OF. *dragant*: see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), *n.* [< *dragant* + *-in*[2].] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

drag-bar (drag'bär), *n.* 1. A strong iron rod, with an eyebole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar.*—2. The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

drag-bolt (drag'bōlt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin*.

drag-chain (drag'chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

drag-driver (drag'drī″vėr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

dragée (dra-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*[2].] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dunglison.*

dragenall†, *n.* A dredger.

dragger (drag'ėr), *n.* One who drags.

draggle (drag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draggled*, ppr. *draggling*. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. *drakelyn*, var. of *drabelyn*, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.), freq. of *drag*: see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *drawl*, similarly related to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide.
Trench, Herring-Fishers of Lochfyne.

2. To wet or befoul, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.

She's got from the pond, and *draggled* up to the waist like a mermaid. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Yesterday was a very bad, *draggling* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A bough of brier-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet
Were *draggled* in the dust.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

II. *intrans.* To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *draggling* tail hung to the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 449.

draggletail (drag'l-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dragletail*; < *draggle*, *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] A bedraggled or untidy person; a slut.

draggletailed (drag'l-tāld), *a.* Untidy; bedraggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl?
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.

draggly (drag'li), *a.* [< *draggle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55.

drag-hook (drag'hůk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or froight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

drag-hound (drag'hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (*f*).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*.
The Century, XXXII. 335.

drag-hunt (drag'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, *n.*, 4.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. *The Century*, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag'lingk), *n.* 1. In marine engines, a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle-shaft.—2. A drag-bar.

dragman (drag'man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xlv. § 7.

drag-net (drag'net), *n.* [< *drag* + *net*; AS. *drægnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnot*.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

dragoman (drag'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-manz) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Mussulman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragommanno*; ML. *dragomannus*, *dragumanus* = MGr. δραγούμανος; (2) obs. E. *drogoman*, *drogman*, < ME. *drogman* (= G. *drogeman* (MHG. *trougemunt*, *tragemunt*) = Sw. *drogman*), < OF. *drogueman*, *drogeman*, *druguement*, F. *drogman* = Pr. *drogoman* = Sp. *drogmán* = It. *drogmanno* = ML. *drogamanus*, *drogamundus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trudgeman*, *truchman*, *truchement* = G. *trugman*, < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujamán* = It. *turcimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjumān*, < Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targūm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(*a*) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters: they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives.
Baedeker's Guide to Palestine, etc.

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. *Kinglake*, Eothen, Pref.

(*b*) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 204.

dragon (drag'on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dragon*, *dragun*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Teut. forms under *drake*[2]), < L. *draco*(*n*-), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. δράκων, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. δρακεῖν) of δέρκεσθαι, see, = Skt. *darç*, see. Cf. *Doreas*. The older E. form is *drake*[2], q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an exaggerated crocodile), or a compound of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of fierceness and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse "the dragon, that old serpent" is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xx. 2). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxxiv. 13—revised version, jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xci. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Ezek. xxix. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *thannim*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, sea-monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct pterodactyl comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.


Heraldic Dragon.

Eftsoones that dreadful *Dragon* they espyde,
Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side
Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, of about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement somewhat resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (*b*) Any one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier.* (*c*) In *ornith.*, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragoon*.


Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

The English *Dragon* differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 146.

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation, Draco. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose.*—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*[2], 2.

Edmond ydygt hys standard. . . . And hys *dragon* up yset. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 303.

Ther genfanouns and her pensellea
Wer weel wroght off grene sendels,
And on everylkon a *dragoun*
As he fought with a lyoun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2967.

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the brown dragon, *Arisæma triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, and in the United States *Arisæma Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris.*—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—9†. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note.

Demi-dragon, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi-*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—**Dragon china**, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made at Broseley in England, decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain*.—**Dragon's head and tail**, in *astrol.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic: so called because the figure representing the passage of a planet from one node to the other was fancied to resemble that of a dragon. The dragon's head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the dragon's tail, the other.—**Dragon's wings**, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—**Gum dragon.** See *tragacanth*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'erspreads the earth.
Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 395.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-o-nād'), *n.* [Also written *dragoonade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragoon; from the use of dragoons in such persecutions: see *dragoon*.] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragoons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

dragon-beam (drag'on-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece*.

dragoness (drag'on-es), *n.* [< *dragon* + *-ess*.] A female dragon.

Instantly she gaue command
(Ill to ill adding) that the *dragonesse*
Should bring it vp. *Chapman*, Hymn to Apollo.

dragonet (drag'on-et), *n.* [< ME. *dragonet*, a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragonnet* (= Pr. *dragonat*), < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.]

1. A little or young dragon.

Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes*, his fruitfull seede.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 10.

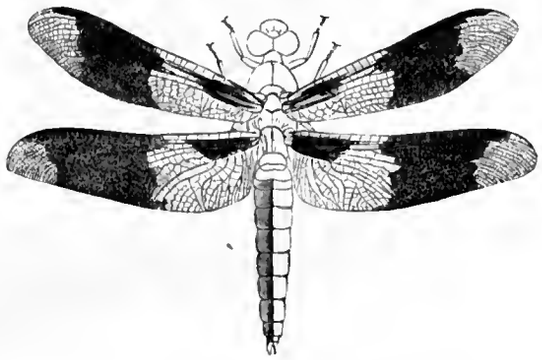
So when great Cox, at his mechanic call,
Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall,
Each little *dragonet*, with brazen grin,
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in.
Mason, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidæ*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted by Pennant for *yellow gurnard*, a name by which the *Callionymus lyra* was previously known. *Day.* Also *dragon-fish.* See cut under *Callionymus.*

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodilurus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Teiidæ* or *Ameividæ*.

dragon-fish (drag′on-fish), *n.* Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag′on-flī), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, and *Agrionidæ*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*), natural size.

brilliancy of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Æschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimaculata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly, devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk.*

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished *dragon-fly* is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.
Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonier†, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon.*

dragonish (drag′on-ish), *a.* [< *dragon* + *-ish.*] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish:*
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag′on-lēch), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta.* *E. D.*

dragonnade, *n.* See *dragonade.*

dragonné (drag-o-nā′), *a.* [F., < *dragon*, dragon: see *dragon*.] In *her.*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonné.* Also *dragony.*

dragon-piece (drag′on-pēs), *n.* Same as *dragon-beam.*

dragon-root (drag′on-röt), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum.*

dragon's-blood (drag′onz-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calamus Draco*, one of the ratan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plastera and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *cinnabar* of Dioscorides), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracæna*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent inspissated juice of the *Dracæna Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from the *Pterocarpus Draco*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is met with in commerce.

dragon's-eye (drag′onz-ī), *n.* The fruit of the *Nephelium Longanum* of China, much resembling the litchi, but smaller. Also called *longan.*

dragon's-head (drag′onz-hed), *n.* 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*, of which term it is a translation.—2. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—**False dragon's-head**, a plant of the United States, *Physostegia Virginica*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracocephalum.*

dragon-shell (drag′on-shel), *n.* The shell of *Cypræa stolida.* *E. D.*

dragon's-tail (drag′onz-tāl), *n.* 1. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *murrey* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In *palmistry*, same as *discriminal line.* See *discriminal.*

dragon-standard (drag′on-stan″dārd), *n.* Same as *dragon*, 6.

dragon-tree (drag′on-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco.* See *Dracæna.*

dragon-water (drag′on-wâ″tèr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spermaceti and treacle.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 3.

Carduus Benedictus
Or *dragon-water* may doe good upon him.
Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag′on-wèrt), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris.*

dragony (drag′o-ni), *a.* Same as *dragonné.* *Cotgrave.*

dragoon (dra-gön′), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragooner* = D. *dragonder* = G. *dragoner* = Dan. Sw. *dragon*), < F. *dragon* (= Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone*, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquetoons or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do 't,
But 'tis *dragoons*, and horse and foot.
Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat.

We drave him back to Bonnybriga,
Dragoons, and foot, and a'.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

2†. A dragonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons* and imprisonments, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (*e*).

dragoon (dra-gön′), *v. t.* [< *dragoon*, *n.*, after F. *dragonner*, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragon*, dragoon: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragonade.*] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragooned* a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonade† (drag-ö̤-nād′), *n.* Same as *dragonade.* *Bp. Burnet.*

dragoon-bird (dra-gön′bèrd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephalopterus ornatus:* so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird.*

dragooner† (dra-gö′nėr), *n.* A dragoon.

drag-rake (drag′rāk), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called *clam-scraper.*

drag-rope (drag′rōp), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag′sâ), *n.* A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

drag-sheet (drag′shēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a vessel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor.*

dragsman (dragz′man), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a low for the *dragsman.*
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag′spring), *n.* In *rail.*: (*a*) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (*b*) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag′stâf), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag′twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (*g*).

drag-washer (drag′wosh″ėr), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

draigle (drā′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, ppr. *draigling.* A dialectal form of *draggle.*

drail† (drāl), *v.* [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with *trail.*] I. *trans.* To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the [Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South*, Sermons, VI. 449.

drail (drāl), *n.* [< *drail*, *v.*] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

drain (drān), *v.* [E. dial. also *drean, dreen;* < ME. **drainen*, **dreinen*, **dreynen* (not found), < AS. *drehnian, dreahnian, drēnian*, ONorth. *drehnia*, drain, a secondary verb (orig. **dragnan* = Icel. *dragna*, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag.* The F. *drainer*, G. *dränieren*, Dan. *drøne* are from E. *drain.*] I. *trans.* 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specie of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs
Of vulgar thoughts. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

We will *drain* our dearest veins
But they shall be free!
Burns, Scots wha ha'e.

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force
By many a varying influence.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, the cask slowly *drains.*

drain (drān), *n.* [< *drain*, *v.*] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural *Drains* of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Specifically—(*a*) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiueth the Baston *dreane*, Longtoft *dreane*, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other *dreanes*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.

(*b*) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (*c*) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. *pl.* The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' drains*.—**Gun-barrel drain**, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—**Rubble drain**, in *agri.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drā′na-bl), *a.* [< *drain* + *-able*.] Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drā′nāj), *n.* [< *drain* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—2. The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] *drainage* works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—4. In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—**Land-drainage Act.** See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drā′nāj-bā″sn), *n.* Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drā′nāj-tūb), *n.* In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drān′kap), *n.* A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drān′kok), *n.* A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drān′kėrb), *n.* A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of the shaft-lining.

drainer (drā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drayner*.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and *drainer*.

But I am informed that the *drayners* of the fenns have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

I beg the reader to take the word of an old *drainer* that it [water] does get in. *The Century*, XXIX. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drān′gāj), *n.* A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drān′gāt), *n.* A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drā′ning-en″jin), *n.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drā′ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drā′ning-plou), *n.* A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

draining-pot (drā′ning-pot), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-vat*.

draining-pump (drā′ning-pump), *n.* A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

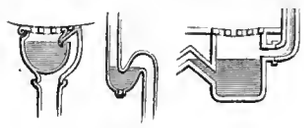
draining-vat (drā′ning-vat), *n.* Same as *draining-pot*.

drain-pipe (drān′pīp), *n.* A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within *drain-pipes* is carried off above the house. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8785.

drain-tile (drān′tīl), *n.* A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drān′trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them. Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.



Drain-traps, shown in section.

drain-well (drān′wel), *n.* A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drā-zēn′), *n.* [< G. *draisine* = F. *draisienne*: see def.] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

drait, *n.* [A dial. form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

drake[1] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake* (= LG. *drake*), an abbrev., by apheresis, of **endrake* or **andrake* (not found in ME. or AS.) (= MLG. *āntdrake, anderik* = MD. *endtrick* = OHG. *anetrecho, antrecho, antrache*, MHG. *antreche, antrache, antreich*, G. *enterich, entrich*, dial. *antrach* = Icel. *andriki* (Haldorsen) (mod. Icel. *andarsteggi; stegg*, male: see *steg, stag*) = Dan. *andrik* = Sw. *andrake*), a drake, < AS. *ened, æned, enid*, ME. *ened, ende* (displaced in mod. E. by *duck*: see *duck*[2]) (= MD. *ende, endte*, D. *eend* = MLG. *anet, ānt*, pl. *ende*, LG. *aante* = OHG. *anut, anot, anit*, MHG. *ant, ante, ente*, G. *ente* = Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Sw. Dan. *and*, a duck, = L. *anas* (*anat-*) (see *Anas*) = Gr. *νῆσσα* (for **ἄνπτια*) = OBulg. *antui* = Russ. dim. *utka* = OPruss. *antis* = Lith. *antis*, a duck, = Skt. *āti*, a waterfowl), + *-rīce*, later *-rike, -rake*, a masc. suffix appearing also in G. *gänserich*, a gander (G. *ganser, gans* = E. *goose*), *täuberich* (= Icel. *dūriki* = Dan. *durik*), cock-pigeon (G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Dan. *due* = E. *dove*[1]), and in some proper names (as G. *Friedrich* (> ult. E. *Frederick*) = Goth. *Frithareiks*; G. *Dietrich* = D. *Derrijk*: see *derrick*), < Goth. *reiks*, chief, mighty, ruling, = AS. *rīce*, mighty, etc., E. *rich*: see *rich* and *-ric*.] 1. The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately *drake*
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See *duck*[2].—**To make ducks and drakes.** See *duck*[2].

drake[2] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), < AS. *draca* = MD. *dracck*, D. *draak* = LG. *drake*, OHG. *tracho, dracho*, MHG. *trache*, G. *drache* = Sw. *drake* = Dan. *drage* = Icel. *dreki* (see the Rom. forms under *dragon*), < L. *draco*, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *fire-drake*.] 1†. A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the firy *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair [the air].
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 96.

And as hee wolde awei fle,
His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre,
Al brennyng as a *drake*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

2†. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Layamon*, II. 340, III. 85.—3†. A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers vollies of shot, and three *drakes*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 80.

4. A species of fly, apparently the dragon-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

drake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *drawk*[1].

drake-fly (drāk′flī), *n.* Same as *drake*[2], 4.

drake-stone (drāk′stōn), *n.* [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck*[2].] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

dram (dram), *n.* [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the L. spelling; < ME. *drame*, a dram (weight), < OF. *drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the L., *dragme, drachme*, mod. F. *drachme* = Sp. *dracma* = Pg. *drachma* = It. *dramma* = D. *drachma* = G. *drachme* = Dan. *drakme* (cf. Dan. *dram* in sense 4, < E.) = Sw. *drachma*, < L. *drachma*, ML. also *dragma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 66.6 grains troy. The Æginetan weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phenician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 3 scruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce, or $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm was 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly represented by the mitcal, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not dieted by *drachms* and scruples, for we cannot take too much. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a *dram* of glory in this union. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a *dram*, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 145.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *crib*[1], 13. [St. Lawrence river.]—**Fluid dram**, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*.

dram (dram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *dramming*. [< *dram*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsman clad in rags.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses for 1770.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

drama (drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *drame* = Sp. Pg. *drama* = It. *dramma* = D. G. Dan. *drama* = Sw. *dram*, drama (first in E., in the common heading of plays, *dramatis personæ*), < LL. *drama*, < Gr. *δρᾶμα*(*τ*-), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *δρᾶν* = Lith. *darau*, do.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these pious *dramas* were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

A *drama* is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, must therefore be sought the beginnings of the *drama*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii.

2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic *drama;* the Hindu *drama;* the Elizabethan *drama*. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragi-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burletta. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek *drama* as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay*, Milton.

It is sometimes supposed that the *drama* consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.
R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the *drama* the action is present, the scene is visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs.
Dion Boucicault, in New York Herald, July 6, 1888.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the *drama*.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the *drama* became conformed to the character of its patrons.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great *drama* and contrivances of God's providence.
Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great *drama* of human affairs.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *dramatique* = Sp. *dramático* = Pg. *dramatico* = It. *drammatico* (cf. D. G. *dramatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dramatisk*), < LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. *δραματικός*, < *δρᾶμα*(τ-), a drama: see *drama*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, *dramatic* action; a *dramatic* poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a *dramatic* poet; a *dramatic* speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the *dramatic* poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *J. Caird.*

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a *dramatic* description; a *dramatic* appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the Iliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is *dramatick* and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, Postscript.

dramatical (dra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *dramatic*. [Rare.]

Dramaticall, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past.
Bacon, On Learning, ii.

Cicero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of *dramatical* performances. *Spectator*, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, *dramatically* related; *dramatically* considered.

This plea, though it might save me *dramatically*, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. See *dramatizable*, etc.

dramatis personæ (dram'a-tis pėr-sō'nē). [NL.: *dramatis*, gen. of LL. *drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of L. *persona*, a person: see *drama* and *person*.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

dramatist (dram'a-tist), *n.* [< F. *dramatiste* = Pg. *dramatista*, < LL. as if **dramatista*, < *drama*(*t*-), drama, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great *dramatist* [Shakspere] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

dramatizable (dram'a-tī-za-bl), *a.* [< *dramatize* + *-able*.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

dramatization (dram″a-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dramatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatisation*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect *dramatization* of the life and death of our Saviour. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 51.

dramatize (dram'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dramatized*, ppr. *dramatizing*. [= D. *dramatiseren* = G. *dramatisiren* = Dan. *dramatisere* = Sw. *dramatisera*, < F. *dramatiser* = Sp. *dramatizar*, < LL. *drama*(*t*-), drama: see *drama* and *-ize*.] **1.** To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to *dramatize* an incident or an adventure; to *dramatize* a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke*, Russia.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly *dramatizing* a dry fact into flesh and blood. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . *dramatized* an intense interest in the tale to please the children.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 242.

Also spelled *dramatise*.

dramaturge (dram'a-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *dramaturge* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgo* = It. *drammaturgo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturg*, < Gr. *δραματουργός*, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < *δρᾶμα*(τ-), a drama, + **ἔργειν*, v., work, *ἔργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin—I mean a *dramaturge* to set it forth.
Athenæum, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dram-a-tėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *dramaturgique;* as *dramaturge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.
Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other *dramaturgic* grandeur. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 314.

dramaturgist (dram'a-tėr-jist), *n.* [As *dramaturge* + *-ist*.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, "Exeunt."
Carlyle, Past and Present, II. 2.

dramaturgy (dram'a-tėr-ji), *n.* [< F. *dramaturgie* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgia* = It. *drammaturgia* = D. G. *dramaturgie* = Dan. Sw. *dramaturgi*, < Gr. *δραματουργία*, < *δραματουργός*, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] **1.** The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—**2.** Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 29.

drammock (dram'ọk), *n.* Same as *drummock*.

dram. pers. An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

dram-shop (dram'shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

drank (drangk). Preterit (and often past participle) of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= D. *draperen* = G. *drapiren* = Dan. *drapere* = Sw. *drapera*, drape, < OF. *draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. *draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> E. *drab*[2], q. v.), = Pr. *drap* = It. *drappo* = Sp. Pg. *trapo*, < ML. *drappus*, *drapis*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trappings*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were *draped* with flags; the painter's figures are well *draped*.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from head to foot,
And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still,
Drape it with arras down to the floor.
R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was *draped* even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting—(*a*) in *dressmaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (*b*) in *upholstery*, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (*c*) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery*, 3.

3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wooll in Flaunders *draped* is,
And euer hath bee, that men haue minde of this.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

II. *intrans.* To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

draper (drā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *draper*, < OF. *draper*, *drapier*, F. *drapier* (= OSp. *drapero*, Sp. *trapero* = Pg. *trapeiro* = It. *drappiere*), a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-*draper* or woolen-*draper*.

draperess (drā'pėr-es), *n.* [< *draper* + *-ess*.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little *draperess* lives to make such princely largess. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 320.

draperied (drā'pėr-id), *a.* [< *drapery* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, *draperied* over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

drapering† (drā'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **draper*, v. (equiv. to *drape*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By *Drapering* of our wooll in substance
Liuen her commons; this is her gouernance,
Without wich they may not liue at ease.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [< ME. *draperie* = D. G. *draperie* = Dan. Sw. *draperi*, < OF. *draperie*, F. *draperie* (= Pr. *draparia* = Sp. *trapería* = It. *drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drape*.] **1.** The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.—**2.** Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hail be ye marchans with your gret packes of *draperie*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old *drapery*, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Her wine-dark *drapery*, fold in fold,
Imprisoned by an ivory hand.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See *cast*[1], v.

drapet† (drap'et), *n.* [Dim. of F. *drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayre dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festivall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

drappie (drap'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drap* = E. *drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're nae that fou',
But just a *drappie* in our e'e.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd.

drappit (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—**Drappit egg**, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

drassid (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidæ*.

Drassidæ (dras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumones*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

Drassoidæ (dra-soi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidæ*.

Drassus (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δράσσεσθαι*, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ*.

drast†, **drest**²† (drast, drest), *n.* [Usually in pl., = E. dial. *darsts*, < ME. *draste*, *dreste*, also *darste*, *derste*, pl. *drastes*, *drestes*, etc., < AS. *dærstan*, *derstan*, pl., dregs, lees, = OHG. *trestir*, *trester*, MHG. *trester*, G. *trester*, dial. *trest* = OBulg. *drostija*, dregs. Hence *drasty*.] Dregs; lees.

Cucumber wilde, or sour lupyne in *drestes*
Of oil comyxt, wol dryve away thees beestes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The *dreste* [var. *drestis*, *drast*] of it is not wastid out, ther shal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxiv. 9 (Oxf.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the *drestis* [var. *drastis*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Is. lx. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *drastique* = Sp. *drástico* = Pg. It. *drastico* (cf. G. *drastisch* = Dan. Sw. *drastisk*), < Gr. *δραστικός*, active, efficacious, < *δρᾶν*, act, effect, do: see *drama*.] **I.** *a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic*, *a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 918 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 195.

II. *n.* A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

drasty†, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [ache] of thy *drasty* speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Melibeus, l. 5.

drat¹†. An obsolete contracted form of *dreadeth* (*dredeth*), third person singular indicative present of *dread*. *Chaucer.*

drat² (drat), *v. t.* [A minced form of *'od rot*: see *'od* and *rot*.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on*, *plague take*, *bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."
T. Hood.

The quintain was "*dratted*" and "bothered," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons.
Trollope.

drattle (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat*². [Prov. Eng.]

Drattle 'em! thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii.

draught†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *draft*.

draught¹, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *draft*¹.

draught²†, *n.* See *draft*.

draught-board (drâft'bōrd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridge†, *n.* [ME. *drauht brigge*, *drawte brydge*: see *draft*¹, *draught*¹, *n.*, 24, and *bridge*¹, and cf. *drawbridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan ligge
Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a *drauht brigge*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183.

draught-house† (drâft'hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught house* unto this day. 2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, *n.* See *draftiness*.

draughtsman, *n.* See *draftsman*.

draughtsmanship, *n.* See *draftsmanship*.

draughty¹, *a.* See *drafty*¹.

draughty²†, *a.* See *drafty*².

drave (drāv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [< Skt. *Drāvida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Drāvida* and *Drāvira*: see def.] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayālam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.

They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven ont.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

draw (drâ), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [< ME. *drawen*, *dragen*, *drazen*, *drahen* (pret. *drew*, *drewe*, *drowe*, *drowgh*, *drough*, *droz*, *droh*, pp. *drawen*, *drawe*, *drazen*), < AS. *dragan* (pret. *drōg*, *drōh*, pl. *drōgon*, pp. *dragen*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = OS. *dragan* = OFries. *drega*, *draga* = D. *dragen*, carry, = MLG. LG. *dragen* = OHG. *tragan*, MHG. G. *tragen*, carry, bear, = Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage*, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. *dragan*, draw. Not cognate with L. *trahere*, draw, whence E. *trace*, *tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag*, *draggle*, *drawl*, *drain*, *draught*¹ = *draft*¹, *dray*¹, *dredge*¹, and prob. *dregs*. Cf. *indraw*, *outdraw*, *withdraw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw down* the blinds.

'Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than *drawn back*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

They *draw up* the water by a windlass [from cisterns], and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was *drawn* by a pair of well-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appurtenance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I *draw* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but His that enjoined it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw* a sword (from its scabbard); to *draw* teeth; to *draw* a cork.

Agrauadain . . . *drough* his swerde, and appareiled hym self to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

Draw not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear
A subject's hand.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to cut his meat.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw* blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw* the charge from a gun.

The Angell of Death *drew* from him his soule out of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture.

I write to you a tretice in englisch breuely *drawe* out of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therin from true fundamental principles of the gospel.
Milton, Civil Power.

The Poet *draws* the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makes to his Friend.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet *drew* the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long succession of forgotten ones. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

Nay, rather wilt thou *draw* thy forces hence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement or attraction; call up or together; attract: as, to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and met with their enmyes, and saugh that thei hadde *drawe* to hem grete part of the londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal *drawe* into remembraunce
The fortune of this worldes chaunce.
Gower, Conf. Amant., l. 5.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Macbeth? *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—**9.** To allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries might be corrupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawn* to confess that which was not true. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 369.

I may be *drawn* to shew I can neglect
All private aims, though I affect my rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mimic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of *drawing* away the people from Handel.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient expression from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the first object they see on going out of the house in the morning. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none should go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he *drew* much Money from many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is *drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis bane to *draw*
The same air with thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, *draw* your dam, . . .
There's either a mermaid or a swan."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

A lioness, with udders all *drawn* dry,
Lay couching. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood, and *drawn* thy veins as dry of that,
As is thy heart of truth? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other surface; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw* the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently dragged or *drawn* to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by *drawing* the condemned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See def. 16, and compare *to hang, draw, and quarter*, under *hang*, *v.*]

With wilde hors he schal be *drawe*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4632.

The hownde schuld the flesch *drawe*.
Sir Amadas, l. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to *draw* poultry; hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. See *hang*, *v.*—**17.** To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to *draw* tea.—**18.** To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine
His thread and keep it even, she *drew* it so fine
It burst. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn* out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man *drew* a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of *drawing* the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may *draw* your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was *drawn* on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 580.

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits *draw* interest.—**23.** To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them—I would have my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to *draw* an apricock.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to *draw* a straight line.

He [God] *draws* the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon *drew*
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to *draw* a plan or a portrait; he *drew* a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I have *drawne* a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Recks, and Land-markes.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he is *drawn* leaning on a desk.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to *draw* a deed; to *draw* a check.

This buke is on Ynglese *drawen*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 336.

Go, the condition's *drawn*, ready dated;
There wants but your hand to 't.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would *draw* a booke [a bill or brief] to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and *drew* out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they *draw*.
Pope, Donne's Satires, ii. 94.

27. *Naut.*, to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship *draws* 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will *draw* before-hand.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to *draw* rather more water at the head than at the stern.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In *med.*, to digest and cause to discharge: as, to *draw* an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—**29.** In *card-playing*, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—**30.** In *mining*, to raise (ore) to the surface. *Drawing*, *hoisting*, *winding*, and *lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the *winding-engine*; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing stuff*.—**Drawn forward**, said of a furnace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—**To draw a bead on.** See *bead*.—**To draw a cover**, to hunt through it for game.—**To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods.—**To draw cuts.** See *cut*.—**To draw down**, in *forging*, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—**To draw dry**, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to *draw* a well *dry*.

My purse is large and deep,
Beyond the reach of riot to *draw dry*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

To draw in. (*a*) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to *draw in* one's expenses.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be *drawn in* to-morrow.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

(*b*) To collect; bring together: as, to *draw in* one's loans. (*c*) To entice, allure, or inveigle: as, he was cunningly *drawn in* by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be *drawn in* before I know where I am.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

To draw in the horns. See *horn*.—**To draw it fine**, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. [Colloq.]—**To draw it mild**, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colloq.]—**To draw off.** (*a*) To withdraw; divert: as, to *draw off* the mind from a painful subject. (*b*) To take or cause to flow: as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel. (*c*) To extract by distillation.—**To draw on.** (*a*) To allure; entice: as, to *draw* one *on* by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to *draw on* their own Ruin? *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.
Sir J. Hayward.

To draw out. (*a*) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one.
Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(*b*) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

On the stage
Of my mortality my youth hath acted
Some scenes of vanity, *drawn out* at length
By varied pleasures. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

(*c*) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the pressfat for to *draw out* fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

(*d*) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (*e*) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover. Ex. xii. 21.

(*f*) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small maistery for him, to have *drawn out* his Legions into array, and flanke them with his thunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

All his past life, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(*g*) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to *draw out* facts from a witness. (*h*) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to *draw out* a bashful person at a party; to *draw* one *out* on religion or politics.—**To draw over.** (*a*) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Moslem physician Rhazes *drew over* a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philosophorum. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., p. 159.

(*b*) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—**To draw rein**, to tighten the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,
And there he *drew* his *rein*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

To draw the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To draw the jacks**, in *weaving*, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—**To draw the line**, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I *draw the line* at that.

M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to *draw* any absolute *line* of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 313.

To draw the long bow. See *bow*[2].—**To draw up.** (*a*) To raise; lift; elevate. (*b*) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was *drawn up* in the centre of a prodigious multitude. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to *draw up* a regiment.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole army *drawn up* prepared for battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to *draw up* a petition; to *draw up* a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter-mentioned, . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to *draw up* this, and insert it in the body of my paper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to *draw up* an answer.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Draw*, *Drag*, *Haul*. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. *Draw* usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. *Dragging* is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to *drag* a culprit to jail; to *drag* a log to the mill. *Haul* more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to *haul* a boat ashore; to *haul* up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native cartmen, with their long low carts *drawn* by mules or donkeys.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, ii.

Death from a rough and homely feast
Drew them away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 243.

Hence will I *drag* thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and dirty hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine *draws* by sheer strength or energy; a sail *draws* by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove *draws* by sucking in a current of air; a magnet *draws* by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to *draw* from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.
Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play *draws* well.

Example *draws*, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much.
Addison, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America. . . . Mr. Emerson always *draws*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.—**4.** To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind *drew* strongly *through* the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swashing blow. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who *draws* in his quarrel.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he *draws* correctly.—**8.** To make a draft or demand: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *draw on* one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is *on* my own personal reminiscences that I *draw* for the following story. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

Draw not too often on the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowing tell
Where the cool waters rise.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence—**9.** To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with *on*: as, *draw on* the firm when you need funds.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey.
Jay.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart *draws* easily; the pipe *draws* freely.

Thy balance will not *draw*; thy balance will not down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 4.

11. In *manuf.*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold: thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *deliver*[1], *v. t.*

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks *draw* deep. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *wall-hangings, dorsers,* and the like. *Inventory of* 1582, in Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 253.—**To draw after,** to "take after"; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-oute doute, and *drawetli* litill *after* hir moder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

He is more suetter then is any maide.
Off that he *drawith after* that laydy
Ffro whom he is diseended uerily.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6243.

To draw back or **backward.** (*a*) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will *draw back* as much as he can.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw,
Drew backward, as in modest awe.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 4.

(*b*) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man *draw back,* my soul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *draws by.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days *draw in* now.

As the days were *drawing in,* as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

To draw near or **nigh,** to approach closely; come near.

They *draw near* unto the gates of death. Ps. cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will *draw nigh* to you.
Jas. iv. 8.

To draw off. (*a*) To retire; retreat: as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to *draw off* from the neighbourhood of Benevento.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must *draw off* from all foolish trust in others.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—**To draw on.** (*a*) [*On,* adv.] To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 1.

(*b*) [*On,* prep.] (1) To gain on; approach in pursuit: as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to *draw upon* one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.
E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by *of* or *from:* as, the army *drew out of* the defile slowly; the ship *drew out from* her berth.

To-morrow we'll *draw out,* and view the cohorts;
I' the mean time, all apply their offices.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

The train *from out* the castle *drew.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

To draw to or **toward,** to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day *draws toward* evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,
Which fro hunting were *drawing to* that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 621.

The heads of all her people *drew to* me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

To draw to a head. Same as *to come to a head* (which see, under *head*).—**To draw up.** (*a*) To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds *drew up* and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day *vp droghe* & the dym voidet,
Thus Jason full loyfull to that gentil said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 755.

(*b*) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle. (*c*) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage *drew up* at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, *drawing up* to speak good-humouredly with those he met.
R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories.

(*d*) To keep company, as a lover: followed by *with.* [Scotch.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,
I'll e'en gae *draw up wi'* Jean.
Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 153.

O cou'dna ye gotten dukes, or lords,
Intill your ain countrie,
That ye *drew up wi'* an English dog,
To bring this shame on me?
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

draw (drâ), *n.* [< *draw, v.*] **1.** The act of drawing. Specifically—(*a*) In *card-playing,* the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my *draw* next. (*b*) In *billiards,* the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—**3.** That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—**4.** A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a *draw.*—**5.** The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct *draw.*
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—**7.** The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—**8.** The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—**9.** Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—**10.** Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw.* It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, v.

drawable (drâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *draw* + *-able.*] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drâ'bak), *n.* **1.** Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the *drawback* will be to leave my wife and children. *Sydney Smith,* To Francis Jeffrey, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk.*

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no *Drawback* upon 't.
Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post. *Mrs. Centlivre,* Artifice, i.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a *drawback* on the duty on British hops.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In *iron-founding,* a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false core.*

draw-bar (drâ'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar.* [U. S.]

The higher the *draw-bar* is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some *draw bars,* which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 202.

draw-bays (drâ'bāz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drâ'bench), *n.* In *wire-drawing,* a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block.*

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the *draw-bench,* a contrivance working with a windlass.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

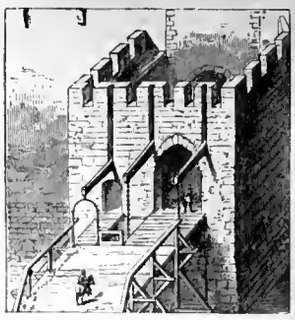
draw-bolt (drâ'bōlt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin.*

draw-bore (drâ'bōr), *n.* In *carp.,* a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore pin,** a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

drawbore (drâ'bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawbored,* ppr. *drawboring.* To make a draw-bore in: as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

draw-boy (drâ'boi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drâ'brij), *n.* [< ME. *drawebrygge, drawbrugge,* < *drawen,* draw, + *brygge,* etc., bridge.] **1.** A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught.* See *draft*[1]. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the foss, joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chasm and a strengthened barrier.


Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

From Iztaepalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Causey, with many *draw-bridges,* thorow which the water passeth. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the foresaid tower, but the *drawbridge* was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.
Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drâ'kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

drawee (drâ-ē'), *n.* [< *draw* + *-ee*[1].] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See extract under *drawer,* 3.

drawer (drâ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *drawer, drawere;* < *draw* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.

Let them be hewers of wood and *drawers* of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like *drawers.* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The *Drawers* are the ciuillest people in it, men of good bringing vp, and howsoeuer wee esteeme of them, none can boast more iustly of their high calling.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Tauerne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—**3.** One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the *drawer,* and he to whom it is written the *drawee.* *Blackstone,* Com., II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

5. *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers,* till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a *chest of drawers* by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 230.

drawfile (drâ'fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled,* ppr. *drawfiling.* To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly *draw-filed* after being turned up.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by *drawfiling,* it is then charged with flour-emery and oil. *Byrne,* Artisan's Handbook, p. 61.

draw-gate (drâ′gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

draw-gear (drâ′gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

drawglove (drâ′gluv), *n.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

> Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 306.

> After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.
> *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 21.

draw-glove (drâ′gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

> The ordinary *draw-glove*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

draw-head (drâ′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drâ′hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

> There is also a *draw-horse*, on which Hash smooths and squares his shingles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

drawing (drâ′ing), *n.* [< ME. *drawing* (def. 1); verbal n. of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

> Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

> When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it from the life.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, i.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—**Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color,** etc., **drawing,** a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon*, *sepia*, *aquarelle*, *water-color*, etc.—**Charcoal drawing,** a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—**Cut-line drawing,** in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves afterward for leading up the work.—**Drawing from the round,** a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—**Drawing in two colors, in three colors,** etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tints, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—**Drawing on the block,** or **on the wood,** the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—**Finished drawing,** a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—**Free-hand drawing,** a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—**Geometrical** or **mechanical drawing,** a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shadows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—**In drawing,** correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—**Linear** or **line drawing,** a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—**Monochrome drawing,** a drawing executed in one color only.—**Out of drawing,** incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—**Wash-drawing,** a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers.

drawing-awl (drâ′ing-âl), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

drawing-bench (drâ′ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

drawing-block (drâ′ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (drâ′ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (drâ′ing-bůk), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

drawing-compass (drâ′ing-kum″pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under *bow-pen*.

drawing-engine (drâ′ing-en″jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

drawing-frame (drâ′ing-frām), *n.* 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-glove (drâ′ing-gluv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

> In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

drawing-hook (drâ′ing-hůk), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-in (drâ′ing-in′), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

drawing-knife (drâ′ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vise.

2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

drawing-lift (drâ′ing-lift), *n.* The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (drâ′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

drawing-master (drâ′ing-mâs″tėr), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

> The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drâ′ing-pā″pėr), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 × 16 inches; demy, 15½ × 18½; medium, 18 × 22; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21½ × 29; elephant, 22½ × 27½; columbier, 23 × 33½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 26 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 52; emperor, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120.

drawing-pen (drâ′ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—**Double drawing-pen,** a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

drawing-pin (drâ′ing-pin), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

drawing-point (drâ′ing-point), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

drawing-press (drâ′ing-pres), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

drawing-rolls (drâ′ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room[1] (drâ′ing-röm), *n.* [< *drawing*, 3, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

drawing-room[2] (drâ′ing-röm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, q. v.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties, etc.

> There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

> He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.
> *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

3. A formal reception of company at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

> Pay their last duty to the Court, and come,
> All fresh and fragrant, to the *drawing-room*.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 215.

> A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See *car*[1].

drawing-table (drâ′ing-tā″bl), *n.* 1†. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

drawk[1] (drâk), *n.* [Also *drauk*, *drook* (and *dravick*); < ME. *draue*, *drauke*, *drawke*, *drake* = D. *dravig*, *dravich*, cockle, darnel.] Darnel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.]

drawk[2], *v. t.* Another form of *drouk*.

draw-knife (drâ′nīf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*, 2.

drawl (drâl), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. D. *dralen* = ODan. *dravle* = Icel. *dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

> Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

> Thou *drawl'st* thy words,
> That I must wait an hour, where other men
> Can hear in instants.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

> While the first snow was mealy under feet,
> A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

> I never heard such a *drawling*-affecting rogue.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

drawl (drâl), *n.* [< *drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Music, p. 223.

drawlatch† (drâ'lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*. *Chettle*, Hoffman.

drawler (drâ'lèr), *n.* One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-*drawler* of old saws.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

draw-lid (drâ'lid), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a *draw-lid* which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 791.

drawlingly (drâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (drâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

draw-link (drâ'lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

draw-loom (drâ'löm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the Jacquard loom.

drawn (drân), *p. a.* **1.** Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble.
Addison.

If you have had a *drawn* battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.

2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a *drawn* fowl.—**3.** Melted: as, *drawn* butter.—**4.** In *needlework*, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white *drawn* ganze bonnet.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—**6.** Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you *drawn*?
Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

At daggers drawn. See *dagger*[1].—**Drawn and quartered**, disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See *draw*, *v. t.*, 14.—**Drawn brush**, a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—**Drawn clay.** See *clay*.—**Drawn lace**, drawn-work.

draw-net (drâ'net), *n.* A net made of packthread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

drawn-work (drân'wèrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was *cut-work*. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of *drawn-work*,
Or some fair cut-work, pinn'd up in my bed-chamber,
A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Brazil. *Dict. of Needlework.*

draw-plate (drâ'plāt), *n.* **1.** A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding. **2.** A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

draw-point (drâ'point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. *E. H. Knight.*

draw-poker (drâ'pō″kèr), *n.* A game: same as *poker*. See *poker*[2].

draw-rod (drâ'rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

draw-spring (drâ'spring), *n.* **1.** An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when a tow-rope or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast. **2.** A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

draw-stop (drâ'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—**Draw-stop action**, in *organ-building*, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

draw-taper (drâ'tā″pèr), *n.* Same as *delivery*, 10. Also called *draft*, *draught*.

draw-timber (drâ'tim″bèr), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the platform. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (drâ'tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of *draw-tongs*, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing. *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 104.

draw-tube (drâ'tūb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and object-glass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be varied at will. *Dana.*

draw-well[1] (drâ'wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep *draw well*,
Full fifty fathoms deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

draw-well[2] (drâ'wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my *draw-well*, only for five minutes, to tell you their names. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 30.

dray[1] (drā), *n.* [E. dial. also *dree*; < ME. **dreye*, a sledge, sled, < AS. *dræge*, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. *drög*, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < *dragan* = Sw. Icel. *draga*, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] **1.** A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, *drays*, or cars.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle without wheels. [Eng.]

dray[1] (drā), *v. t.* [< *dray*[1], *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, *drayed*, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc.
Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, [1883, p. 47.

dray[2] (drā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noling here,
Her mossy *dray* that makes.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . .
Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.
Cowper, A Fable.

dray[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*.

drayage (drā'āj), *n.* [< *dray*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to *drayage*.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

dray-cart (drā'kärt), *n.* Same as *dray*[1], 1.

dray-horse (drā'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

drayman (drā'man), *n.*; pl. *draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of *draymen* bid—God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious *dray-men*, and politicians in liveries?
Spectator, No. 307.

drazel†, *n.* Same as *drossel*.

dread (dred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreaded*, formerly *dread*, *dred*, *drad*. [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dreden*, pret. *dredde*, *dred*, rarely *dradde*, *drad*, pp. *dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS. **drǣdan*, only in comp. *on-drǣdan*, *ā-drædan*, *of-drǣdan*, ONorth. *on-drēda*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. *an-drādan* = OHG. *in-trātan*, MHG. *in-träten*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to *dread* death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to be *dread* and feared. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

But what I *drad*, did me poor wretch betide,
For forth he drew an arrow from his side.
Greene, Sonnet.

What the consequence of this will be, God onely knows, and wise men *dread*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 30, 1673.

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

2†. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to *dread* me.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 422).

3†. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and *drede*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 211.

He was *drad* and loued in countreis aboute,
Heyest & lowest hym Loved & aloute.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 116.

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

Whan the princes and the Barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei *dredde* leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 618.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

dread (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dreddc*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] **1.** Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure.

Ac for *drede* of the deth I dar nougt telle trenthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.

When Gaheries and Galashin saugh Agrauayn falle, thei hadde grete *drede* that he were slayn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Whence this secret *dread*, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2.

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his *dread* fall upon you? Job xiii. 11.

She turn'd her right and round about,
Saye, "Why take ye sic *dreads* o' me?"
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*. Isa. viii. 13.

4†. Doubt.

Ther shuln ye sen expresse, that no *dred* is
That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 313.

Out of dread†, without doubt.—**Without dread**†, without doubt; doubtless.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

dread (dred), *p. a.* **1.** Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

We will be *dread* thought beneath thy brain,
And foul desire round thine astonished heart.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, *dread* sovereign; a *dread* tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by meanes of Weak;
Teaching dum Infants thy *drad* Praise to speak.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy *dread* name we draw the sword.
O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.

dreadable† (dred'a-bl), *a.* [< *dread* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham.*

dreader (dred'èr), *n.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

dreadful (dred'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfull*, *dredful*; < ME. *dredful*, *dredeful*; < *dread* + *-ful*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Full of dread or fear.

"Certes, sir," seid Merlin, "In these two a-visions there is grete significacion, and it is no wonder though ye ther-of be *dredfull*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

2†. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

With *dredful* herte and glad devocioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; diroful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And zit is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, he many *dredfulle* iourneyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir;
She bears an eye more *dreadful* than your weapon.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear *dreadful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. *Addison*, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How *dreadful* is this place! Gen. xxviii. 17.

A *dreadful* music. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreadful* countenance. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.

=Syn. 3. *Fearful*, *Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.

II. *n.* That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases *penny dreadful*, *shilling dreadful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the hero of a *penny dreadful* which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success.
Contemporary Rev., L. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreadfuls*.
F. Harrison, Choice of Books, iii.

dreadfully (dred'fụl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dredfully*, < ME. *dredfully*; < *dreadful* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde sigte of that segge a-syde he gan hym drawe,
Dredfully by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe;
She rist her vp, and *dredefully* she quaketh,
As dothe the braunche that Zepherus shaketh.
Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Ffro Viterbe to Venyse, theis valyante knyghtez:
Dresses up *dredfully* the dragone of golde,
With egies al-ever, enamciede of sable.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2026.

Their beaten anvils *dreadfully* resound,
And Ætna shakes all o'er, and thunders underground.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (dred'fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness.

dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), *a.* [< ME. *dredles*, *dredeles*; < *dread* + *-less*.] **1.** Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And *dreadless* of their danger, climb
The floating mountains of the brine.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

Gentle and just and *dreadless*, is he not
The monarch of the world?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.

Safe in his *dreadles* den him thought to hide.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3†. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we tharefore, and byde we no langere,
Ffore *dredlesse* with-owttyne dowtte, the daye schalle be ourez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelmane (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness* . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

dreadly† (dred'li), *a.* [< ME. *dredli*, *dredlich*; < *dread* + *-ly*[1].] Dreadful.

This *dreadly* spectacle. *Spenser*.

dreadnaught, dreadnought (dred'nât), *n.* [< *dread*, *v.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] **1.** A person who fears nothing.—**2.** Something that assures against fear. Hence—**3.** A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called *fearnaught*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.
Southey, The Doctor, lvii.

dream[1] (drōm), *n.* [< ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, *drem*, *dream*, a dream, < AS. **dreám* (not found in this sense) = OS. *drōm* = OFries. *drām* = D. *droom* = MLG. *drōm*, LG. *droom* = OHG. MHG. *troum*, G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr* = Sw. *drōm* = Dan. *drøm*, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. **draugmo-*, < Teut. √ **drug*, seen in OHG. *triogan*, MHG. *triegen*, G. *triegen*, now *trügen* = OS. *bi-driogan* (= OHG. *bitriogan*), deceive, delude (cf. OS. *drugi*, deceptive, OHG. MHG. *ge-troe* = OS. *gi-drog*, phantom, apparition, = Icel. *draugr*, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. √ *druh* (for **dhrugh* ?), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. *drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*[2], AS. *dreám*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] **1.** A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And thei ete no mete in alle the Wynter: but thei lyzn as in a *Drem*, as don the Serpentes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 325.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories
Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of avarice. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.

dream[1] (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreamed* or *dreamt*, ppr. *dreaming*. [< ME. *dremen* (not in AS.) = D. *droomen* = Sw. *drömma* = Dan. *drømme* = OHG. *troumjan*, MHG. *troumen*, G. *träumen*, dream; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep: with *of* before an object: as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,
Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I *dream*, sometimes, *of* a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 64.

2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke*.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he *dream*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with *of*: as, he little *dreamed of* his approaching fate.

He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer *dream of* the Glories and Splendour of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all
We *dream of*, happy, high, majestical.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream of* stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

II. *trans.* **1.** To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. Joel ii. 28.

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The dreams which nations *dream* come true.
Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim;
He errs because he *dreams*
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Atheists and Naturalists *dreame* the world to be eternall, and conceiue that all men could not be of one; because of this diuersitie of Languages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

She never *dreams* they used her for a snare,
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by *away*, *out*, or *through*: as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does Antony *dream out* his hours?
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

dream[2]†, *n.* [ME. *drem*, *dreem*, *dreme*, earlier *dream* (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. *dreám*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. *drōm*, joy; hence the verb AS. *drȳman*, *drēman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. *drōmian*, rejoice. Prob. not connected with *dream*[1], q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *θρῦλος*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *drone*[1], q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Tha he mihte ihere . . . muchel folkes *dream*.
Layamon, I. 43.

Hornes blast other [or] beiles *drem*.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 665.

Lus! bus! las! das! rowtyn be rowe
Swech dolfui a *dreme* the devyl it to dryve.
Rel. Ant., I. 240.

To hire louerd heo sede with stille *dreme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

dreamer (drē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *dremere*, *dremer* = D. *droomer* = OHG. *troumāre*, G. *träumer* = Sw. *drömmare* = Dan. *drømmer*; < *dream*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh.
Gen. xxxvii. 19.

Alas! the *dreamer* first must sleep,
I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep.
Byron, The Giaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior*.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—**4.** A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (drē'mėr-i), *n.* [= D. *droomerij* = G. *träumerei* = Dan. Sw. *drömmeri*; as *dream*[1] + *-ery*, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to *dreamery*. *Imp. Dict.*

dreamful (drēm'fụl), *a.* [< *dream*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'hōl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dreamily (drē'mi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky.
Longfellow, Birds of Passage.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic *dreaminess* of manner.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* [(= G. *traumlos* = Dan. *drømlös*) < *dream*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery,
He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.

dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of *dream*[1].

dream-while (drēm'hwīl), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drēm'wėrld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of ours.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (drē'mi), *a.* [(= MLG. *drömeech*) < *dream*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, *dreamy* moods.

All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creak'd.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreamy* existence.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talfourd*, Charles Lamb.

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreamy* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, q. v.] Dreary. [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 193.

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreart (drēr), *n.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere;
The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull *drere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

He to him stepping neare,
Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly *dreare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

drearihead†, drearihood† (drēr'i-hed, -hụd), *n.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Dreariness; dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight
Hath thee opprest, and with sad *drearyhead*
Chaunged thy lively cheare?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

But Fury was full ill appareiled
In raga, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull *drerihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.

drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *drerily*, *dreriliche*, *dreorilichе*; < *dreary* + *-ly*2.] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

drearimentt (drēr'i-mẹnt), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] Dismalness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayst attune thy quill,
And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreeriment*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

dreariness (drēr'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being dreary.—2†. Sorrow.

Let be thi wepynge and thy *drerinesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 701.

drearingt (drēr'ing), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *drear-y* + *-ing*.] Dreariness; gloom.

All were my self, through griefe, in deadly *drearing*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 189.

drearisomet (drēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-some*.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

dreary (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie*, *drery*, *drerie*; < ME. *drery*, *dreri*, *dreori*, *drury*, < AS. *dreórig*, sad, mournful. AS. *dreórig* also means bloody, gory, = OS. *drōrag* = Icel. *dreyrigr* = MHG. *trōrie*, bloody, < AS. *dreór* = OS. *drōr* = Icel. *dreyri*, *drōri* = MHG. *trōr*, blood, gore, < AS. *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. *dross* and *drizzle*, q. v. But the senso 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: OHG. **trūrag*, *trūreg*, MHG. *trūree*, G. *traurig*, whence prob. LG. *trūrig*, D. *treurig* (with HG. *t*), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. *trūrēn*, cast down the eyes, mourn, MHG. *trūren*, G. *trauern*, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. *driusan*, etc., above.] 1†. Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praied thai all with *drery* steuyn,
Heueand up thaire heuides till heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

They renue the funerall pompe of these great men yearly, assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *drerie* lamentations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 822.

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck. *Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

On the ridge of the slope [was] an old cemetery, so *dreary* with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

Hence—3. Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary* traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 255.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.—3. Tedious.

drecchet, drechet, *v.* See *dretch*1, *dretch*2.

dredt, dredet, *v.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *dread*.

dredefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

dredelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

dreder (dred'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *dredour*, *dridder*, *drither*; appar. < *dread*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What aileth you, my daughter Janet,
You look sae pale and wan?
There is a *dreder* in your heart,
Or else ye love a man.
Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).

dredge1 (drej), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. *drege*, *dreige*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. *drague*, < E. *drag*, *n.*), < OD. *draghe*, D. *dreg(-net)*, a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *dray*1); cf. D. *dreg* = LG. *dregge*, *drägge* = Dan. *dræg* = Sw. *dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *dredge* is practically an assibilation of *drag*, *n.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] 1. A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (*a*) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . haue a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three apils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne gathering whatsoeuer it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

(*b*) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (*c*) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *dredging-machine*.

3. In *ore-dressing*, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *dradge*.

dredge1 (drej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [< *dredge*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.—2. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain King. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 116.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge2 (drej), *n.* [Also *dradge*; assibilated from earlier *dreg*, < ME. *dragg*, *dragge*, *drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. *dragge*, *dradge*, *dragy*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < OF. *dragie*, *dragee*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. *dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, mesliu, < Pr. *dragea* = Sp. *grajea* = Pg. *grageia*, *grangea* = It. *traggea*, now *treggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (ML. *dragetum*, *dragata*, *drageia*, *dragia*, after OF.), < ML. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. τραγήματα, rarely in sing. τράγημα, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < τραγεῖν, 2d aor. of τρώγειν, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt. *Tusser*.

dredge3 (drej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [Formerly *dreg*; E. dial. *dridge*; < *dredge*2, *n.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *dreg'd* with meal and powdered sugar. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Dredge you a dish of plovers. *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

dredge-box (drej'boks), *n.* [< *dredge*3 + *box*2.] Same as *dredging-box*.

dredgeman (drej'man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). [< *dredge*1 + *man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

dredger1 (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dredgers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc.

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had sight of a brigandine or a *dredger*, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 586.

3. A dredging-machine.

dredger2 (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*3 + *-er*1.] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *dredgermen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called Setting the Stint. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*. [Scotch.]

dredging (drej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dredge*1, *v.*] 1. The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy, The Oyster.

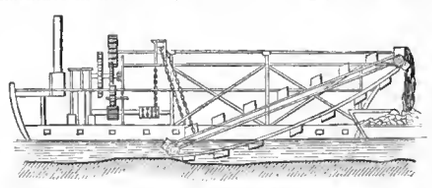
2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same *dredging*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* [Also formerly *drudging-box*; < *dredging* + *box*2.] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *dredge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *drudging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery. *King*, Art of Cookery, v.

dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chapelet or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Steam Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the delivery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 230 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

Dred Scot case. See *case*1.

dree1 (drē), *v.* [< ME. *dreen*, *dreien*, *dryen*, *drehen*, *dregen*, *dreghen*, *dreogen*, < AS. *dreógan*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth. *driugan*, do military service; cf. Icel. *drȳgja* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *dree*2. Cf. also *dright*.] **I.** *trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *dree* penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I *drye* or what I thinke,
I wil myselven al it drynke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1879.

Why *dreghis* thou this dole, & deris thi seluyn?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3586.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *dree*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

To dree one's or a weird, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.]

I kenn'd he behoved to *dree his weird* till that day cam. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lv.

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil, has *dreed a* sore *weird* for it. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xii.

II.† *intrans.* To endure; be able to do or continue.

Neiȝ wod of his witt he wax neiȝ for drede,
& fled as fast homward as fet miȝt *drie*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

Ride on, ride on, Lord William now,
As fast as ye can *dree!*
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dree[2] (drē), *a.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh, dreich, dreegh,* < ME. *dreȝ, dregh, driȝ, dryȝ,* long, extended, great, < Icel. *drjúgr* = Sw. *dryg* = Dan. *drøi,* long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. *draugr,* a sluggard; *drýgja,* commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. *dröja,* stay, delay, = Dan. *dröie,* make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. *dreógan,* bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. *dree:* see *dree*[1].]
1†. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brede and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl., 2252. (*Halliwell.*)

The durres to vndo of the *dregh* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11890.

2†. Great; of serious moment.—3. Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been—dreadful, and *dree*, and long."
Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 6.

dree[2] (drē), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh,* < ME. *dreghe, dregh,* < *dregh, dreȝ,* etc., dree: see *dree*[2], *a.*] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles,
Alle the *dreghe* of the daye, with dredfulle werkes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2916.

dreely (drē'li), *adv.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreighly,* < ME. *drely, dregly, dreghly, dryȝly,* etc.; < *dree*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreme, & *dreghly* me thought
That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

Drawene *dreghely* the wyne, and drynkne thereaftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *drain.*

dreg[1], *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *dregs.*

dreg[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[2].

dreg[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[3].

dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* [< *dreggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* [< *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-ish*[1].] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.
Harvey, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [< ME. *dreggy* (= Sw. *dräggig*), < *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-y*[1].] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a *dreggy* hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dregges,* also *dragges,* rarely in sing. *dreg,* < Icel. *dregg,* pl. *dreggjar* = Sw. *drägg,* dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. *draga* = E. *draw,* the connection of thought being like that in *drain* as related to *draw:* see *drain, draw.*] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The *dregs* thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them. Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the *dregs.* *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the *dregs* of the sifted sediment of a residuum.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the *dregs* of society.

From the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these *dregs* of time, there be wilful men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that *dreg* which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 538.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 83.—**To drain the cup to the dregs.** See *cup.*

dreher (drā'ėr), *n.* [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < *drehen,* turn, = AS. *thrāwan,* turn, throw, E. *throw:* see *throw.*] 1. An Austrian dance similar to the ländler.—2. Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, dreyer (drī'ėr), *n.* [G. usually *dreier,* < *drei* = E. *three.*] A Silesian money, 3 hellers.

dreigh (drēėh), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *dree*[2].

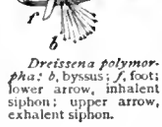
When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
An' stable meals at fairs were *dreigh*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

dreint†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreissena (drī'se-nä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Dreyssen* of Bolgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family *Mytilidæ,* or mussels, or made type of the family *Dreissenidæ. D. polymorpha,* originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian seas, has extended its range into many European localities. Also *Dreyssena, Dreissensia.*

Dreissenacea (drī-se-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-acea.*] A group of acephalous mollusks: same as the family *Dreissenidæ.*

Dreissenidæ (drī-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Dreissena.* The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subsessile, the foot ligulate and byssiferous, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.



Dreissena polymorpha: *b*, byssus; *f*, foot; lower arrow, inhalent siphon; upper arrow, exhalent siphon.

Dreisseninæ (drī-se-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily referred to the family *Mytilidæ:* same as the family *Dreissenidæ.* Also *Dreissensinæ.*

Dreissensia (drī-sen'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissena.*

Dreissensinæ (drī-sen-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dreisseninæ.*

drem[1]†, **dreme**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *dream*[1].

drem[2]†, **dreme**[2]†, *n.* See *dream*[2].

dremels†, *n.* [ME., also *dremeles,* < *dremen,* dream, + *-els,* a suffix seen also in ME. *metels,* a dream, and in the earlier forms of *riddle, n.*] A dream.

How that Ymagynatyf in *dremeles* me tolde,
Of Kynde and of his connynge and how curteise he is to bestes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 14.

Dremotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for (?) **Dromotherium,* < Gr. δρόμος, a running, course, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drench[1] (drench), *v.* [< ME. *drenchen* (pret. *drenched* and *dreint,* pp. *drenched* and *dreint*), drench, drown, < AS. *drencan,* give to drink, also drown (= OFries. *drenka, drinka* = D. *drenken* = LG. *dränken,* OHG. *trenchan,* MHG. *trenken,* G. *tränken* = Icel. *drekkja* = Sw. *dränka*), caus. of *drincan,* drink: see *drink.* Cf. *drown,* of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid: as, garments *drenched* with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe,
Let *drenche* it for a tyme in water swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie flouds are sunke and *drent.*
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to *drench* his Knife in filial Blood;
Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

For there, with broad wig *drenched* with rain,
The parish priest he saw. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he *drenched* himself with liquor.—3. Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . *drench* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough,
Dosed him with torture as you *drench* a horse.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

4†. To drown.

Him thenketh verrayly that he may se
Noes flood come walking as the see
To *drenchen* Alisoun, his honey deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 431.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 276.—**Syn.** 1. To steep, souse, deluge (with).

II.† *intrans.* To drown.

Thus shal mankynde *drenche* and lese his lyf.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 335.

drench[1] (drench), *n.* [< ME. *drench, drenke, drænc,* a drink, < AS. *drenc,* also *drinc* = OS. OFries. D. and LG. *drank* = OHG. *tranch,* G. *trank,* a drink, < AS. *drincan,* etc. (pret. *dranc*), drink: see *drink, v.,* and cf. *drink, n.,* and *drench*[1], *v.* In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb *drench.*] 1†. A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne kuene thet ne ssel drinke of deathes *drench.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 130.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A *drench* of sack
At a good tavern, and a fine fresh pullet,
Would cure him. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin—
A *drench* to kill a horse.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hence—3. A draught of physic; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left *drench* and purgative sufficiently heroic.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is drenched; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a *drench* of bran and water, heated to about 185° Fahr. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 388.

drench[2]†, *n.* A less correct form of *dreng.*

drencher (dren'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which drenches or wets.—2. One who administers a drench to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hôrn), *n.* A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreng† (dreng), *n.* [In historical books cited also as *drenge* and *drench;* in Law L. *drengus,* repr. ME. *dreng,* also *dring,* pl. *drenges, dringes,* rarely *drenches,* a vassal, < AS. *dreng,* a valiant man, < Icel. *drengr,* a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. *dräng,* a man, a servant, = Dan. *dreng,* a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. *dring,* a servant).] In *old Eng. law,* a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastics, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun,
And of *dreng* and of thayn,
And of knith and of sweyn. *Havelok*, l. 2182.

It seems, then, that the *drengs* were tenants in pure villenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.
Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 188.

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the *drengs,* the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 96.

drengage† (dreng'āj), *n.* [< *dreng* + *-age.*] 1. The tenure by which a dreng held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage,* who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (magna caza) with two harriers and 15 "cordons," etc. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreng.

drenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *drench*[1].

drenkle†, *v.* See *drinkle, dronkle.*

drent† (drent). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Drepane (drep'a-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, also δρέπανον, a sickle, a pruning-hook, < δρέπειν, pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Drepanidæ:* so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, *n.* Plural of *drepanium.*

drepanid (drep'a-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Drepanidæ.*

Drepanidæ (dre-pan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-idæ.*] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Drepane.* They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin; the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The *Drepane punctata* is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepanidium (drep-a-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *drepanidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, a sickle (see

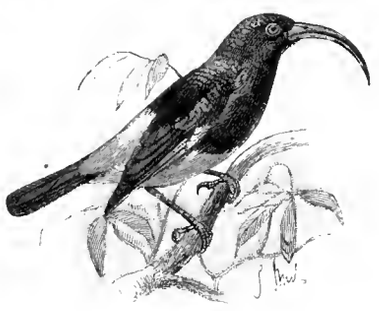
Drepane), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (*b*) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (*c*†) [*cap.*] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unascertained coccidiide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

drepaniform (drep′a-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, + L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

Drepaninæ (drep-a-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepane*, by some referred to the family *Chætodontidæ*, and by others to the *Carangidæ*: same as the family *Drepanidæ*.

Drepanis (drep′a-nis), *n.* [< Gr. *δρεπανίς*, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < *δρεπάνη*, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] A genus of *Neetariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly



Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ*; the sickle-billed sunbirds. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Mellithreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis vestiaria*, or *Vestiaria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders manufacture beautiful robes.

drepanium (dre-pā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *drepania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δρεπάνιον*, dim. of *δρέπανον*, equiv. to *δρεπάνη*, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

drepe[1]†, *v. i.* See *drip*, *drop*.

drepe[2]†, *v. t.* See *drib*[1], *drub*.

drere†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

drerimentt, *n.* A variant spelling of *dreariment*.

drerinesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dreariness*.

dreryt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

Dresden point-lace. See *lace*.

dress (dres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drest*, ppr. *dressing*. [Early mod. E. also *dresse*; < ME. *dressen*, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. *dresser*, *dreseer*, *dreeier*, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. *dressar*, *dreissar*, *dreçar* = OSp. *derezar* = It. *drizzare*, *dirizzare*, direct, etc., < ML. **directiare*, an assumed freq. < L. *directus*, ML. also *dreetus*, *drictus*, straight, direct: see *direct*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to *dress* ranks.

Schrewide thingis schulen be in to *dressid* thingis [L. *erunt prava in directa*]. *Wyclif*, Luke iii. 5.

2†. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and pray hym to *dresse* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swrede kene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 46.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 7.

3†. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes *dresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

4†. To address; direct: as, to *dress* words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they *dressed themselves* to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan *hym dresse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 282.

What for the Yles, what for the See, . . . fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle he it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to *dresse him* thereto. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

The men of armys bothe with spere and sheld,
With grete corage *dressid them* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (*a*) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-*dress'd* Vine
Produces plumpest Grapes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*b*) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, *dressed* according to their custom.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298.

(*c*) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the skinnes of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 239.

(*d*) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (*e*) In *mining* and *metal.*, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone: as, to *dress* ores. (*f*) To comb and do up: as, to *dress* the hair.

O what need I *dress* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim doun my hair?
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(*g*) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse.

6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 3.

The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be *dressed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

And Caddell *drest*, amang the rest,
With gun and good claymore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind;
So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and *drest*, so early?
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 236.

A young man came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv.

9†. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *dressyd* hys bak unto the maste.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2554.

Who of 3ou is a man, whom 3if his sone axe breed, wher he shal *dresse* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

10†. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and *dressed* his shelde, and com towarde Agravadain a grete spede, and he com for to mete hym vigerously. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

To dress up or **out**, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** To aline.—**7.** To accoutre, array, rig.—**8.** To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dresses* with it in height.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,
As blythe as ony bird on tree.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 319).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to *dress*. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 209.

She always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4†. To give orders or directions.

For als I byde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will *dresse*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

5†. To get on or up; rise.

Deliverly he *dressed* vp, er the day sprenged.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2009.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those commonly worn. [Colloq., U. S.]

dress (dres), *n.* [< *dress*, *v.*] **1.** A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Abs. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, sir, changing his *dress*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Style is the *dress* of thoughts.
Chesterfield, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749.

Specifically—**2.** The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening *dresses* for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin!
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of *dress*; a man of *dress*.—**4.** In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—**5.** External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—**6.** Size; dressing.

Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122.

Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.=**Syn. 1.** Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres′sėr″kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres′kōt′), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*[2], and *full dress*, under *dress*.

dresser[1] (dres′ėr), *n.* [< *dress* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *dresseur*, a trainer.] **1.** One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. Luke xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introdueed as *dressers*.
Dickens, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(*b*) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 617.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

4. A miners' pick.—5. A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser[2] (dres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dressour, dressure, dressore* (ML. *dressorium*, after E.), < OF. *dreçoir, dreehoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*, a sideboard), < ML. *directorium*, a dresser, < L. *directus*, straight, > ult. OF. *drecier, dreseer*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress, v.*] 1. A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

Summoning your tenants at my *dresser*,
Which is, indeed, my drum.
Massinger, The Guardian, iii. 3.

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.
Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gụdz), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dressynge;* verbal n. of *dress, v.*] 1. The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metal.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *cob*[7], *jig, buddle*[2].) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the velnstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.* and *surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (*b*) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (*c*) In *cookery:* (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumb, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (*d*) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (*e*) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board† (dres'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *dresser*[2], 1.

She's laid him on a *dressin board*,
Whar she did often dine.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 143).

dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flōr), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spalling-floor*.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-frām), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak^{ȣ}et), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*.

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nif), *n.* [< ME. *dressingknife, dressyngenyfe*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Cokes come with *dryssynge knyfe;*
They brittened tham als thay were wode.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shēn^{ȣ}), *n.* 1. A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.—2. A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-rōm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tā^{ȣ}bl), *n.* 1. A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—2. A dressing-bench.—3. A bench on which ores are sorted.—4. A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype*.

dressmaker (dres'mā^{ȣ}kėr), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressoir (dre-swor'), *n.* [F.: see *dresser*[2].] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

dress-parade (dres'pą-rād^{ȣ}), *n. Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darky is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

dress-spur (dres'spėr), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'ū^{ȣ}ni-fôrm), *n. Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *a.* [< *dress* + *-y*[1].] 1. Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."
Marriage, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.
Marriage, I. 206.

drest[1]. An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

drest[2]†, *n.* See *drast*.

dretch[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, < AS. *dreccan*, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dreteh*[2] doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gan gronen in his throte,
As man that in his dreme is *drecched* sore.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 67.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dretching* of swevens," said Sir Bors, "for I doubt not Sir Launcelot aileth nothing but good." *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxv.

dretch[2]†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *dretch, dratch*, linger, < ME. *dreehen, drecchen*, later *dretehen*, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. *treeken*, G. *treeken* = D. *trekken* = Dan. *trække*, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

What shold I *drecche*, or telle of his array?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1264.

Be than [by then] the Romaynez ware rebuykyde a lyttille,
With-drawes theyme drerely and *dreches* no lengare.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

dreul†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *drool*.

dreve†, *v. t.* See *drove*[4].

drevil†, *n.* Same as *drivel*[2].

drew (drö). Preterit of *draw*.

dreyt†, *n.* See *dray*[2].

dreyet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *dry*. *Chaucer*.

dreyer, *n.* See *dreier*.

dreyling (drī'ling), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynt†. An obsolete past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreyssena, *n.* See *Dreissena*.

drib[1]† (drib), *v.* [A dial. var., like *drub*, of ME. *drepen*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub*. In part (def. 2) mixed with *drib*[2], *dribble*[1], q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut off; chop off. *Dekker*. Specifically—2. To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden*.

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

4. In *archery*, to shoot directly at short range.

Not at the first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.

II. *intrans.* In *archery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

drib[2]† (drib), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *drip* (ME. *drippen*) or of the related ME. *drepen*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dribble*[1] for **dripple*. See *drip, dribble*[1], *dribble*[2].] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkards that *dribbis*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 641.

drib[2] (drib), *n.* [< *drib*[2], *v.*; or else an abbr. of *driblet, dribblet*.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *dribbs*. *Swift*, On Gibb's Psalms.

We are sending such regiments and *dribs* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribbert† (drib'ėr), *n.* [< *drib*[1], *v.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] In *archery*, one who shoots at short range. *Ascham*.

dribbet† (drib'et), *n.* [Var. of *driblet*.] Same as *driblet*.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, ppr. *dribbling*. [Formerly also *drible;* for **dripple* (= LG. *drippeln*), freq. of *drip:* see *drip*, and cf. *drib*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,
In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,
The story I so long have tried to tell.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2†. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some *dribbling* skirmishes. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 597.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift*, Directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions: often with *out*.

Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled out* the Marsala with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

3. In *foot-ball* and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the ball], and was beginning to *dribble* it along. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, viii.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *n.* [< *dribble*[1], *v.*] 1. Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the eaves.

If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
An' cranreuch cauld! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

dribble[2] (drib'l), *v. i.* [A var. of *drivel*[1] by confusion with *dribble*[1]. Cf. *drabble*.] To drivel; slaver.

dribble[3]† (drib'l), *n.* A variant of *drivel*[2].

dribbler (drib'lėr), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter viii.

driblet, dribblet (drib'let), *n.* [< *dribble*[1] + dim. *-et*.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in *driblets;* the food was doled out in *driblets*.

The *driblet* of a day. *Dryden*.

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some $1,200,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *dribblets*, it would have been spent in *dribblets*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks. *The Century*, XXXV. 965.

dridder (drid'ėr), *n.* Same as *dreder*.

driddle (drid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, ppr. *driddling*. [Sc., also written *druttle*, *drutle*; origin obscure.] **1.** To play unskilfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at tryats and fairs to *driddle*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.—**3.** To work constantly without making much progress.

drie[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.

drie[2], *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *dree*[1].

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie*,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
Then, daring warrior, follow me!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 5.

drier (drī'ėr), *n.* [< *dry* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(*a*) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-*drier*; a clothes-*drier*; a grain-*drier*. (*b*) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*.—**Centrifugal drier**, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *lumber-drier*.

drier, driest (drī'ėr, drī'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

drifet, *v.* A Middle English form of *drive*.

drift (drift), *n.* [< ME. *drift*, *dryft*, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. **drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, *dript*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative *-t*, < AS. *drīfan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] **1.** A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The ffolke was so ferd, that on flete were,
All drede for to drowne with *dryft* of the ae;
And in perell were put all the proude kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4635.

The dragoun dreew him awaie with *drift* of his winges.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 998.

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.
South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
For I gat twa *drifts* of his sheep.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

A *dryft* of tame swine.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

We saw a great *drift*; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 20.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Dryden.*

Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneath its *drift* of smoke.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence—**3.** A heap of any matter driven together: as, a *drift* of snow, or a snow-*drift*; a *drift* of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
A fenceless *drift* what once was road.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the deuises of his worldly counsailers, and . . . maketh many wise waics as he weneth, and at turne at length vnto foly, and one subtil *drift* drineth an other to naught.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (incensed)
Their damned *drifts* in Adam first commenced.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
The *drifts* of both.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real *drift*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 416.

5. In *geol.*, loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *diluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *diluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is believed by most geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*, while the detrital material transported by the agency of ice at the present time is not so called. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.—**8.** In *ship-building*, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—**9.** The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—**10.** Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—**11.** In *mech.*, a long-ish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—**12.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (*b*) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (*c*) In *gun.*, same as *deviation*, 6.—**13.** A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble uppon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience. *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

15. [D. *drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—**16.** The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—**Drift epoch.** See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—**Drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.—**Drift of the forest**, in *Eng. law*, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—**Drifts in the sheer draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Glacial drift.** See above, 5, and *glacial*.—**Northern drift**, in *geol.*, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—**Road-drift**, the materials scraped from a road, as in repairing it.

drift (drift), *v.* [< *drift*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night
Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,
These *drifted*, stranding on an isle at morn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

After 1860 he [Tilden] *drifted* into New York State politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smootha with *drifting* sand
Our track. *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

3. In *mining*, to run a drift. See *drift*, *n.*, 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.—**2.** To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were *drifted* to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are *sunk*; levels or drifts are *driven* or *drifted*.

There is for every soil a limit in depth beyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.

4. To delay; put off. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), *n.* [< *drift* + *-age*.] **1.** That which is drifted; drift.—**2.** *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—**3.** In *gun.* and *archery*, windage.

drift-anchor (drift'ang″kor), *n.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), *n.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

drift-current (drift'kur″ent), *n.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a *drift-current*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

drift-ice (drift'īs), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *drif-is* = Dan. *driv-is*.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

drift-land (drift'land), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants, to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fairs or market.

driftless (drift'les), *a.* [< *drift* + *-less*.] **1.** Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*—**2.** Free from drift or driftage.

Whitney describes the surface of the rock within the *driftless* region as being uneven and irregular.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 500.

drift-mining (drift'mī″ning), *n.* A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

drift-netter (drift'net″ėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

drift-sail (drift'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

driftway (drift'wā), *n.* **1.** A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a *driftway*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 376.

2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, same as *drift*.

driftweed (drift'wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *gulf-weed*.—**2.** In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

driftwood (drift'wůd), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty (drif'ti), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. *Hogg.*

dright†, *n.* [ME., also *drigt*, earlier *drihten*, < AS. *drihten*, *dryhten*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. *drohtin* = OFries. *drochten* = OHG. *truhtīn*, *trohtīn*, *trehtīn*, MHG. *truhten*, *trohten*, *trehten* = Icel. *dróttinn* = OSw. *drotin*, *drotcn*, Sw. *drott* = Dan. *drot* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord), < *driht*, *dryht*, also *gedriht*, *gedryht*, ME. *drihte* (= OS. *druht*, in comp., = OFries. *dracht*, *drecht* = OHG. **truht*, MHG. *truht*, *trucht* = Icel. *dróttr*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth *gadrauhts*, a soldier; cf. *drauhtinon*, serve as a soldier, *drauhtinassus*, military service), < *dreógan*, bear, endure (= Goth. *driugan*, serve as a soldier): see *dree*[1], and cf. *drossard*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

Me thinkth bi thine creis ligte [shining],
That thu longest to ure *drigte*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Which dereworthe *dright* desirea mee too haue?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 692.

drigie (drij'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*.

drill[1] (dril), *v.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *trill*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*[1], < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = LG. *drillen*, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' = MHG. *drellen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.

drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), = Sw. *drilla*, bore (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. *thyrelian*, lit. pierce, E. *thrill*, make a hole, < MD. *drille*, a hole, = AS. *thyrel*, a hole: see *thrill*. See also *trill*[1] and *trill*[2], and cf. *drill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

Perforated sore,
And *drill'd* in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
Cowper, Task, i. 26.

2. To make with a drill: as, to *drill* a hole.—**3†.** To wear away or waste slowly.

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer.
Swift.

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

And *drill* the raw world for the march of mind.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

He *drilled* himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—**6†.** To draw on; entice; decoy.

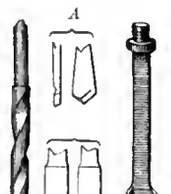
At length they *drill'd* them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 114.

With faint Resistance let her *drill* him on.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [< *drill*, *n.*, 4.] In *agri.*: (*a*) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to *drill* wheat. (*b*) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go through exercises in military tactics.—**2.** To sow seed in drills.

drill[1] (dril), *n.* [= D. *dril* = LG. *drill* = Dan. *dril* = Sw. *drill*, a drill; from the verb.] **1.** A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under *bow-drill*, *brace-drill*, and *cramp-drill*. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the *rock-drill*, *diamond drill*, *dental drill*, etc.; but not boring-machines which are used for wood. Also called *drill-bit*.



A, ordinary iron drill; *B*, twist-drill; *C*, countersink-drill; *D*, H-drill.

A kind of patent *drill*
To force an entrance to the Nation's till.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *mining*, a borer: the more common term in the United States.—**3.** In *agri.*, a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sowing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horses, and heavy steam-power machines drawn by a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed, immediately in front of the tube that distributes the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called *seeders* or *seeding-machines*.

4. (*a*) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (*b*) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited.—**5.** A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a muricine gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 undulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called *borer* and *snail-bore*.

The destructive *drill*, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious occupants.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

The second substitute for temperament is *drill*, the power of use and routine.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

Archimedean drill. Same as *Persian drill*.—**Burhead drill**, a dentists' drill with an enlarged conical head the surface of which is formed into a series of cutting edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.—**Car-box drill**, a drill used to remove damaged cap-bolts from the boxes of car-trucks.—**Centrifugal drill**, a drill which carries a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady motion.—**Dental drill**, a dentists' instrument of various forms, for cutting out decayed portions of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.—**Diamond drill.** (*a*) A drill or borer which cuts by means of diamonds set like teeth in an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be made by cutting out only a small quantity of rock, a solid core of which fills the hollow of the cylinder and is broken off and removed from time to time. (*b*) In *dentistry*, a small iron drill into the end of which is set a small piece of bort.—**Double drill**, a drill with two cutters: used for making countersink-holes, as for screw- or rivet-heads.—**Double-traverse drill**, an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simultaneously at a distance apart, as in the two ends of a bridge-link. It is used when several pieces exactly alike are required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Expanding drill**, a drill with a pair of adjustable bits which can be spread apart at any given depth, to increase the width of the hole at that point.—**Finishing-drill**, any form of drill making a smooth cut, used to follow a drill doing rapid but rough work.—**Fluted drill**, a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, two longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in conical form.—**Forked drill**, a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground from solid steel or formed by fixing two movable cutters in a stock. Its action is rapid, but it leaves a rough surface, and must be followed by a finishing-tool.—**Lip drill**, any flat drill upon the cutting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during the process of forging. The lip adds to the speed and cleanness of working.—**Persian drill.** (*a*) A hand-drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over a quick screw on the stock of the drill. (*b*) A screw-stock drill in which, by means of bevel-pinions, the motion of the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right angles to the stock. Also called *Archimedean drill*, *screw-stock drill*.—**Piercing-drill**, a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a finishing-drill or a slotting-drill.—**Pin drill**, a drill having a cylindrical pin projecting from the center of its cutting face. It is used to enlarge a hole previously made, or to face off the surface around such a hole, the pin being inserted into the hole and holding the tool true.—**Plain drill**, a drill of which the angular cutting end is formed on a shank flattened on opposite sides toward the point. Such drills do fair work for small holes, but should be made with the narrow sides parallel for a short distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hole, as well as for the needs of sharpening.—**Pneumatic drill**, a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the power; an air-drill.—**Rose drill**, a drill with a cylindrical cutting face, cut on the edge in a series of teeth: used for finishing, especially in slot-drilling.—**Roughing-drill**, any form of drill adapted for speedy working, but producing a rough cut, such as the forked drill.—**Screw-stock drill.** Same as *Persian drill*.—**Serpent's-tongue drill**, a flat-ended drill of which the point has the form of a sharpened oval. It is used in a lathe, and is not suitable for very hard or for very soft materials.—**Square-ended drill**, a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a straight cutting edge, from the center of which a small indentation is cut out: used for slotting, etc.—**Swiss drill**, a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point, and the remainder is sharpened in the form of one half of a quadrangular pyramid. It is a form of single-acting metal-drill.—**Teat drill**, a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bottoms of holes.—**Twist drill**, a cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, so that the tool appears as if twisted from a flat bar. The point is sharpened to an obtuse angle. Such drills are used in all sizes, from a diameter of three inches down.—**Vertical drill**, a drill with a vertical spindle. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wall-drill**, a drilling-machine set up against a wall, and not fitted with a table to receive the work. The drilling-tool is often carried on a radial arm for facility in adjusting it to the work. It is used for large work, not adapted to be placed on a table.—**Watchmakers' drill**, a small drill with a spear-shaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute point, the edge of which is usually sharpened evenly on both sides. In use it is generally driven alternately backward and forward.

drill[2] (dril), *v.* [Origin not clear; cf. ME. *drillen*, *a-drillen* (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. *drullen*, ooze, = Dan. dial. *drille* = Sw. *dräilla*, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. *trill*.] **I.** *intrans.* To trill; trickle; flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.

Into which [pool] a barren spring doth *drill* from between the stones of the Northward wall, and stealeth away almost undiscerned.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 149.

II. *trans.* To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water *drilled* through a boggy soil.

drill[2]† (dril), *n.* [< *drill*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sip, as of water.

Drylle, or lytylle drafte of drynke, haustellus.
Prompt. Parv.

2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*.
Sandys.

drill[3] (dril), *n.* [Abbr. of *drilling*[2] (regarded as a collective n. ?); cf. equiv. LG. and G. *drell*.] A trade-name for *drilling*[2]: often used in the plural.

drill[4] (dril), *n.* [Developed from *mandrill*, an ape, appar. regarded as < *man* + *drill*, the second element being taken for a kind of ape. See *mandrill*.] In *zoöl.*, a baboon.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*?
Martinus Scriblerus, ii.

Specifically, *Mormon* or *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, a baboon of western Africa, closely related to the mandrill, but smaller, with a black visage, and a stumpy erect tail scarcely two inches long.

drill-barrow (dril'bar$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 3. [Eng.]

drill-bit (dril'bit), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 1.

drill-bow (dril'bō), *n.* [= D. *drilboog*.] A small string-bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used to turn a drill, the string being twisted about the drill and the bow being reciprocated forward and backward. See cut under *bow-drill*.

drill-chuck (dril'chuk), *n.* In a lathe or drilling-machine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.

driller (dril'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drills.

In drilling, the *driller* turns the clamps, united to the temper screw by a swivel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

drillet (dril'et), *n.* The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, used in tanning.

drill-gage (dril'gāj), *n.* A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill.

drill-harrow (dril'har$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* [= Dan. *dril-harr*.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]

drill-holder (dril'hōl$^{\prime}$dėr), *n.* A stock, lathe-rest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.

drill-husbandry (dril'huz$^{\prime}$ban-dri), *n.* In *agri.*, the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

drilling[1] (dril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drill*[1], *v.*] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.

When the oil-sand is reached, specimens of the *drillings* are taken for every run.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 176.

drilling[2] (dril'ing), *n.* [Accom. to the form of a collective n. in *-ing*, < G. *drillich*, drilling, ticking, huckaback, < OHG. *drilih*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. (to G. *dri-*, *drei* = E. *three*) from L. *trilix* (*trilic-*), three-threaded, < *tri-*, *tres* (= E. *three*) + *licium*, a thrum, a thread. Cf. *dimity*, *samite*, *twill*.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called *drill* and *drills*.

drilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), *n.* A portable drilling-machine worked by hand.

drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāᵺ), *n.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn$^{\prime}$), *n.* A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See *drill*[1].—**Multiple drilling-machine**, a machine-tool having a number of drills which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which must be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.—**Pillar drilling-machine**, a machine-tool of which the bed is supported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.—**Radial drilling-machine**, a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

drill-jar (dril'jär), *n.* A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. *E. H. Knight.*

drill-master (dril'mās$^{\prime}$tėr), *n.* [= D. *dril-meester*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

The number of educated officers was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), *n.* A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press (dril'pres), *n.* A form of drilling-machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working.

drill-rod (dril′rod), *n.* In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill or boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface.

drill-sergeant (dril′sär′jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

drill-stock (dril′stok), *n.* In *mech.*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

drily, *adv.* See *dryly*.

Drimys (drī′mis), *n.* [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, < Gr. δριμύς, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,

Flowering Branch of *Drimys Winteri.*

belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and nearly related to the genus *Illicium*. There are 5 species, of which 2 are Australian, the others belonging respectively to New Zealand, Borneo, and South America. *D. Winteri* of South America yields Winter's bark (which see, under *bark*[2]).

drinesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dryness*.

drink (dringk), *v.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly *drunken*), ppr. *drinking*. [< ME. *drinken* (pret. *drank*, *dronk*, pl. *drunke*, *drunken*, *dronke*, *dronken*, pp. *drunken*, *dronken*, *dronke*), < AS. *drincan* (pret. *drane*, pl. *druncon*, pp. *druncen*) = OS. *drinkan* = OFries. *drinka* = D. *drinken* = MLG. LG. *drinken* = OHG. *trinchan*, MHG. G. *trinken* = Icel. *drekka* = Sw. *dricka* = Dan. *drikke* = Goth. *drigkan*, drink. From G. come It. *trincare* = F. *trinquer*, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*[1], *drown*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swallow water or other fluid.

Thei ne ete ne *dronke* of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day be-fore, for the bataile hadde endured all the day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

To *drink* or eat in earthenware we scorn,
Which cheaply country cupboards does adorn.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 281.

Specifically — **2.** To imbibe spirituous liquors, especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They *drank*, and were merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And *to* our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, to *drink* water or wine.

After *drinking* a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to *drink* a bowl empty; he *drank* his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army *drunk* rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure: with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of thy tongue's uttering. *Shak.*, It. and J., ii. 2.

Still *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 122.

5†. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); inhale: as, to *drink* the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking* tobacco.
Chapman, All Foola, ii. 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I *drank*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, and *drink* tobacco.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

Fumosus cannot eat a bit, but he
Must *drink* tobacco, so to drive it down.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to *drink down* care; to *drink down* unkindness. — **To drink in,** to absorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant *drinks in* oxygen from the atmosphere; to *drink in* wisdom from instruction; to *drink in* the beauties of the scene. — **To drink off,** to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath *drunk off* the dregs of already.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To drink off candles' ends†. See *candle*. — **To drink the health** or **to the health of,** to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will to by drinking; pledge. — **To drink up.** (*a*) To drink the whole of: as, to *drink up* a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified,
That (of necessity) the fatall Cup,
Once, all of va must (in our turn) *drink up*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

(*b*) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air *drinks up* the moisture of the earth.

drink (dringk), *n.* [< ME. *drink*, *drinke*, also assibilated *drinch*, < AS. *drinc*, *dryncc*, also *drincea*, *gedrinc* (= Sw. *drick* = Dan. *drik*), a drink, < *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*, *drench*[1], *n.*] **1.** Any liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his *Drink*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk *drink* in all our lives.
Chron. Pilgrims, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 160.

Specifically — **2.** Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for *drink*.

They fall to those spiced *drinkes* and sacrificeth fleah with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long *drink* of lemonade; have a *drink*.

If thou doe give or fill the *drinke*, with duty set it downe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Black drink. See *black*. — **Imperial drink,** a sweetened and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, *potus imperialis*. *U. S. Dispensatory.* — **In drink,** drunk; intoxicated.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . but that the poor monster's *in drink*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through *strong drink* are out of the way. Isa. xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring′ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *drink* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become *drinkable* with some coolness. *Boyle*, Works, V. 698.

The water that is in it [the pool] seems to depend on the rains, and is not *drinkable*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

II. *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the eatables and *drinkables* brought upo' table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

drinkableness (dring′ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being drinkable. *Imp. Dict.*

drink-a-penny (dringk′a-pen″i), *n.* The little grebe, *Podicipes* or *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*. Also *penny-bird*. *Swainson.* [Local, Irish.]

drinker (dring′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *drinkere*, *drynkare*, < AS. *drincere* (= D. *drinker* = OHG. *trinchari*, *drinkari*, *trinchare*, G. *trinker* = Sw. *dricka re*, drinker, *drinkare*, drunkard), < *drincan*, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and dryncynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *dryncker* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi.

Spiders are great *drinkers*, and suffer severely from drought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 298.

drinker-moth (dring′kėr-môth), *n.* The popular name of a large European bombycid moth, *Odonestis potatoria*: so called from its long suctorial proboscis or antlia.

drinking-bout (dring′king-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The *drinking-bout* and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 48.

drinking-horn (dring′king-hôrn), *n.* [= Dan. *drikkehorn*.] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See *horn*.

drinklet, drenklet, *v.* [ME. *drinklen*, *drenklen*, freq. of *drinken*, drink: see *drink*, and cf. *drench*. See also *dronkle*, *drown*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* To drown.

drinkless (dringk′les), *a.* [< ME. *drinkeles*; < *drink* + *-less*.] Without drink; having nothing to drink. [Rare.]

Though a man forbede dronkennesse,
He nought forbet that every creature
Be *drunkynlees* for alway, as I gesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 718.

[Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have *drinkless*.]

O, which a sorwe
It is for to be *drinkeles!*
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 3.

drink-money (dringk′mun″i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity.

drink-offering (dringk′of″ėr-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a *drink-offering*. Ex. xxix. 40.

drip (drip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dripped*, ppr. *dripping*. [< ME. *dryppen* (rare), < AS. *dryppan* (pret. *drypte*, impv. *dryp*; also *drypian*, pret. **drypede*, impv. *drype*), cause to drop, let fall (= Sw. *drypa* = Dan. *dryppe*, drip), a causativo verb associated with the rarer secondary forms *dropian* (dial. *drupian*; pret. *dropede*, dial. *drupede*) and *droppan* (pret. **dropte*), whence E. *drop*, *v.*, < **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, pret. **dreáp*, pl. **drupon* (occurring, if at all, only in uncertain passages, but no doubt once existent), ME. *drepen*, drop, fall, = OS. *driopan* (pret. *drōp*) = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, G. *triefen* (pret. *troff*) = Icel. *drjūpa* (pret. *draup*), drop, drip. See *drop*, and cf. *drib*[2], *v.*, *dribble*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops.

Of the yonge onte trie
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem *dripe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. To shed or let fall a liquid in drops, as a wet garment or a roof.

The eaves *dripped* now
Beneath the thaw.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. *trans.* To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.
Swift.

From the roofless walls
The shuddering ivy *dripped* large drops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

drip (drip), *n.* [< ME. *dryppe*, later *drippe* = Dan. *dryp*, a drop: see *drop*, *n.* In the other senses from the verb. Cf. *drib*[2], *n.*] **1†.** A drop. See *drop*, *n.* — **2.** A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

The *drip* of water night and day
Giving a tongue to solitude.
D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, dripping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the house.
Mortimer.

4. In *arch.*, a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone*. — **5.** A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the *drip* of a water-cooler or a refrigerator. — **Right of drip,** in *law*, an easement or servitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property.

drip-joint (drip′joint), *n.* In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. *E. H. Knight.*

dripping (drip′ing), *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural.

dripping-pan (drip′ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

drip-pipe (drip'pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.

dripple (drip'l), *a.* [E. dial., prob. < *drip* or *drop*.] Weak; rare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drip-pump (drip'pump), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.

drip-stick (drip'stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.

dripstone (drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a projecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*.

Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.
D, D, dripstone. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

Dripstone Termination.—Church at Cahors, France.

2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.

dritt, *n.* [< ME. *drit*, *dritt*, *dritte* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *drītr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drite*. Hence, by transposition, *dirt*, q. v.] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif.*

dritet, *v. i.* [< ME. *drītan*, *gedritan* = D. *drijten* = Icel. *drīta*, void excrement. See *drit*, *dirt*, *n.*] To void excrement.

drive (driv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [< ME. *driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *drof*, *drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), drive (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < AS. *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifen*), drive (in nearly all the ME. uses), = OS. *drībhan* = OFries. *drīva* = LG. *drīben* = D. *drijven* = OHG. *trīban*, MHG. *trīben*, G. *treiben* = Icel. *drīfa* = Sw. *drifva* = Dan. *drive* = Goth. *dreiban*, drive. Hence *drift*, *drove*[2], *drivel*[2], etc.]

I. *trans.* 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (*a*) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction: as, to *drive* a flock of sheep; to *drive* slaves; to *drive* away a fear.

"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . .
And *drof* hem out alle that ther bowten and solde.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 159.

They vse also to *driue* them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men *driving* off the people's cattle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day *drove* his courser with the shining mane.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

Stage-coaches were generally *driven* at a rapid rate down long inclines. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

He's ower to Tividale to *drive* a prey.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 834.

(*b*) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountaine which watereth their Countrey, and *driueth* their Mils. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind *drives* Arabia's scatter'd Sands.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(*c*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (*d*†) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they *driven* to an ende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2621.

Thus sho *drof* forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght,
With weping and wo all the woke [week] ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke *drove* the firemen from the building; despair *drove* him to suicide; oppression *drove* them into open rebellion.

What nede *dryueth* the to grene wode?
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Such is the rarenesse of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without *driving* the whole musical world into black despair. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to *drive* home an argument; to *drive* business; to *drive* a bargain.

They . . . injoyned him not to conclud absolutly till they knew ye termes, and had well considered of them; but to *drive* it to as good an issew as he could.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You *drive* a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to *drive* into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

We *drove* on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to *drive* a friend in the park.—6†. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

7. In *mining*, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level*.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to *drive* the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8†. To endure.

Bettyr they were to be onte off lyve
Than soche payne for to *dryve*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.—**To drive a ship,** to make it carry a great press of sail.—**To drive feathers** or **down,** to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-*driven* bed of *down*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

To drive over or **out,** in *type-setting*, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing: as, to *drive over* or *out* a word or syllable; to *drive out* a line or a paragraph.—**To drive the backwood up.** See *backwood*.—**To drive the cross,** in *target-shooting*, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—**To drive the nail,** in *target-shooting*, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who *drive the nail* have a further trial among themselves.
Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

To drive to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; nonplus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "*driven to his wit's end*, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assaulted him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to *drive* him completely *to the wall*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 33.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship *drove* before the wind.

A Spanish Caruell comming to water at Dominica, one of the Caniball Ilands, the Sauages cut her Cable in the night, and so she *draue* on shore, and all her companie was surprised and eaten by them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship *drove*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Seven days I *drove* along the dreary deep,
And with me *drove* the moon and all the stars.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

He flew where'er the horses *drove*, nor knew
Whither the horses *drove*, or where he flew.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea
Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly *drave* and dashed their hosts
Against each other. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam *driuende* upon a stede. *Havelok*, l. 2702.

Whan thei hadde thus rested a-while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *dryuinge*, ffor the sarazins recouered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table lefte the standard. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at*: as, the end he was *driving at*.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end y^t^ they *drove at* & laboured to accomplish.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother—What do you *drive at*, Brother? *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at*.

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Æneid.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away*.

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving away* vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

8†. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. *Trench*, Realities of Irish Life.

To drive out, in *type-setting*, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—**To let drive,** to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

drive (driv), *n.* [< *drive*, *v.*] 1. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (*a*) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a *drive* of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a *drive* of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast usually is simply dropped out.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

(*b*) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (*c*) In *type-founding*, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified matrix*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matrix*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or strike. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (*e*) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a *drive*.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy *drive* of logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant *drive*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 248.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

drive-boat (drīv′bōt), *n.* A light rowing-boat used by the drivers in driving menhaden into the net or seine.

drive-bolt (drīv′bōlt), *n.* A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.

drivel[1] (driv′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driveled, drivelled*, ppr. *driveling, drivelling.* [< ME. *drivelen*, also *drevelen*, var. of *dravelen*, which is another form of *drabelen*, drabble: see *drabble* and *dribble*[2], and *drool*, a contr. of *drivel*[1].] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paraliticks or a fool. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or foolishly; dote.

That folly of *drivelling* infidelity, which shivers at every fresh revelation of geology. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

drivel[1] (driv′l), *n.* [< *drivel*[1], *v.*] 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

But when he spied her his saint,
He wipte his greasie shoes,
And clear'd the *driuell* from his beard,
And thus the shepheard wooes.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 20.

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel[2]† (driv′l), *n.* [Also written *drevil, drevill, drevel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble*[3]); < ME. *drivel*, a servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel, dravel, drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *trībil*, MHG. *trībel, treibel*, a driver, a servant), < *driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with *drivel*[1], with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

Thu schalt be mare beon idrecchet then eni *drivel* i the hus other eni hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any *drivel* in the house or any hired hind]. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 29.

That foule aged *drevill*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold answer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy *drivel*," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have drawn back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

driveler, driveller (driv′l-ėr), *n.* One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expircs a *driv'ler* and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
No blear-eyed *driveller* got his stagger here.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

driven (driv′n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (drī′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *driver, drifer* = OFries. *drīvere* = LG. *driver* = D. *drijver* = OHG. *trīpāri*, MHG. *trībære, trīber*, G. *treiber*; < *drive* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which drives. Specifically—(*a*) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a drover.

The multitude, . . . like a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South*, Works, II. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

The carts with the *driuers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the whole carriage and victuals, he tooke and brought with him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 84.

(3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

A *driver* is the foreman of a gang of laborers. On some plantations the title of foreman is coming into use, the negroes objecting to the old word.
The Century, XXXV. 110.

(4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See *drive*, *v. i.*, 8. (6) One who drives game to a hunter; in *deer-hunting*, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (*b*) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer.

A dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

(*c*) One who drives logs down a stream. [U. S.] (*d*) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (*e*) In the menhaden-fishery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) A large sail, like a studdingsail, formerly set abaft the mizzenmast where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under *sail*. (2) The foremost spur in the bulgeways. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) A driving-wheel. (2) The tread-wheel of a harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tamp the powder in a blast-hole. (4) A curved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (5) The cross-bar on the spindle of a grinding-mill. (6) Same as *drift*, *n.*, 11. (7) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*. (8) In *weaving*, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.

2. A bird, the dowitcher. [Local, U. S.]

driver-ant (drī′vėr-ânt), *n.* The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, *Anomma arcens*, of the family *Dorylidæ*: so called from its driving other animals before it.

driver-boom (drī′vėr-bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *spanker-boom*.

driveway (drīv′wā), *n.* A way for driving; a drive; specifically, a private road, as from a house to the street entrance.

drive-wheel (drīv′hwēl), *n.* Same as *driving-wheel*.

driving-axle (drī′ving-ak″sal), *n.* See *axle*.

driving-band (drī′ving-band), *n.* The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

driving-bolt (drī′ving-bōlt), *n.* A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box (drī′ving-boks), *n.* 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.—2. The driver's seat on a coach.

driving-cap (drī′ving-kap), *n.* A cap of iron, fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.

driving-chisel (drī′ving-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

driving-gear (drī′ving-gēr), *n.* See *gear*.

driving-notes† (drī′ving-nōts), *n. pl.* In *music*, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See *syncopation*.

driving-shaft (drī′ving-shâft), *n.* In *mach.*, a shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery.

driving-spring (drī′ving-spring), *n.* In *rail.*, the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (drī′ving-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a main wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (commonly four, though occasionally as many as ten, in number) in a locomotive engine which are fixed upon the crank-axles or main shafts.

Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*.

drixy (drik′si), *a.* [Formerly also *dricksie*; var. of *druxy*, q. v.] 1†. Decayed, as a tree or timber.

The resemblance misticall: as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and *dricksie* oke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 251.

2. Dwarfish; stunted. [Scotch.]

drizzle[1] (driz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drizzled*, ppr. *drizzling*. [Early mod. E. *drizle, drisel*; prob. < ME. **dreselen*, an unrecorded freq. of *dresen* (pp. *ydroren*; rare), fall, < AS. *dreósan* (pret. *dréas*, pl. *druron*, pp. *droren*), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan*, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causative, OHG. *trōran*, MHG. *trōren*, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. *dreyra*, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. *drūsian*, sink, become sluggish (see *drowse*); E. dial. *drose, droze*, freq. *drosle*, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. *drusen*, also *drusken*, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. *druyschen*, make a noise; LG. *drösehen, dresehen* = G. dial. *dräusehen, dreusehen*, formerly *dreussen*, rain heavily, shower; Norw. *drysja*, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, = Dan. *drysse*, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives *dross* and *dreary*, and their kindred: see *dross* and *dreary*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser*.

Sometimes, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the Sky is over-cast with small Clouds, which afford some *drizling* small Rain. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 45.

A silver car, air-borne,
Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clouds of morn,
Spun off a *drizzling* dew. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *trans.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The earth doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

drizzle[1] (driz′l), *n.* [< *drizzle*[1], *v.*] A light rain; mizzle; mist.

drizzle[2] (driz′l), *n.* A local English name of the young ling. Also called *ling-drizzle*.

drizzly (driz′li), *a.* [< *drizzle* + *-y*[1].] Drizzling; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.

Winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But the shapes of air have begun their work,
And a *drizzly* mist is around him cast.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 47.

drock (drok), *n.* [E. dial.] A watercourse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drock (drok), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *drock*, *n.*] To drain with underground stone gutters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drofland†, *n.* [An old law term, < ME. *drof, drove*, drove, + *land*; also called *drift-land* and *drifland* (*dryfland*): see *drift-land*.] Same as *drift-land*.

droger, drogher (drō′gėr), *n.* [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and lateen sails.—2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

We carried [two hides on the head at a time] for the first few months; but after falling in with a few other "hide *droghers*," and finding that they carried only one at a time, we "knocked off" the extra one.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 99.

droghing (drō′ging), *n.* [< *drogh*(*er*) + *-ing*[1].] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman†, **drogoman**† (drog′man, -ō-man), *n.* Obsolete forms of *dragoman*.

drogue (drōg), *n.* [See *drag*, *n.*] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogue-iron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue is made of two pieces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also *drug*.

The *drogue* consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drō-gā′), *n.* [F.: see *drugget*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep.

droil† (droil), *v. i.* [Also *droyl, droyle*; prob. < D. *druilen*, MD. *druylen*, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncertain.] To work sluggishly or slowly; plod.

Let such vile vassals . . .
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droyle*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 157.

The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droyling* carcas to plod on in the old rode and drudging Trade of outward conformity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

droil† (droil), *n.* [Also *droyle, droile:* see the verb. Cf. Icel. *drjōli*, a drone, sluggard; Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

'Tis I do all the *droil*, the dirt-work.
Shirley, Gentleman of Venice, i. 2.

2. A drudge.

Peasants and *droyls*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

droit (droit; F. pron. drwo), *n.* [< OF. *droit, droiet, dreit*, F. *droit* = Sp. *derecho* = Pg. *direito* = It. *diretto*, < ML. *directum*, contr. *drectum, drictum*, right, justice, law, neut. of L. *directus*, right, straight, direct: see *direct, adroit*, and *dress*.] 1. In *old law*, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed *droit-droit* or *jus duplicatum*. This constituted a completely legal title.

2. In *finance*, duty; custom.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, i.

Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.—**Défense en droit.** See *defense*.—**Droit commun, droit coutumier**, common or general law.—**Droit d'accroissement**, in *French law*, right of survivorship.—**Droit d'ainesse**, right by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Droit d'aubaine.** See *aubaine*.—**Droit de corvées**, right to feudal service.—**Droit de déshérence**, right of escheat.—**Droit de fauteuil.** See *fauteuil*.—**Droit de suite.** (*a*) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (*b*) Right of stoppage in transitu.—**Droit de tabouret.** See *tabouret*.—**Droit d'exécution**, the right of a stock-broker to sell the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of operations for which the latter has given instructions. *Napoleon Argle.*—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites once attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is allowed to the captors. In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured property.

All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, perquisites, prerogatives, and *droits of the admiralty* are left to governments with which they are in harmony.
Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 33.

Plaider en droit, in *French law*, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of facts.

droitural (droi'tū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *droiture*, right, the right side (< ML. *directura*, right, < L. *directus*, right: see *droit* and *direct*), + *-al*.] In *law*, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession.—**Droitural action**, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Minor.*

droll (drōl), *n.* [< OF. *drolle*, *draule*, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. F. *drôle*, a rogue, knave, fellow, < MD. D. *drol*, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; cf. G. *droll*, a short thick person (of LG. origin), G. dial. *droll*, *troll*, a troll (see *troll*); cf. Gael. *drull*, an awkward sluggard (see *droil*). The relations of the several words are not clear. See *drol*, *a.*] **1.** A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Delphin taverne, where . . . Sir Thomas Harvy and myself dined, . . . and very merry wo were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very *drolle*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 241.

Democritus, dear *Droll*, revisit Earth.
Prior, Democritus and Heraclitus.

We see one of these *drolls* holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 390.

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A *droll*, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and *drolls*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 175.

A *Droll* or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (drōl), *a.* [< F. *drôle*, odd, queer, comical, funny. In both F. and E. the adj. appears later than the noun. Cf. G. *drollig*, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** Waggish; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever, *droll* fellow.
Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a *droll* story; a *droll* scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of *droll* naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression.
Macaulay, Dante.

There is a *droll* resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 l. worth of peter, & 40 l. worth of match."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Comical*, *Funny*, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcical, waggish, fantastic, whimsical.

droll (drōl), *v.* [= OF. *droler*, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to *droll* upon Religion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that *drolls* on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be *droll'd* out of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 280.

droller† (drō'lėr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

drollery (drō'lę-ri), *n.*; pl. *drolleries* (-riz). [< OF. *drolerie*, *draulerie*, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a escutcheon or coat of arms, mod. F. *drôlerie*, waggery, < *drolle*, *drôle*, n. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Prophets, and turned their threatnings into songs of mirth and *drollery*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. lv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects amusing, and carried everybody along with him in his wildest flights of *drollery*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoopa to Conquer."
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget tales, tempests, and such like *drolleries*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

4†. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landskips and *Drolleries*, as they call those clounish representations) that I was amaz'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 13, 1641.

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-house† (drōl'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts*, Holiness of Times, etc., iii.

drollict† (drō'lik), *a.* [< *droll*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 3.

drollingly (drō'ling-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps *drollingly* of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being!
Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist† (drō'list), *n.* [< *droll* + *-ist*.] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.
Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (drō'li), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more *drolly* trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.

Dromadidæ (drō-mad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromas* (*Dromad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidæ*.

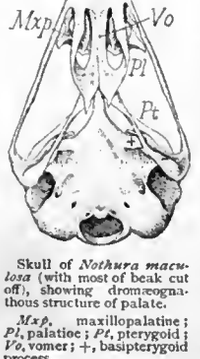
Dromæidæ (drō-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-idæ*.] The emus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromæinæ*.

Dromæinæ (drō-mē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-inæ*.] The emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Casuariidæ*, represented only by the genus *Dromæus* (which see). Also written *Dromaiinæ*.

Dromæognathæ (drō-mē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see *dromæognathous*.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, embracing only the tinamous (*Tinamidæ* or *Crypturi*) of South America; birds which, although belonging to the *Carinatæ*, have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the *Ratitæ*. See *dromæognathism*.

Dromæognathi (drō-mē-og'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see above.] Same as *Dromæognathæ*.

dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *dromæognath-ous* + *-ism*.] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromæognathæ* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygoid processes, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the rostrum, articulate with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*



Skull of *Nothura maculosa* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromæognathous structure of palate.

Mxp, maxillopalatine; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Vo*, vomer; +, basipterygoid process.

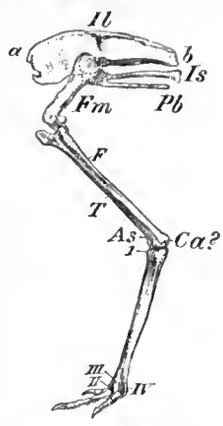
dromæognathous (drō-mē-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *dromæognathus*, < *Dromæus*, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] **1.** Exhibiting dromæognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.—**2.** Belonging to or being one of the *Dromæognathæ*.

All the Ratite birds, and the tinamous alone of Carinate birds, are *dromæognathous*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

Dromæopappi (drō-mē-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, + πάππος, a little bird.] An order of extinct birds with teeth, conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ* (which see).

Dromæornis (drō-mē-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Dromæus*, q. v., + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to *Dromæus*, the genus of living emus. Also *Dromornis*.

Dromæus (drō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, < δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Casuariidæ* and subfamily *Dromæinæ*; the emus. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. In general the characters are those of *Casuarius*, the cassowaries; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emu*. Also *Dromaius*, *Dromiceius*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of Emu (*Dromæus*).

Il, ilium, with *a*, anterior process, and *b*, posterior process; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum? 1, head of metatarsus; *II*, *III*, *IV*, metatarsal processes for second, third, and fourth digits. Compare with cut under *Ornithoscelida*.

Dromaius, *n.* See *Dromæus*.

Dromas (drō'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομάς, running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical and only genus of grallatorial birds of the family *Dromadidæ*. There is but one species, *Dromas ardeola*, of India and Africa.

Dromatherium (drō-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δρομάς, running, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of fossil mesozoic mammals. *D. silvestre*, representing a very primitive type of *Mammalia*, has been found in the Triassic formations of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The *Dromatherium* is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dromatheria*, *dromatheriums* (-ä, -umz). An animal of the genus *Dromatherium*.

dromedarian (drum-ę-dā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-an*.] Same as *dromedarist*.

Ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum'ę-dā-rist), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-ist*.] One who rides or drives a dromedary.

As to 'Osma'n Ibn El-Iheb'la and Mohham'mad Ib'n Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they entered the castle of El-Kar'ak.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131.

dromedary (drum'ę-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dromedaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dromedare*; < ME. *dromedarie*, *-ary*, also *drowmondere*, < OF. *dromedaire*, F. *dromadaire* = Pr. *dromadari*, *dromedari*, *dromodari* = Sp. *dromedal*, *dromedario* = Pg. It. *dromedario* = D. *drommedaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *dromedar*, < LL. *dromedarius*, prop. **dromadarius*, extended, with suffix *-arius*, < L. *dromas* (*dromad-*), a dromedary, < Gr. δρομάς (δρομαδ-), running (cf. δρομαῖος κάμηλος, a dromedary, lit. running camel), < δραμεῖν, 2d aor. associated with τρέχειν, run.] **1.** A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly cultivated and used for riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural species, but an improved domestic breed or race, bearing the same relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedaries are for the most part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. See *camel*.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other thinges *dromedary* camels yt were wonderful swift.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 108.

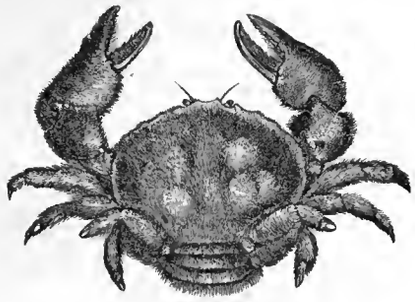
After did a mightie man pursew,
Ryding upon a *Dromedare* on hie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 38.

I was moving over the Desert, not upon the rocking *dromedary*, but seated in a barque made of mother-of-pearl. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 138.

2†. Same as *dromon*.

The dromion, dromon, or *dromedary*, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furnished by the Saxons.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

Dromia (drō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομίας*, a kind of fish, < *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromi-*



Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

idæ. They have 2 pairs of podobranchiæ, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchiæ, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchiæ.

dromic, dromical (drom′ik, -i-ḳal), *a.* [< Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *δρόμος*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing.—2. In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form—or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or basilican, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 170.

Dromiceius (drom-i-sē′i-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dromæus*.

Dromicia (drō-mish′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and

Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petaurists, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Acrobates*.

Dromidæ (drom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dromadidæ*.

Dromiidæ (drō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous or anomurous decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

dromoi, *n.* Plural of *dromos*.

dromont, dromond, *n.* [< ME. *dromoun, dromond, dromund, dromande, drowmund*, etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon, dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, < LL. *dromo(n-)*, < LGr. *δρόμων*, a light vessel, dromond, < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

Whan at Hampton he made the great *dromons*,
Which passed other great ships of all the commons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 205.

Roger de Hoveden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I., . . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge *dromon*. . . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 310.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall
They called the Rose-Garland.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-môr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running (see *Dromæus*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Dromœornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1872, p. 682.

dromos (drom′os), *n.*; pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a race-course.—2. In *archæol.*, an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or *dromos*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219.

drone[1] (drōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [Altered, in conformation to *drone*[2], *n.*, from **droun* = Sc. *drune*, low, murmur, < ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *dronen, dreunen*, tremble, quaver, D. *dreunen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *dronen*, LG. *drönen*, > G. *dröhnen, drönen*, drone, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynr*, a roaring, *drunur*, a thundering), = Sw. *dröna*, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. *drøne*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drøn*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, voice; Gr. *θρῆνος*, a dirge (see *threne*). Hence (remotely) *drone*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To roar; bellow.

Hee *drouned* as a dragon, dredeful of noyes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.
Gray, Elegy.

Red after revel, *droned* her lurdane knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drones* wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drones* in his reading.

Turn out their *droning* senate, and possess
That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols *droning*.
Whittier, Worship.

II. *trans.* To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drones* his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath
To *drone* the themes of life and death.
Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

drone[1] (drōn), *n.* [< *drone*[1], *v.*] 1. A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If men should ever bee thumming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 536.

(*b*) A drone-bass.

drone[2] (drōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droane*; < ME. *drone, drane*, < AS. *drān*, also *drān* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane, drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *drohne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drjōni*, a drone; cf. Sw. *drönare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene, tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *trehne, trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *tranni*, Gr. (Laconian) *θρῶναξ*, a drone, *τενθρήνη, τενθρηδών*, a kind of wasp or bee, *ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθρηδών*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*[1], *v.*] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*[1].

I would be loath
To be a burden, or feed like a *drone*
On the industrious labour of the bee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

If once he [Love] lose his Sting, he grows a *Drone*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone[2] (drōn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [< *drone*[2], *n.*] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth hy descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryden*.

drone-bass (drōn′bās), *n.* In *music*, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

drone-beetle (drōn′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Geotrypidæ*.

drone-cell (drōn′sel), *n.* One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvæ of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

drone-fly (drōn′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidæ*, *Eristalis tenax:* so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

drone-pipe (drōn′pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 330.

Specifically—2. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the drone.

drongo (drong′gō), *n.* 1. A name given by Le Vaillant, in the form *drongeur*, to a South African bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dicrurus musicus;* then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridæ*.

Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong′gō-kūk″ō), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Surniculus*, as *S. dicruroides* of Nepâl.

drongo-shrike (drong′gō-shrīk), *n.* Same as *drongo*, 1.

dronish (drō′nish), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.
Rowe.

dronishly (drō′nish-li), *adv.* In a dronish manner.

dronishness (drō′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being dronish.

dronk†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

dronkelew†, *a.* and *n.* See *drunkelew*.

dronken†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

dronklet†, *v.* [ME. *dronklen* for **drunklen*, freq. of *drinken*, pp. *drunken, dronken*, drink: see *drink, drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc.

dronte (dron′te), *n.* [< D. *dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, dodo. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

drony (drō′ni), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a drone; dronish; sluggish. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

drook, *v. t.* See *drouk*.

drooket, *p. a.* See *droukit*.

drool (drōl), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *droul;* a contr. of *drivel*[1], q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.
Theodore Parker, in Dean, p. 159.

pers. ....
persp. ....
Peruv. ....
petrog. ....petro.
Pg. ....Portuguese.
....pharmacy.
....Phenician.
....philology.
....philosophy.
....phonography.

genus is
e true molars
chute; it is most
ts, or small flying-
robates.
[NL.] Same as
nl. [NL., < Dro-
or a

on should eve
e Song, it would
attention.
2. In *music:*
gives out a
The harmo
drones.
(*b*) A dron
drone[2] (drōn

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Latt. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scriptnre.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ȧ as in far, father, guard.
ä as in fall, talk, naught.
a̓ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, ment.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ȯ as in move, spoon, room.
o̓ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̈ as in errant, republican.
ẹ̈ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ī̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ė̈ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.


MDCCCLXXXIX